# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# LAST 2 DAYS!

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
December 1st and 2d,
OF OUR GREAT

## CLEARING SALE

OF FINE

## MILLINERY GOODS!

Hats, trimmed and untrimmed,
Ostrich Plumes and Tips,
Ribbons, Beaded Laces, etc.,
At Just **ONE-HALF** the Regular Prices.

Morgenthau Bros & Co
**163 State-st.,**
Corner Monroe.

## HOLIDAY OPENING,

MONDAY, Dec. 4th.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS

AT THE

## PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE.

We offer TODAY a large lot of Men's
**Single-Breast Fur Beaver**
**OVERCOATS**
AT
**$18.00!**

This Lot of Overcoats are made up in our our own factory in our usual way of making fine goods and are MUCH under price.

Another lot of MEN'S
**Double-Breast Fur Beaver**
AT
**$20.00!**

Full line of sizes, very stylish, elegantly trimmed, and are well worth $30.

The above two lots of Coats are the best bargains ever offered in Chicago. GENTLEMEN, don't wait, thinking you will find the above goods in stock a week hence. Please remember we tell you they are bargains.

**Men's Chinchilla Overcoats,**

In four colors, Black, Brown, Blue, and Oxford Mixed at $15.00. This Coat is the one we have sold so many of. $20.00 is as low as they can be bought outside of the PUTNAM.

**100 Men's Overcoats, $3.50,**

Marked down this morning from $6.50.

**Putnam Clothing House,**
131 & 133 Clark, and 117 Madison-st.
MINER, BEAL & HACKETT,
PROPRIETORS.
W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

## American Watches,

ELGIN, WALTHAM, and SWISS, in Gold and Silver Cases, for Ladies, Gents, and Boys.

Every Watch warranted as represented and to give satisfaction.

**SHOURDS & STOREY,**
66 State-st., cor. Randolph.
ESTABLISHED 1860.

**TRIPP & CO.,**
JEWELERS
offer to the trade a full line of late "Novelties" and new styles in jewelry, many of them put up for holiday trade in an entirely new and "taking style."
**174 Madison-st.**

**Thanks**giving Fruits, Nuts, and Confections for your thanksgiving. Largest assortment and finest goods in Chicago. Lots of novelties. TAYLOR'S, 7 Clark-st. Telephone 5,112.

## FIRST TO THE FRONT!

THE MOST
COMPREHENSIVE
ASSORTMENT
OF
ELEGANT AND SUITABLE
**HOLIDAY**
**PRESENTS**
EVER DISPLAYED IN AMERICA,
TO BE FOUND ONLY AT

## VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.'S

## Art Emporium,

Nos. 138 to 144 State-st.

*First Floor and Double Basement filled to overflowing with the choicest of goods.*

PRICES THE LOWEST.

**'OPENING DAY'**
**Wednesday, 29th.**

## Bauer Piano!

The Best Toned Instrument
*IN AMERICA.*

THIS is the only Piano where the Sound-Board has the Acoustic Figuring of the Violin, which makes it free of all Metallic Sound.

**Julius Bauer & Co.,**
182 & 184 Wabash-av.

## FREE HOLIDAY GIFT!

☞I will present a beautiful hand-painted Panel Photo with each dozen Cabinet Photos of children under 12 years of age taken between now and Christmas.

CABINETS
**$4**
PER DOZ.

Copelin
75 Madison-st.
Panels.....................$8 per dozen
Broad Panels...............$3 per copy

☞Bring this advertisement with you.

## THE MONTEZUMA HOTEL

AT
LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS,
NEW MEXICO,
WILL BE KEPT
**Open Every Day in the Year.**

The table will be maintained during the winter months and kept fully up to its summer standard.
CLARK D. FROST, Manager.

## FOR RENT.

Store and Basement No. 50 Dearborn-st., now occupied by the Chicago Harness Man'f'g Co. Apply to
J. & J. M. GAMBLE,
40 Dearborn-st.

## Brand

## THANKSGIVING ANNOUNCEMENT.

**"PHOTOS,"**
"NEW STYLES,"
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

EVERYBODY wants BRAND'S ELEGANT PICTURES for Holiday Presents. There are no more beautiful or cherished gifts in the entire range.

ENGAGE SITTINGS EARLY and avoid the rush.

**"CRAYON PORTRAITS!"**
Superb Finish, only
**"$35."**

**"SEASON PANELS,"**
The finest thing out—entirely new,
Only $2.00.

**"BROAD PANELS,"**
VERY ELEGANT,
Only $6.00.

**"ART PHOTOS,"**
Elegant—Cheap,
Very Fine, and Extra Large Size,
$10 to $25.

**"CABINETS AND CARDS,"**
(Combined order),
Only $4.00
PER DOZEN.

***Brand's Studios***
210 & 212 Wabash-av.

## ONCE AGAIN!

THE

## Albert Lea Route

Announces the following

**LOW FARES:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicago to Postville, Ia. | $1.00 |
| " to Nora Junc., Ia. | |
| " to Emmettsburg, Ia. | |
| " to West Union, Ia. | |
| " to Plymouth Junc., Ia. | |
| " to Spirit Lake, Ia. | |
| " to Estherville, Ia. | |
| " to Albert Lea, Minn. | |
| " to Chaska, Minn. | |
| " to Mankato, Minn. | $4.00 |
| " to Sioux Falls, Dak. | |
| " to Sheldon, Ia. | |

SPLENDID SLEEPING CARS.

Get your tickets at City Office, 56 Clark-st., Depot on Van Buren-st., or at Twenty-second-st. Depot.
E. ST. JOHN, G. T. and P. A.

## 4,000 Dwt.

of Solid Gold Chains, neck, vest, and guard, just received from the New York manufactory on consignment. Retailed at wholesale prices. Quality guaranteed, at GOLDSMID'S.

## $60,000.

worth of Diamond Jewelry of every description, comprising some of the finest goods in the market and latest styles at very closest figures, at GOLDSMID'S.

## WATCHES.

Nickel Stem-Winders from $3.50; Ladies' Gold Watches from $10.00. Gold and Silver Watches in large variety. Very fine Presentation Watches at jobbers' prices at GOLDSMID'S.

Bargains in Fine Jewelry and Opera Glasses at GOLDSMID'S.

Vineland Diamonds, equal in lustre to genuine, solid gold mountings, at GOLDSMID'S.

The only great bargain house in the city for FINE Jewelry of every description at

**GOLDSMID'S**
Old Established (1865) Diamond Brokerage and Bullion and Assay Office,
**97 East Madison-st., Next to Old Stand.**

## For 30 Days!

LARGE DISCOUNTS ON ALL

## CARPETINGS!

FINE and MEDIUM grades to CLOSE OUT an UNUSUALLY large stock.

ACTUAL BARGAINS offered. Samples sent to parties out of town on application.

**CHICAGO CARPET CO.,**
Wabash and Monroe.

## SLEIGHS,

For Sale at REDUCED PRICES a double Sleigh and Cutters, my own make.

THOS. H. BROWN,
Novelty Carriage Works, No. 237 Fifth-av.

## MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

*Our foreign connections and advantages enable us to offer the most complete assortment of*

## "Holiday Novelties"

FROM
India, Europe, and The East.

*In Addition to Full Lines*
OF
Silks, Satins, Plushes, Shawls, Laces,
Fine Wool Fabrics, Mantles, Suits,
Hosiery, Linens, Cloths, Ribbons,
Fans, Gloves,
INCLUDING THE CELEBRATED

**"Alexandre" Kid Gloves,**
FOR WHICH WE ARE
Sole Agents in America,
*Men's, Women's, and Children's*
**Furnishing Goods.**

We also display *everything* in
**Furs,**
**Carpetings, Tapestries,**
**Curtain Materials,**
**Furniture Coverings,**
AND
Paris and Vienna
**"Art Novelties."**

*Private Designs in Carpets, Rugs, and Upholstering Goods, to correspond with architectural features of rooms.*

*We make a specialty of furnishing Churches, Theatres, Hotels, and Homes.*

## GARFIELD MAN'F'G CO.,

55 to 61 West Washington-st.

## SLEIGH BELLS,

In Great Variety,
Loose by the Dozen.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shaft Straps, | 75c to $1.25 per pair |
| Neck Straps, | $1.00 to $3.00 each |
| Body Straps, - | $1.80 to $7.00 each |
| Shaft Chimes, | 90c to $6.00 per pair |
| Pole Chimes, - | 90c to $6.00 each |
| Saddle Chimes, | $1.35 to $12.00 each |

Dealers will please send for Price-List. Orders from the country, from dealers only, will receive attention.

## FORSALE

**NOTE THIS!**

A Grain Elevator, Feed and Flax Mill, Hay Press, etc., all complete and in good working order.

This property is located at Genoa, Ill., about sixty miles from Chicago on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

The main building 48x60, store room 30x30, engine and grain room 32x60, has switch-track at side.

The owner sells on account of ill-health. Good business all the year around. Large profits in the manufacture of tow. This is a rare opportunity for the right man. Price $10,000.

Will take part in real estate.

For further particulars call on or address
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

## "BETHESDA"

MINERAL WATER, from Waukesha, is indorsed by the Medical Profession everywhere, and has a reputation world-wide as Nature's great

**KIDNEY REMEDY.**

Sparkling Bethesda is put up at the spring in cases of 50 quarts, and 100 pints, and for table and bar use is the purest and most delicious water on the market. Sold at low prices.

**CHAS. H. BAKER, Gen'l Agent,**
65 Randolph-st.
Telephone Number 5208.

## DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Our large and complete assortment of SIDEBOARDS, EXTENSION TABLES, and DINING CHAIRS (leather and cane), in all the various woods to match, cannot fail to interest you. It costs nothing to compare STYLES and PRICES.

**Hildreth & Co.,**
221 & 223 State-st.

**Warranted** THE FINEST STOCK OF CUTLERY IN CHICAGO. All goods warranted as represented.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
108 Madison-st.

FOR THE COMING

## OPERA

We invite attention to the celebrated Laval Paris Opera-Glasses, being the Sole Agents for the United States. The stock now shown by us is the largest in America. Our assortment of Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers are of the most artistic patterns. Thermometers very accurate and a United States standard. Drawing Tools; Magic Lanterns for public and private exhibitions; Electric Batteries for medical purposes; Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses ground from Brazilian Pebble and French Crystal. These lenses are ground with mathematical accuracy. Combined Clock, Barometer, and Thermometer, quite new, and not to be found elsewhere. Also a large stock of fine and useful novelties selected by us while in Europe.

**TO THE TRADE.**

To keep pace with our fast increasing Wholesale Trade we have made extensive additions, which now enable us to show a complete stock of Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments.

Remember, latest styles, largest stock, lowest prices.

**MANASSE, OPTICIAN,**
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

## The Fair

OF

## E. J. LEHMANN

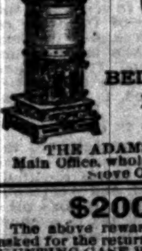
Opens at 8 a. m.
Closes at 9 p. m.
Saturday, closes at 10 p. m.

Come Early or Late and avoid the rush.

State, Adams & Dearborn-sts.

**ROSSMORE SCARFS,**
IN RICHEST VELVETS,
FOR
Fine Holiday Trade.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.
MANUFACTURED AT WHOLESALE ONLY BY
Thomas & Hayden,
254 Madison-st.,
CHICAGO.

## OIL STOVE HEATER, NO. 20.



**ONLY $5.**

FOR HEATING
BEDROOMS,
BATH ROOMS,
SMALL OFFICES, &c.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE MFG. CO.,
Main Office, wholesale only, 110 to 128 Ontario-st.
Stove Office, retail, 95 Lake-st.

## $200 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid and no questions asked for the return to the undersigned of a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH, 18-karat case, with name "A. B. McKinstry" engraved on outside of front case, and letters N. T. C. on outside of back case. Chased top and bottom. Key winder, with E. Howard & Co.'s full movement, No. 21,531. Communicate with A. B. McKINSTRY, Schultzville, Lackawanna County, Pa.

## XMAS & NEW YEAR'S CARDS!

## "THE FAIR!"

**Prices Always the Lowest!**

ANOTHER LARGE SUPPLY
OF

## Prang's Prize Cards.

Prize Card No. 1, Fringed, regular price $1.50
Our price 98 cts.
Prize Cards Nos. 2 and 3, Fringed, price 88c.
Prize Card No. 4, Fringed, price - 58c.

*And 70,000 other Cards from one cent up, at the Book Department.*

Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, 50c and $1.50.
Pin Cushions, 18c and 88c.
Swiss Vases, 10c and 95c.
Candlesticks, 38c, $1.75, and $2.50 a pair.
Jewel Cases, 48c and 95c.
Inkstands, 48c, 95c, and upward.
Hanging Baskets, 48c and 95c.
Swiss Paper Weights, 68c and 95c.
Needle Cases, 10c and 48c.
Wire Easels, 10c, 15c, and upward.
Fancy Perfume Bottles, 25c & 48c.
Large Japanese Lanterns, 10c and 22c.
Japanese Knife Boxes, 38c and up.
Japanese Bread Boats, 19c.
Card Receivers, 25c, 48c, and up.
Japanese Wall Pockets, 95c and up.
Japanese Cabinets, 48c, $1.50, and upward.
Fancy Trays, 10c, $1.25, and up.
Fancy Japanese Silk Balls, 5c, 19c, and upward.
Fancy Japanese Tea Canister, 75c, 95c, and upward.
Fancy Japanese Cigarette Cases, 12c.
Fancy Card Boxes, 78c and 95c.
Large Writing Desks, 95c, $1.25, and upward.
Japanese Scrolls, 6c, 43c, and up.
Japanese Screens, 22c, 28c, and up.
Lamp Shades, 3c and 12c.
Fancy Japanese Pen Racks, 48c.
Japanese Table Mats, 48c, 78c, and upward.
Japanese Thermometers, 95c and upward.
Japanese Smoking Sets, 48c & 95c.
Japanese Fancy Album Boxes, 48c and 95c.
Japanese Fancy Tobacco Boxes, 12c and 25c.
Japanese Fine Pipe Cases, 15c and upward.
Japanese Crumb Brushes, 75c and 95c.
Japanese Pen Boxes, 5c, 10c, and upward.
Japanese Panels, 17c, 22c, 25c, 33c, and upward.
Japanese Dolls, 22c and 95c.
Japanese Fancy Glove Boxes, 25c, 38c, 48c, and upward.
Japanese Powder Boxes, 38c, 58c, and upward.
Japanese Decorated Pails, 18c, 38c, and upward.
Japanese Fancy Work Boxes, 95c and $1.50.
Japanese Comb Cases, 60c, 88c, and upward.
Japanese Corner Brackets, 33c and 58c.
Steel Spectacles, 8c and 68c.
Colored Frameless Spectacles, 10c and 95c.
Gold-Plated Spectacles, $1.25.
Eye-Glasses, 12c and 95c.
Colored Eye-Glasses, 25c and 78c.
Gold Eye-Glasses at $3.95.
Gold Spectacles at $3.95.
Reading-Glasses at 88c and $2.
Microscopes at 68c and $2.95.
Magnifying-Glasses, single, at 12c and 40c.
Magnifying-Glasses, triple, 68c and $1.48.

Rubber Pocket-Glasses, double lens, 48c and 95c.
Rubber Pocket-Glasses, triple lens, 68c and 95c.
Field-Glasses at $6.25 and $14.48.
First quality Opera-Glasses, leather covered, at 95c and $5.95.
First quality Opera-Glasses, with Oriental pearl, at $6.95, $7.95, $8.28, $9.40, $10.95, and $11.50
First quality Achromatic Opera-Glasses, with pearl, at $8.28, $9.40, $10.95, and $11.50.
Telescopes, brass body, morocco covered, at 95c, $1.95, $2.28, $2.86, $3.95, $5.95, and $6.25.
Green Glasses, 48c and upward.
Brass Linen Testers, 40c and up.
Storm Glasses, 43c.
Watch-shaped Nickle-plated Compasses, $2.48; medium size, $1.95; in brass cases, 38c, 78c, 95c, and $1.08.
Thermometers, 13c, 22c, 38c, and upward.
Combs, Brushes, and Dressing-Cases.
Toilet Sets, $1.59, $3.59, $4.59, $6.50, $8.50, and upward.

### Revolvers and Pocket Cutlery.

Pocket Knives, 5c, 95c.
Fine Pearl-handled Knives, 48c, 95c.
Wade & Butcher Hollow-Ground Razors, 75c.
Razor Strops, 10c, 25c.
Badger Razor Strop, 95c.
Scissors, 5c, 25c.
Fine Steel Scissors, 25c, 95c.
Pocket Scissors, 25c.
Button-hole Scissors, 25c, 68c.
Revolvers, 7-shooter, 65c.
Revolvers, 5-shooter, 32 cal., $1.75, $1.95.
Revolvers, 7-shooter, 32 cal., $3.25.
Smith & Wesson, Bone-handled, 32 cal., $5.
Six shooter, 32 cal., double action, $6.50.
Smith & Wesson, latest improved, 32 cal., $9.95.

### Smokers' Articles.

Meerschaum Cigarette-holders, 5c and 58c.
Meerschaum Cigar-holders, 15c and 95c.
Meerschaum Busts with stems, 48c and upward.
Genuine Meerschaum Pipes with amber mouthpieces, 38c and $3.50.
Apple-wood Pipes, 5c, 15c, and up.
German Pipes with long stems, decorated, 25c and 68c.
Cherry Cigar-holders, with amber mouthpieces, 15c.
Brier Pipes, 10c and 38c.
Imitation Meerschaum Pipes, 12c to 48c.
Genuine Turkish Pipes, 95c.
Clay Pipes, 5c per dozen.
Nickel-plated Match Safes, 5c and 10c.
Pocket Lamps, 22c.
Tobacco Boxes, 10c, 25c, and up.
Pipe-stems, 5c, 10c, and upward.
Tooth-picks, 2,500 in a box, 5c.
Wood-splints, 2c per bunch.

COME EARLY!
AND
SECURE GREAT BARGAINS!
AT

## E. J. LEHMANN'S, "THE FAIR,"

State-st. Adams-st. Dearborn-st.

WHO TAKES THE PRIZE?

ABOUT 30 DAYS SINCE, THROUGH THE COURTESY AND GENEROSITY OF THE GREAT MICHIGAN STOVE CO., WE RECEIVED THE GIFT OF AN ELEGANT "GARLAND" PARLOR STOVE, WORTH $50.00 OR MORE, IT BEING THEIR WISH THAT WE SHOULD EXHIBIT AND DISPOSE OF THE SAME ACCORDING TO OUR OWN LIKING. THINKING THEREBY TO ADD VALUE TO OUR BUSINESS CARDS, WE NUMBERED THEM CONSECUTIVELY, AND HAVE BEEN GIVING THEM TO OUR CUSTOMERS FOR THE PAST THIRTY DAYS. AS OUR FRIENDS OF THE MICHIGAN STOVE CO. KNOW NOTHING ABOUT THE HOLDERS OF THESE TICKETS, WE HAVE REQUESTED THEM TO DESIGNATE THE LUCKY NUMBER, TO WHICH THEY HAVE REPLIED AS FOLLOWS:

*Office Michigan Stove Co., 62 Lake-st., Chicago, Nov. 29, 1882.*

*Mr. F. M. ATWOOD—Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, I am pleased to name No. 4781 as being a number chosen by chance from a transposition of the first series of numbers which came under my notice after receiving your note. In case the ticket bearing this number is lost, and not presented within two weeks, I would suggest Nos. 6,932, 3,687, 7,442, 4,885, 9,844, 5,106, 2,478, 8,329, 1,471, 4,764, 3,323, 5,883 as being next entitled to the prize in the order named. Hoping that this specimen of our workmanship will fall into appreciative hands, I remain,*

*Very truly yours,*
FRED W. GARDNER,
*Western Manager Michigan Stove Co.*

HOLDER OF TICKET NO. 4,781 IS CONSEQUENTLY REQUESTED TO "STEP TO THE FRONT" AND TAKE THE HONORS.

WE ALSO DESIRE THAT THOSE WHO HOLD THE OTHER TICKETS MENTIONED IN THE ABOVE LETTER SHALL SEND US THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES AT ONCE, AS THEY ARE NEXT ENTITLED TO THE PRIZE IN THE ORDER NAMED, IF TICKET NO. 4,781 IS NOT PRESENTED ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 14TH.

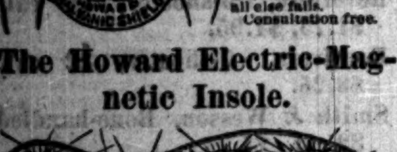
WE'VE SOME PRIZE OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS FOR MEN AND BOYS WHICH WE WANT YOU TO SEE WHEN YOU'RE PASSING THIS WAY. YOU'LL FIND US ALIVE TO YOUR WANTS HERE, AND DISPOSED TO FURNISH THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

**F. M. ATWOOD,**
*Puzzle Clothier and Fine Tailor,*
Successor to A. J. NUTTING & CO.
**104 & 106 Madison-st.**

**IMPORTANT FACTS**
To the Sick and Well.

YOUNG OR OLD who are suffering from nervous debility, lost vitality, lack of nerve force and vigor, wasting weaknesses, and all those diseases of a personal nature resulting from abuses and other causes. Speedy relief, and complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Every appliance warranted for one year. They are unequaled as an Electric Appliance, more strongly imbued with magnetism than any others made. Remedies used. They cure when all else fails. Consultation free.

**The Howard Electric-Magnetic Insole.**



Warms the feet, perfects the circulation, and prevents colds, rheumatism, and disease. One dollar secures a pair by mail. Send for our illustrated pamphlet, giving cuts of our Galvanic and Magnetic Appliances, that have no equal in the world.

AMERICAN GALVANIC COMPANY,
134 Madison-st., Chicago.

You Will Find All the Latest
**NOVELTIES**
IN
**Neckwear,**
**Suspenders,**
**Fancy Half-Hose,**
**Handkerchiefs,**
**Collars and Cuffs,**
AT
**NICOLL,**
**THE TAILOR'S,**
Gentlemen's Furnishing Department,
LAKESIDE BUILDING,
S. W. cor. Clark & Adams-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT** OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT** OF MEAT. An invaluable and palatable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label. This caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT** OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 9 Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Sold Wholesale by SMITH & VANDERBEEK.

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# KNOX'S REPORT.

## Currency Is Now Afloat to the Enormous Amount of $1,488,000,000.

## This Is an Inflation of Nearly $500,000,000 Over the Amount Out Jan. 1, 1879.

## The Controller Thinks There Is Already Too Much Money, Nothwithstanding the Present Pinch.

## However, the Rapid Payment of the Debt Will Contract the Currency $200,000,000.

## Mr. Knox's Plan for Funding the Whole Debt into Threes—Business of Private Banks and Bankers.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency, has completed his annual report, the more important parts of which follow. There is one chapter on the coin and paper circulation which is of special interest.

The amount of the circulating medium of the country on Nov. 1 is given as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Treasury notes outstanding | $346,681,016 |
| National bank notes outstanding | 362,727,747 |
| Gold in the Treasury, less certificates held by the banks | 148,435,473 |
| Standard silver dollars in the Treasury | 92,414,977 |
| Subsidiary silver coin and silver bullion in the Treasury | 30,761,935 |
| Coin in the National banks | 102,362,063 |
| Coin in State and savings banks | 17,892,500 |
| Estimated amount of coin held by the people | 387,562,793 |
| Total | $1,488,838,554 |

THE ESTIMATED TOTAL CURRENCY

of the country on Nov. 1 thus appears to have been more than $1,488,000,000, which is $433,000,000 in excess of the amount held on Jan. 1, 1879, and $186,000,000 in excess of the amount held two years ago on Nov. 1, 1880. The gain in gold coin since the resumption of specie payments alone has been $290,000,000. The increase in National-bank notes has been nearly $39,000,000. No change has been made in the amount of legal-tender notes outstanding. It remains at $346,681,016, which was the amount outstanding at the date of the passage of the act of May 31, 1878, which prohibited any further reduction of the volume of these notes. The act of Jan. 14, 1875, required the Secretary of the Treasury on and after Jan. 1, 1879,

TO REDEEM IN COIN

these notes on their presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the City of New York, in sums of not less than $50. In order that he may always be prepared to do this, he was authorized to use any surplus revenue "from time to time in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of at not less than par in coin" any of the 5, 4½, and 4 per cent bonds authorized by the act of July 14, 1870. This act is still in force, and gives the Secretary unlimited power with which to provide for the redemption in coin of the legal-tender notes.

HE IS THUS ENABLED,

so long as the credit of the Government continues good, to check by the sale of United States bonds any exportation of coin which might endanger the redemption of United States legal-tender notes. These notes were issued at a time when the expenditures of the Government were in excess of its revenue. Its receipts now so largely exceed its expenditures that more than $148,000,000 of the public debt was paid during the last year. The only reason that can be advanced for the increase of these issues is to substitute them for other forms of public debt, and the only method by which they can now be disbursed is in payment of United States bonds, at a time when the bonds are being paid from the surplus revenue at a rate

UNPRECEDENTED IN THE HISTORY OF NATIONS.

It is evident that whatever difference of opinion may have heretofore existed upon the subject, so long as the revenue shall continue to supply more money than is needed for expenditures there can be no sufficient reason for the authorization by Congress of an increase of these notes. The act of July 12, 1882, has again inaugurated the policy of issuing gold certificates. These substitutes for coin are hereafter to be issued against deposits of coin in the Treasury, and, together with certificates for silver deposited in like manner, are authorized to be included in the reserves of the banks, and to be used as clearing-house certificates in the cities where clearing-houses are established. They will not increase the amount of the currency in the country, but by saving the cost of transporting specie from one point to another, will render the stock of specie more available for use by the banks and the people. The same causes which have operated to bring about a rapid reduction of the public debt have also tended

TO INCREASE THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

The large imports of coin in excess of exports, together with the products of the mines, have filled the channels of circulation. The circulation during the past year has undoubtedly been much larger than at any period since the organization of the Government. The per capita of circulation is larger, and it is probable that its proportion to the wealth is greater than at any previous time. It is undoubtedly large enough to supply the legitimate demands of business, and there is little doubt that the addition to the coin of the country since the resumption of specie payments has been in advance of the enlarged demands of business. There has been no complaint of scarcity of which which cannot probably be traced to those engaged in speculative business, and however great the aggregate of the circulating medium may have become, complaints of scarcity will always be heard from those who desire a rise in prices. No other nation economizes the use of its circulating medium as does this, and it is probable that but a slight annual increase in the amount of National-bank notes outstanding will hereafter be required, provided that the exports of coin are not greatly in excess of imports, and the receipts from our increasing revenue in excess of the requisite reserve are kept in circulation and not hoarded in the Treasury.

THE ANNUAL AVERAGE REDUCTION

in the interest-bearing debt during the last three years ending Nov. 1 has been $126,295,816. The reduction during the last year was $148,648,550. Mr. Knox thinks that the continued payment of the debt at the present rapid rate may result in a contraction of the currency $200,000,000, and he discusses the best means to avoid this. He says: "The successful refunding of the 5 and 6 per cents as they matured at first into 4 and 4½ per cents, and subsequently into 3½ per cents, and during the last year into 3 per cents, together with the rapid reduction of the debt, has had the effect of renewing the discussion as to the permanency of the National banking system, and its ability under existing laws to supply the additional circulation which may be hereafter annually required. The banks hold $40,000,000 of 3½ per cents and nearly $180,000,000 of 3 per cents as security for their circulation. If the debt should hereafter continue to be reduced at the same rate as during the last year, all of these bonds will be called for payment in less than three years, and it will be necessary for the banks holding such called bonds either to deposit lawful money for the purpose of retiring $200,000,000 of their circulation or to purchase 4 or 4½ per cents, or Pacific Railway 6 per cents, which are now at a high premium in the market.

MANY PLANS

have been suggested for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in bank circulation, which, it is probable, will arise as these bonds are paid. The systems of banking in operation previous to the establishment of the National banking system, and particularly those known as the 'charter' and 'safety fund' systems have been brought forward for discussion, and opinions have been expressed that under the general restrictions of the National banking system, or with increased limitations, it would be advisable for Congress to authorize the issue of circulating notes based upon the capital, the assets, and the individual liability of stockholders, without requiring, as heretofore, the actual deposit of securities in the Treasury for such issues. It has been suggested, if the circulation issued be considerably less than the actual capital paid up, and if the billholder be entitled to a first lien upon all the assets of the bank, and to the amount which may be collected upon the individual liability of the shareholder, that the people would be abundantly secure from any loss upon the circulation so issued by the banks.

AS SUPPLEMENTARY

to this proposition it has also been suggested that the banks be required to hold not less than the minimum amount of bonds now provided by law, which is estimated not to exceed $100,000,000, and that, in addition, they be required to deposit 10 per cent upon their capital in coin with the Treasurer as a safety fund, and that they shall continue to receive each other's notes in payment of obligations due them. It is not probable that the stockholders of those banks which do not desire to issue circulation would be willing to continue business upon the condition that they should contribute so large an amount to a fund intended to insure the public against the issues of fraudulent or badly managed institutions. It is suggested, however, that the proposition would be improved if banks desiring to issue circulation be required to contribute to such a fund a percentage upon the circulation issued instead of a percentage upon capital. If this fund, amounting to say $20,000,000, be held in United States 3 per cent bonds instead of in coin, and the losses from the circulation of insolvent banks be small, the interest, in the course of a few years, if retained as proposed, would amount to a considerable sum.

THE LARGE FUND ON DEPOSIT

in the Treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of National banks now amounts to more than $38,000,000. If it should be thought expedient to invest a considerable portion of this fund in 3 per cents, thus releasing it from the Treasury, the income might also be added to the safety fund. The gain resulting from the failure on the part of the public to present for redemption National bank notes which are being retired by an act of the present Congress accrues to the benefit of the Government, and it is estimated will amount to not less than from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 during each 20 years. This gain might also properly be included in the proposed safety fund, and, in the course of a few years, these funds, by reinvestment, would increase to so large an amount that the securities required to be deposited by the banks could be largely diminished. The foregoing propositions

HAVE NO PRECEDENTS

in any form of general legislation heretofore known in this country. Circulation authorized upon similar plans has heretofore been issued to banks which have been specially chartered, and not to banks organized under a general law. Nearly every State in the Union has had its experience in authorizing the issue of bank notes, based exclusively upon the capital and assets of the banks issuing the same, and many States have required the accumulation of a safety fund for the protection of the public from unsecured the uncurrent bank-notes. In most cases circulation was authorized to be issued by such banks equal to the capital; sometimes the amount issued was less, sometimes it largely exceeded the capital. Banks in this and other countries which have been authorized to issue circulating notes

WITHOUT SECURITY,

have been those organized under special charters, and in granting such charters the means and character of the applicants and proposed stockholders are subject to investigation by committees and legislators. Propositions for the issue of circulation without the fullest security cannot be too carefully considered. The security of the National-bank note under the present system is perfect. In twenty years not a single bank-note has failed to be redeemed at its face value. Banks organized under a general law, located so often at great distances from commercial centres, render a security for circulation of uniform and positive value an absolute necessity. It is evident that the authorizing of 3,000 banks under a general and free banking law to issue circulation without security, located in a country having such extensive territory as our own, would result disastrously."

THE NATIONAL BANKS HELD

on Nov. 1 bonds for circulation, not payable at the pleasure of the Government, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Four and one-half per cent bonds | $33,754,650 |
| Pacific Railway 6s | 3,526,000 |
| Four per cent bonds | 104,917,500 |
| Total | $142,198,150 |

None of these bonds will be payable until nine years hence—in the year 1891. The total amount of bonds outstanding held by the banks and by the people, which are available for circulation and not payable at the pleasure of the Government and cannot be redeemed except by purchase in the market, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Four per cents payable July 1, 1907 | $738,929,600 |
| Four and one-half per cents payable Sept. 1, 1891 | 250,000,000 |
| Pacific Railway 6s payable Sept. 1, 1895 | 3,002,000 |
| Pacific Railway 6s payable Sept. 1, 1896 | 8,000,000 |
| Pacific Railway 6s payable Sept. 1, 1897 | 9,712,000 |
| Pacific Railway 6s payable Sept. 1, 1898 | 29,383,000 |
| Pacific Railway 6s payable Sept. 1, 1899 | 14,526,512 |
| Total | $1,053,553,112 |

These bonds, including the Pacific 6s, amount to nearly $1,054,000,000, and

ARE ABUNDANTLY SUFFICIENT

as a basis for banking during the next twenty years. In fact, one-fourth of this debt, exclusive of the $142,000,000 held by the banks, is sufficient to supply a basis for the bank notes now outstanding. The law provides that any bank may reduce the amount of its bonds held as security for circulation to an amount not less than $50,000, and by an act of the present Congress banks having a capital of $150,000 or less can reduce their bonds to a minimum of one-fourth of their capital. The aggregate amount of bank circulation outstanding has not been reduced for a series of years, and the amount of increase since 1877 has been more than $44,000,000, the total amount now being more than $362,000,000. The banks hold, as has been seen, $220,000,000 of United States bonds which are subject to the call of the Government, and these bonds can be replaced only by other bonds bearing a high premium and payable after a fixed date. If these latter bonds are not substituted for the former the circulation of the banks will be reduced about $200,000,000.

THE PROFIT UPON CIRCULATION

upon the 4 and 4½ per cent bonds, where the rate of interest is 6 per cent is not much in excess of three-fifths of 1 per cent, and where the rates of interest are above 8 per cent the profits are nominal and are not sufficient to induce the banks to purchase a large amount as security for circulation. Where the profits are so small there is a serious objection to the investment of so large an amount of capital in premium, which, in the case of 4 per cent bonds, amounts to one-fifth of the face value of the bonds. If the whole public debt were reduced to a uniform rate of 3 per cent the present high premium on bonds would almost entirely disappear, and the volume of circulation would respond more readily to the demands of business. The temptation to sell such bonds for the purpose of realizing the premium would no longer remain. A proposition for refunding all the bonds not payable at the pleasure of the Government into 3 per cents was suggested during the last session of Congress. The proposition is

THAT INDUCEMENTS BE OFFERED

to the holders of the 4 and 4½ per cent bonds to surrender them to the Government, receiving in payment therefor 3 per cent bonds having the same dates of maturity as the bonds which are to be surrendered. The new 3 per cent bonds issued would themselves bear a small premium, and it is believed that the holders of 4 per cents would consent to such an exchange if accompanied by an offer of not more than 15 per cent premium. The amount of the premium upon this class of bonds, say $700,000,000, now outstanding at 15 per cent would be $105,000,000, and this premium could be paid, as the bonds are surrendered in exchange, from the surplus revenue of the Government, thus in effect reducing the debt of the Government $105,000,000 by the prepayment of interest, which must be paid at a greater rate each year until their maturity. The market price of the 4 per cent twenty-five year bonds is now 119.20, which indicates a market estimate of a borrowing rate of interest of 2.92 per cent per annum to the Government.

AT THIS RATE

the present value of 1 per cent of interest upon each $100 bond annually for twenty-five years relinquished by the holder is $17.70. If the holder accepts $15 as an equivalent for these twenty-five annual payments, instead of $17.70, a reduction of $2.70 from the market estimate of the value, the Government will practically purchase from the holder of the bond at a 4½ per cent rate of interest instead of at 2.92 per cent. In other words, the present value of the twenty-five $1 annual payments, relinquished by the holder, when computed at the rate of 2.92 per cent per annum, is worth $17.70, but, computed at the rate of 4½ per cent, is worth only $15, a premium which it is believed the holders would be willing to accept, and if the Government be able to invest the surplus revenue at a rate so favorable to itself as 4½ per cent, there would seem to be good reason that Congress should provide the necessary legislation for authorizing an arrangement which can also be shown to be of advantage to the holders of the 4 per cent bonds.

ONE ALTERNATIVE

would be to reduce the tax upon circulation to one-half of 1 per cent per annum, and another to amend Sec. 12 of the act of July 12, 1882, so as to authorize the banks to receive circulation at the rate of 90 per cent upon the average current market value of the bonds for the six months previous. If the bonds shall decline in the market additional bonds may be required to be deposited, or the interest may be retained by the Treasurer upon notice from the Controller to make up the deficiency. Such an amendment has frequently been suggested, and, in fact, the original National Bank act authorized the issue of circulating notes to the amount of 90 per cent of the current market value of United States 6 per cent bonds deposited, provided that such 90 per cent was not in excess of the amount of the bonds at their par value, or in excess of the paid-in capital stock, and also provided for the deposit of additional bonds or money

UPON THEIR DEPRECIATION,

or the suspension on payment of interest upon the bonds held, so long as the depreciation should continue. It is submitted that the issue of circulation upon 4 and 4½ per cents at 90 per cent upon their current market value, if accompanied by the proposed restriction, is equally safe with the issue of 90 per cent upon the 3 per cents now outstanding at par; or that a reduction of the tax upon circulation to one-half of 1 per cent or to an amount sufficient to reimburse the Treasury for the whole expense of the issue of bank circulation, and all expenses incident thereto, in view of the fact of the large reduction upon the income derived from United States bonds, amounting to more than 2 per cent since this tax was imposed, is not unreasonable.

EITHER OF THESE PLANS IS POSSIBLE,

and would prevent a sudden contraction of the currency by bringing into possession of the banks a sufficient amount of bonds to supply the circulation which is needed, and is certainly greatly to be preferred to the propositions for a large increase in legal-tender notes, if such issues were practicable, or to the issue of bank circulation without a deposit of bond security, with restrictions, however, stringent.

OTHER FEATURES.

The Controller calls attention to the "great neglect of National bank officers" in failing to stamp the word "counterfeit" or "altered" on worthless bank notes presented at their counters, as they are required to do by law. He also refers with disapprobation to the custom in many National banks of issuing notes with printed or lithographed signatures of the President and Cashier. He also repeats his recommendation that the law imposing a tax upon bank capital and deposits and requiring stamps on checks be repealed. The State law imposing a tax upon National banks is also asked to be repealed. For the year 1882, the proportion of dividends to capital in banks of the United States was 8.7 per cent; of dividends to capital and surplus, 6.8 per cent; of earnings to capital and surplus, 8.9 per cent. One hundred and seventy-three banks, having a capital of $17,000,000, paid no dividends during the six months ending March 1, 1882; and 210 banks, with a capital of $26,000,000, paid no dividends during the six months ending Sept. 1, 1882.

THE BUSINESS OF PRIVATE FIRMS.

The following table gives the number, capital, and deposits of the private bankers in sixteen of the principal cities:

| Cities. | No. of banks. | Capital. | Deposits. | Invested in U. S. bonds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 64 | $6,088,250 | $5,980,391 | $871,395 |
| New York | 538 | 51,654,464 | 56,364,207 | 7,846,422 |
| Albany | 3 | 91,000 | 85,767 | ...... |
| Philadelphia | 50 | 2,040,877 | 6,097,791 | 77,733 |
| Pittsburg | 10 | 785,754 | 3,278,514 | 54,712 |
| Baltimore | 35 | 1,104,308 | 2,942,802 | 177,107 |
| Washington | 8 | 818,517 | 4,338,716 | 326,634 |
| New Orleans | 10 | 71,000 | 1,082 | ...... |
| Louisville | 3 | 180,500 | 709,290 | ...... |
| Cincinnati | 11 | 638,994 | 2,809,514 | 203,858 |
| Cleveland | 5 | 77,000 | 1,509,202 | 14,210 |
| Chicago | 27 | 8,604,618 | 10,916,243 | 235,787 |
| Detroit | 7 | 161,541 | 1,095,923 | 5,750 |
| Milwaukee | 4 | 160,000 | 2,352,465 | 3,812 |
| St. Louis | 4 | 226,251 | 246,285 | 45,823 |
| San Francisco | 12 | 2,039,465 | 10,883,554 | 152,556 |
| Totals | 796 | $74,440,599 | $109,741,746 | $10,016,306 |

It is thus seen that their average capital is $93,518 and the average deposits $137,867. About 68 per cent of them are in New York City, representing more than two-thirds of the aggregate capital, and over one-half of the aggregate deposits. In the City of New York the average amount of capital is $96,370, and deposits $105,157 for each private banker; and the bankers in that city also held $7,846,422 of United States bonds, which is nearly one-half of the amount of such bonds held by all the private bankers of the country.

THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE BANKERS

in thirty-three States and Territories having a capital in excess of $100,000, exclusive of these sixteen principal cities, is 2,530; the aggregate amount of capital is $39,287,623 and of deposits $181,970,664, the average capital being $15,529, and the average deposits $71,925. The remaining thirteen States and Territories contain sixty-five private bankers, with an aggregate capital of $527,670 and aggregate deposits of $3,609,750. Massachusetts has only three private bankers outside of Boston, with an aggregate capital of $64,167 and aggregate deposits of $618,206. Maryland has but two private bankers outside of Baltimore. The State of Maine has ten private bankers, North Carolina but four, New Hampshire two, New Jersey four, Delaware and Vermont one each, and Arizona eleven. The average amount of capital held by each of these sixty-five private bankers is $8,511 and of deposits $73,063.

The following table shows by geographical divisions the number of

PRIVATE BANKERS

in the United States, with the aggregate amount of their capital, deposits, and investments in United States bonds, for the six months ended May 31, 1882, and for the previous year:

| Geographical divisions. | No. of banks. | Capital. | Deposits. | Invested in U.S. bonds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New England States | 104 | $7,130,196 | $9,417,712 | $981,571 |
| Middle States | 1,014 | 62,193,765 | 115,079,792 | 9,204,616 |
| Southern States | 293 | 6,389,791 | 19,981,042 | 227,131 |
| Western States and Territories | 1,980 | 38,552,230 | 153,143,614 | 4,457,627 |
| United States | 3,391 | $114,255,982 | $295,622,160 | $14,870,745 |

THREE NATIONAL BANKS

have been placed in the hands of Receivers during the year ending Nov. 1, 1882—viz.: The Mechanics' National Bank, of Newark N. J., on Nov. 2, 1881; the Pacific National Bank of Boston, on May 22, 1882; and the First National Bank, of Buffalo, N. Y., on April 22, 1882. The suspension of the first-named two banks was mentioned in the last report of the Controller. The Directors of the Pacific National Bank, of Boston, undertook to make good the impairment of its capital stock in the manner authorized by Sec. 5,205 of the Revised Statutes, but, as they failed to do so, within time fixed by law, a Receiver was appointed to take charge of its affairs. The failure of the First National Bank of Buffalo was the result of the misappropriation of its funds by its President. Its condition was discovered by the Bank Examiner when making his annual examination.

THE AFFAIRS OF TEN NATIONAL BANKS

have been finally closed within the year. Since the commencement of the National banking system eighty-seven banks have been placed in hands of Receivers and 420 banks have voluntarily closed their business. Of the banks so placed in liquidation seven failed to pay their depositors, and in these cases Receivers were appointed by the Controller. Of the eighty-seven banks placed in the hands of Receivers fifty one have been finally closed, leaving thirty-six still in process of settlement. The loss to creditors of National banks which have been placed in the hands of Receivers during the nearly twenty years that have elapsed since the passage of the act of Feb. 25, 1863, as near as can be estimated, including dividends which will probably be hereafter paid, has been about $7,000,000. The average annual loss has been, therefore, about $400,000 in the business of corporations having an average capital of about $450,000,000 and which have been responsible for the safe keeping of deposits in their hands averaging constantly over $800,000,000, or about one-twentieth of 1 per cent of annual loss to depositors.

THE LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS

for negligent discharge of their duties, or for malfeasance, is not yet clearly defined by any authoritative decision, but such decisions as there are bearing upon this matter point to a complete remedy. The total amount paid to creditors of insolvent National banks amounts to $20,945,090 upon proved claims amounting to $29,588,538. The dividends so far paid thus equal about 70 per cent of the proved claims, thirty-two banks having paid the claims against them in full.

Assessments amounting to $8,101,750 have been made upon the stockholders of insolvent National banks for the purpose of enforcing their individual liability, of which about $3,200,000 have been collected and $534,080.70 during last year.

REPORT OF TREASURER GILFILLAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The annual report of the Treasurer of the United States says the receipts of the Government show an increase over 1881 of $22,251,054 in the revenue from customs; $11,238,309 from internal revenue; $2,551,277 from sales of public lands; and $6,707,416 from miscellaneous sources, making the total increase in net revenue $42,742,957. The total net revenue was $403,525,250.28. The net expenditures decreased from $260,712,887 to $257,981,440, a reduction of $2,731,447, which, added to the increase in receipts, make an increase of $45,474,405 in surplus revenues applicable to the reduction of the public debt. The amount of standard silver dollars coined from Feb. 28, 1878, the date of the act requiring their coinage, to Oct. 31, 1882, is $128,329,880, of which $93,006,382 remain in the Treasury, and $35,323,498, or about 27½ per cent, is in circulation. The proportion of total coinage in circulation Sept. 30, 1881, was 34½ per cent of the $30,007,175 coined. During the last thirteen months $2,950,072 has gone into circulation, and $27,057,103 remain in the Treasury. During seven months of that period the dollars returned to the Treasury exceeded in amount those issued, the number in circulation running down from $34,950,120 on Dec. 31, 1881, to $31,560,755 on Oct. 31, 1882.

## Cutting Out a Kidney—The Tenth Operation of the Kind Known in American Surgery Performed Last Month.

*San Francisco Chronicle.*

An operation of an advanced nature in the science of surgery has recently been performed in this city, remarkable for the danger attending its performance, except by the most skillful surgeons, and also as being the first of the kind that has ever been successfully performed in this State, the tenth in the United States, and the seventy-sixth, it is said, on record in the world. The operation consisted in the extirpation or cutting out of a kidney, known to the profession as nephrectomy. The patient was a married lady residing in this city.

The operation was performed on Oct. 14 by Dr. de Vecchi according to the method of Knowsley Thornton, who, at the Samaritan Hospital, London, removed the right kidney from a young girl on the 11th of last month. The surgeon made an incision of three inches down to the peritoneum, and then extended it to five inches. After tearing with the hand a few recent adhesions, the enlarged kidney was raised, the measures necessary to prevent hemorrhage were adopted, and the organ was then cut from its attachments. No hemorrhage occurred, and the smaller vessels were carefully tied with catgut. After the usual process of cleaning the wound the incision was sewed up, lightly dressed, and the patient was put to bed. Of course she was in a condition that required careful treatment to keep her from sinking. This consisted mainly in administering stimulants, and without any relapse or unfavorable symptoms she recovered rapidly and is now entirely out of danger—in fact, almost entirely well. The lady is rather young and of a delicate constitution.

This is the second attempt that has been made to perform this operation in this State. The first one was made some years ago by a physician in this city, and the patient, who was a female, died under the operation. This is the first time it has been successfully done.

## Strange History of a Will.

*Pall Mall Gazette.*

One has heard of wills written on bedposts, concealed in hayloft and flower-pots, and other possible and impossible places, but probably no will has ever passed through stranger vicissitudes than one admitted to probate by Sir James Hannen. The testator was an engineer on board a channel steamer, and made his will giving everything to his wife, and gave the will to her. Some time afterwards they had a quarrel, during which she tore the will up and threw the pieces into the fire. The husband picked up the pieces and put them into an envelope labeled "Poison," but said he would make a new one. However, several years afterwards he died of small-pox on his steamer, and on his clothes being searched before burning the envelope with the pieces of the will inside it was luckily found and given to his wife. This brand plucked from the burning has now been pieced together and will be deposited at Somerset House; a lesson to all time to wives not to lose their husband's property, or to save it only by a lawsuit.

# WASHINGTON.

## McEnery Is Now Paying Off a Family Grudge Against Kellogg.

## The Southerners Intend to Talk Tariff All Winter, but to Do Nothing.

## Work of the Appropriations Committee on the Indian Bill—Disagreement as to Education.

## MacVeagh Says He Has Kept Silent, Hoping the President Would Speak Out.

## Brewster's Unimportant Remarks to Henry—Public Finances—Rock Island Arsenal—Congress Next Monday.

### THE SOUTHERNERS.

A FAMILY GRUDGE AGAINST KELLOGG.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—Friends of Senator Kellogg do not think that it is an established fact that he is not to receive the certificate for Congress. They think that while the Governor will go far enough to compel Kellogg to prove before him that he is a resident of the State, he hardly will be rash enough to issue a certificate to Acklen. A Louisiana Democrat who knows the secret history of the attempt to rob Kellogg of his certificate says that Samuel McEnery, the Governor, will, if possible, count out Kellogg. He is actuated by personal as well as political reasons in his efforts to do this. His brother,

JOHN M'ENERY

has always claimed that Kellogg, when in control of the affairs of Louisiana, counted out John McEnery as the candidate for Governor. The effort of Samuel McEnery, the present Governor, is therefore attributed to family revenge. John McEnery is said to have written a letter to his brother Samuel, the Governor, earnestly requesting him to refuse the seat to Kellogg, if possible.

CHALMERS.

The opponent of Gen. Chalmers has already received his certificate, and Gen. Chalmers, who has arrived here, says: "My efforts will from now on be devoted to undermining the power of the Mississippi Bourbons. I am free to confess that for years my affiliations were with them, but that was a mistake of which I have heartily repented."

THE SOUTHERN PROGRAM.

A gentleman who has made a pretty thorough canvass today of all the Southern Democratic Congressmen who have arrived, says that their program will be this: They will encourage all the debate possible on the subjects of reduction of internal-revenue taxes and modifications of the tariff, but they will not permit, if they can help it, any changes in the internal-revenue system this winter, and will unitedly oppose the proposition to entirely abolish the internal revenue laws. The reason assigned for such a line of policy is that the Southern Democrats desire to make

THE QUESTION OF TARIFF

and taxation an issue on which the Presidential election in 1884 shall turn; that they desire to force this matter now at the outset in the election of Speaker of the next House; and that the Southern men will insist upon taking a revenue-reform position, although they know that it may cost them the support of some of their Northern allies.

### STAR ROUTES.

BREWSTER'S ATTACK ON THE TWO JURORS—THEIR INDIGNATION.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—Attorney-General Brewster gave out for publication today the stenographic report of the conversation which he held with Marshal Henry at the time he rebuked the Marshal for what he charged to be neglect in the summoning of the talesmen. In this conversation Attorney-General Brewster is made to reflect severely upon the two talesmen, and to give one of them a bad character. As a matter of fact, however, the two talesmen—Murray and Tobriner—were the most strenuous supporters of the Government on the star-route jury. Some curious complications may result from the publication of this interview. Marshal Henry and his friends are extremely indignant at what they call

THE SYSTEM OF ESPIONAGE

which is being practiced by the Government, and suggest that Congressmen will do well before having any confidential talks with the Attorney-General to discover whether any shorthand reporter is lurking behind curtains. The juror Murray is reported as so indignant at the free, disparaging use which Brewster has made of his name that he threatens a suit for libel. One of the star-route counsel is said to have been waiting for the publication of the interview to bring an action for libel against Brewster. The attempt, however, to make martyrs of the Federal officeholders who have been removed does not promise much success.

THE OPPONENTS OF FERRY

in his campaign for the Senatorship in Michigan, it is learned, will endeavor to take advantage of the fact that Ferry, who was Postmaster Ainger's principal support, was also Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post-Offices, to which the Inspectors' report relative to bogus bonds was referred. The announcement that Mr. Bliss has been directed by the Attorney-General to proceed against the Salisburys, the Parkers, and other members of the ring has been the subject of much comment among those who have been unable to account for the Government's failure to prosecute these persons.

POLITICIANS SAY

that the ring interests which have not been disturbed are those which are especially hostile to the President and that branch of the party with which he has been identified, and that the representatives of those interests have been active in the past and recently in opposing what were supposed to be the political interests of the Administration. In view of the political attitude of these persons, who have large influence, it is said that the leniency of the Government toward them has been remarkable. It seems plain that no one can assert that the Government has chosen first to prosecute those members of the ring who are its political enemies, for it has postponed the pursuit of these until the last.

THE DISTRICT POLICE.

Since the investigation and removal of Miller, a detective on the police force here, who acted for the defendants in the star-route cases, there have been frequent demands for the reorganization of the local police. The *Evening Star*, in an editorial, says: "There ought to be a prompt and thorough overhauling of our police organization, most certainly of the detective branch. The astounding facts were disclosed upon the trial of Detective Miller for complicity with the star-route gang that, at the very time Washington was overrun with burglars and footpads, operating night and day without hindrance in the most populous parts of the city, the detective force, or a part of it, was giving its active aid in behalf of

ANOTHER GANG OF THIEVES,

the star-route crowd. While the police authorities were excusing themselves for their utter failure to protect the public from the swell mob on the ground that the police force was too small to patrol the city, it appeared that at least one detective-officer was giving his whole time to the service of the star-route thieves, and that, for aught the authorities knew to the contrary, others of the force might have been occupied in the same way. In fact, it would appear from the testimony upon that trial that the detectives are their own masters and occupy themselves as they choose, without being required to give any account of their movements to their nominal superiors."

THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM WAYNE MACVEAGH

written last year, in reply to a friend in this city, contains a full statement of the questions which arose at the time of his retiring from the Cabinet:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1881.—MY DEAR SIR: The following dates and statements will furnish, I trust, all the information you desire. Sept. 21 I explained kindly but fully to President Arthur why I believed my official usefulness was ended by the death of President Garfield, and asked to be relieved as soon as he could conveniently appoint my successor. Sept. 28 I announced the same determination to the country through the Associated Press, without serious objection from any quarter except the organs of star-route thieves and their sympathizers, who now demanded I should remain as fiercely as in President Garfield's time they demanded that I should go out. Oct. 8 President Arthur, having returned from a visit to New York, asked me to reconsider my determination, and I again kindly and fully explained why it was impossible for me to do so consistently with my sense of duty to the public service, to him, and to myself. Oct. 12 the President informed me that

HE HAD MADE HIS SELECTION

of my successor, but did not wish to nominate him to the Senate until after returning from Yorktown. In reliance upon that statement I made my arrangements to leave Washington at the time he had indicated. Oct. 22 the President explained to me the delay in sending the name of my successor to the Senate was due to the doubt as to Secretary Windom's successor, and his desire to fill both offices at the same time, but said both names would go to the Senate on Monday, Oct. 24. On that day he explained that, owing to some complications that had occurred, he might delay sending the name of my successor to the Senate a day or two longer, but that I might go home the next day, as my successor would be nominated not later than Wednesday. Oct. 25 I accordingly left Washington, intending to return only to introduce my successor to the department. Nov. 3

THE PRESIDENT TELEGRAPHED ME

to see him while the limited express stopped in the Philadelphia depot. He there explained how he had been disappointed as to my successor, and desired to reopen the old question as to my remaining, to which I could only answer as before. Nov. 7 he wrote me to the same effect, and I answered, repeating the same propositions and the same reasons, but as he had requested me to go to New York, I went and talked it all over once more. Nov. 10 I gave to the country, through the Associated Press, a second statement of the position I had occupied from the beginning and intended to occupy to the end, and I accepted the entire responsibility for it. Nov. 12 I returned to Washington with the President, and, finding that he did not intend to nominate my successor at present, and that he had the fullest confidence in the Solicitor-General, I sent him my formal resignation, adding that

I HAD NOTIFIED MR. PHILLIPS

of my action, and that he would assume entire charge of the department until a new Attorney-General was appointed. As this was almost eight weeks after my distinct notice of my intention to return to private life, I certainly thought I had not exhibited undue haste, especially as in the interval I had never left the department for a day except with the President's knowledge and approval. Why do I not make these facts public and silence the falsehoods published on the subject? There are several reasons why I have preferred silence. I have thought that the President might possibly discover—though I know it is embarrassing for him to speak—some fitting opportunity to correct some of

THE GROSSER FALSEHOODS,

and that he might prefer to do so himself, especially as some people seem now to consider lying about me as a kind of service to him. Then the thieves whom I have mortally offended now have access to the public ear through newspapers in other cities, in additions to their organs at Washington, and can distort anything I might say, or invent new falsehoods much faster than I can deny them. Besides, I really do not care enough about it to engage in controversy on the subject, for the only substantial charge against me is that I have persistently declined to remain in office when I thought I could no longer be useful in it, and I cheerfully accept the consequences of such conduct. Sincerely yours,

WAYNE MACVEAGH.

DICKSON'S CASE POSTPONED.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—In the police court this morning the hearing in the case of Dickson, late foreman of the star-route jury, was fixed for Tuesday next.

BREWSTER AND HENRY.

The Department of Justice today made public the copy of an interview between Attorney-General Brewster and District Marshal Henry, held at the former's office on June 2 last, immediately after drawing for jurors in the star-route cases, in which the Attorney-General interrogated the Marshal at length as to the qualifications of the men selected as talesmen. In response, Marshal Henry said he gave instructions to the bailiff to get good, reputable citizens, and that he supposed they were such. Brewster took the Marshal to task for not selecting the men himself, and informed him that it was his duty to have done so. During the course of the conversation the Attorney-General told the Marshal he wished him and everybody else to understand "that the Government does not want a conviction unjustly obtained. It wants fair-play, and will have it." The Attorney-General then questioned the Marshal about

DORSEY'S CALLING AT HIS OFFICE,

of which fact Mr. Henry denied knowledge, and insisted that he and his men had clean hands in the matter. Mr. Brewster charged Henry with picking up men on the streets for talesmen, whereupon Mr. Henry retorted that he had done his entire duty, and was as anxious for a fair trial as any one, and that if any failures had been made they had been made through ignorance, and not design. In closing the interview, Marshal Henry said: "I challenge the closest investigation." In reply, Attorney-General Brewster remarked: "If there is a just acquittal by twelve responsible men, I will rejoice. If one man holds out against eleven, the people will say, 'How came that jury to be put in that condition?' This thing of jury-fixing I will not tolerate."

### THE INDIAN BILL.

WORK OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The House Committee on Appropriations had the Indian bill under consideration today and disposed of all the items except two or three, respecting which there is a difference of opinion, and which it was thought best to leave until next Monday, when all the members of the committee will probably be present. The estimates upon which the bill is based amount to $6,725,731, an excess of $1,242,576 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The amount recommended in the bill agreed upon today is $5,425,955, being $1,299,775 less than the estimates, and $57,200 less than the appropriations for the current year. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommended an increase of about $40,000 on account of

SALARIES OF AGENTS AND INTERPRETERS.

This the committee has not granted. Instead of an appropriation of $15,000 for the pay of five inspectors, and $8,000 for the pay of four special agents, as for the current year, the bill provides for the pay, at the same rates, of three inspectors and seven special agents. Officers of these classes perform almost exactly the same duties, although the salary of an inspector is 50 per cent greater than that of a special agent. By the reclassification adopted in the bill the Government will have the services of one more officer without an increase of expense. The estimates for subsistence, etc., of Indian tribes, in cases where appropriations are not required by treaty stipulations, were increased by the Indian Bureau from 10 to 50 per cent over the appropriations for the current year; the bill reduces the amount of each of these appropriations, however, by a small percentage.

THIS REDUCTION

is in pursuance of the policy adopted at the last session, when the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to notify all Indian tribes who have heretofore been subsisted by the Government, although the treaties did not require it, that hereafter the supplies would be diminished, and that they would be expected to do more toward their own support. The bill reduces the forces of Indian police from 1,000 privates to 800, and the appropriation from $82,000 to $65,000. The estimate of $25,000 for contingent expenses of the Indian Department is disallowed, as is also that of $5,000 for the employment of detectives, and the estimate of $100,000 for the survey of Indian reservations is cut down to $5,000. The total appropriations for education recommended by the sub-committee, while much less than the amount called for by the estimates, are $114,000 in excess of the appropriations on the same account for the current year. It is understood that this increase is

THE SUBJECT OF A DISAGREEMENT

in the committee, and that a motion to strike out the several items composing it was lost today by a tie vote. Among the items against which the strongest objections are urged is one of $50,000 to provide for increased attendance at schools now established; $60,000 for establishing a new industrial school; and $40,000 for purchasing stock cattle for the industrial schools. The fight against these and other items looking to the expansion of the system of industrial schools among the Indian tribes will be

A STUBBORN ONE,

and if it succeeds the wise provisions made at the last session of Congress for the establishment of something approaching an adequate system of industrial education for the Indians will be virtually nullified. The appropriation for the support of the Indian training-school at Carlisle is coupled with a condition that the expense of maintaining the school shall not exceed $200 a year for each pupil; at present the expense is about $— at Carlisle and a trifle less than $200 at the Indian training-school at Forest Grove, Pa.

### PUBLIC FINANCES.

THE DEBT STATEMENT WILL BE LESS SATISFACTORY THAN USUAL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—It is not expected that the debt will be reduced this month more than $5,500,000. This fact will doubtless attract some attention. There are two other facts which will also attract attention in Congress—first, the cash in the Treasury has been reduced by anticipated bond payments $8,000,000 below the 40 per cent reserve which conservative financiers have considered essential to be maintained as a permanent legal-tender redemption fund; second, the amount of bonds already called which will have to be paid out of the surplus revenue exceeds $40,000,000. With a decreasing monthly nominal surplus, a cash balance below the safe redemption point, and such a large amount of bonds to be provided for, the question of the disposition of

THE SURPLUS REVENUES

of the Government may not be as complicated as it has seemed. So far as any plan has been agreed upon as to reduction of taxation by Congressmen who have arrived here, it is this: To reduce the tax on whisky from 90 cents to 50 cents; on tobacco to eight cents; on cigars to $4 and $3 per 1,000; on beer 50 cents per barrel; 50 per cent on all special license taxes, and to abolish all other internal taxes. This reduction, it is estimated, would take off $80,000,000 from the revenue. It might be quite enough and more than enough to absorb all the surplus that the Government is likely to have.

### ESTIMATES FOR CONGRESS.

WHAT THE CIVIL AND MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS WILL COST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, have been partially prepared for the use of the House Committee on Appropriations. They are complete so far as they refer to the civil, military, and naval establishments, foreign intercourse, Indian affairs, pensions, public works, postal service, and some of the miscellaneous purposes. The estimates for the civil establishment aggregate $22,350,945; the estimates for the same purposes last year amounted to $19,529,083, and the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year was $20,477,743. The following are the items in detail of the civil establishment estimates and of appropriations for the same purposes for the current year:

| | Estimates. | Amount appropriated for current year. |
|---|---|---|
| Legislature | $3,274,049 | $3,087,145 |
| Executive proper | 102,064 | 101,737 |
| Department of State | 161,240 | 158,917 |
| Treasury Department | 3,240,541 | 3,068,357 |
| Independent Treasury | 371,980 | 370,453 |
| Mints and Assay Office | 1,232,410 | 1,232,734 |
| Territorial Governm'ts | 282,065 | 202,344 |
| Internal revenue | 4,400,000 | 4,275,000 |
| Total Treasury Dept. | $9,526,996 | $9,209,446 |
| Total War Department | 2,386,040 | 1,965,838 |
| Total Navy Department | 353,316 | 312,377 |
| Total Interior Dept. | 4,502,859 | 3,950,705 |
| Total Post-Office Dept. | 870,120 | 770,839 |
| Agricultural Dept. | 570,770 | 379,280 |
| Deparment of Justice | 165,190 | 147,739 |
| Judicial Department | 408,300 | 404,600 |
| Total Civil Establishment | $22,350,945 | $20,477,743 |

The foregoing estimates are for salaries and other expenses of conducting the departments. The estimates so far as made up for other expenditures are:

| | Estimates. | Amount appropriated. |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign intercourse | $1,390,905 | $1,342,835 |
| Military establishm't | 28,001,445 | 27,303,287 |
| Naval establishment | 23,481,078 | 14,884,462 |
| Indian affairs | 6,725,731 | 5,257,365 |
| Pensions | 101,575,000 | 100,030,000 |
| Public works | 14,361,715 | 7,439,401 |

THE GREATEST INCREASE

in the estimates over the amount appropriated last year is in the naval establishment—about $8,000,000—$6,330,100 is for the construction and repair of vessels, against $1,750,058 appropriated for the same purpose last year, and $4,165,000 for steam machinery, against $1,600,136 appropriated for this purpose last year.

Under the head of Territorial expenses there appears an estimate of $65,000 on account of the Utah Commission and election officers in that Territory. The principal item in the pensions estimates is that for invalids, widows, children, dependent relatives, and survivors and widows of the war of 1812, $100,000,000. Under the head of public works there is a notable absence of estimates for expenditures under the War Department, there being nothing asked for rivers and harbors. The principal expenditures under this head is for arsenals and forts, and for buildings in the District of Columbia. For repairs on Rock Island Arsenal and bridge the estimate is $395,25–; Allegheny Arsenal, at Pittsburg, $11,500; Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, $4,000; Benecia, Arsenal, California, $54,700; Fortress Monroe Arsenal, Virginia, $19,900; Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, $46,575; Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me., $4,800; New York Arsenal, $58,500; San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, $22,675; Springfield Arsenal, Massachusetts, $15,000; Watertown Arsenal and testing machine, Massachusetts, $73,500; Watervliet Arsenal, New York, $10,500. The total estimate for public buildings and grounds in and around Washington is $838,000; the principal of this total is $500,000. The estimates for

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS

under the Treasury Department are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | $45,000 | Detroit | $100,000 |
| Baltimore | 500,000 | Erie, Pa | 50,000 |
| Boston | 100,000 | Fort Wayne, Ind | 50,000 |
| Cincinnati | 650,000 | Galveston, Tex | 62,500 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 35,000 | Greensboro, N.C. | 25,000 |
| Memphis | 59,000 | Hannibal, Mo. | 37,500 |
| Montgomery, Ala | 15,000 | Harrisonb'rg, Va | 25,000 |
| New York | 10,000 | Jackson, Tenn. | 25,000 |
| Paducah, Ky | 8,500 | Leavenw'th, Kas | 90,000 |
| Philadelphia | 420,000 | Louisville | 150,000 |
| Pittsburg | 300,000 | Lynchburg, Va. | 50,000 |
| St. Louis | 100,000 | Marquette, Mich. | 50,000 |
| Toledo, O. | 50,000 | Minneapolis | 115,000 |
| Topeka, Kas | 15,000 | Oxford, Miss | 50,000 |
| Abingdon, Va | 25,000 | Peoria, Ill | 75,000 |
| Brooklyn | 300,000 | Quincy, Ill | 67,500 |
| Buffalo | 87,500 | Rochester, N. Y. | 100,000 |
| Concord, N. H. | 100,000 | Scranton, Pa | 87,500 |
| Columbus, O. | 100,000 | St. Joseph, Mo. | 25,000 |
| Council Bl'ffs, Ia | 50,000 | Syracuse, N. Y. | 100,000 |
| Dallas, Tex | 37,500 | Terre Haute, Ind | 75,000 |
| Denver, Colo | 100,000 | Williamsport, Pa | 50,000 |
| Des Moines, Ia | 55,000 | | |

For the first time in the history of the Post-Office Department an excess of revenues over expenditures is anticipated. Under the head of civil establishment only $870,120 is estimated to be necessary, while under the head of postal service a surplus of postal revenue over expenditures is estimated at the sum of $3,929,345, which presupposes a clear surplus for 1884 of $3,059,225. The estimates for public printing, engraving, etc., are $2,961,949.

### RAUM'S REPORT.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION AS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX—AMOUNT PAID BY EACH STATE—THE FAILING CIGARET.

*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—In view of the prominence which the next session of Congress will give to the question of internal revenue, the annual report of Commissioner Raum will possess special interest. His report will be issued in a few days. It will show that the total receipts of the Government for the fiscal year from all sources of internal revenue were $138,884,090. This aggregate was collected in the States as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $140,591 | Missouri | $7,541,206 |
| Arizona | 45,461 | Montana | 89,001 |
| Arkansas | 108,751 | Nebraska | 1,108,178 |
| California | 412,689 | Nevada | 49,158 |
| Colorado | 247,037 | New Hamp | 349,942 |
| Connecticut | 636,768 | New Jersey | 5,451,633 |
| Dakota | 67,407 | New Mexico | 53,903 |
| Delaware | 349,906 | New York | 19,414,4[illegible] |
| Florida | 280,277 | N. Carolina | 2,805,8[illegible] |
| Georgia | 359,158 | Ohio | 18,357,978 |
| Idaho | 31,907 | Oregon | 88,[illegible] |
| Illinois | 28,251,950 | Pennsylvania | 8,772,[illegible] |
| Indiana | 6,485,082 | Rh. Island | 220,178 |
| Iowa | 1,843,787 | S. Carolina | 119,010 |
| Kansas | 264,000 | Tennessee | 997,1[illegible] |
| Kentucky | 10,520,831 | Texas | 258,[illegible] |
| Louisiana | 918,878 | Utah | 48,[illegible] |
| Maine | 85,254 | Vermont | 60,[illegible] |
| Maryland | 2,812,814 | Virginia | [illegible] |
| Massachusetts | 2,937,350 | Washington | [illegible] |
| Michigan | 2,001,706 | W. Virginia | [illegible] |
| Minnesota | 528,470 | Wisconsin | 2,1[illegible] |
| Mississippi | 24,000 | Wyoming | [illegible] |

The increase for the last fiscal year over the

year preceding was $1,110,2
collected during the fiscal ye
30 last from the tax on disti
$69,873,408, an increase of $2
receipts for the preceding ye
The tobacco tax of the la
$47,391,988, as against $42,85
ing year.
Fermented liquors paid a
last fiscal year of $16,153,920
the preceding year.
Banks and bankers paid du
cal year a revenue tax of $
the preceding year $3,762,208
There is a singular fact sh
report. It is that the consum
ets is on the decrease. In
derived from that article w
From that figure it jumped
until for 1881 it was $992,9
fiscal year, however, the rec
of cigarettes were $972,570,
crease of $20,411, which re
falling off in cigaret consum

### NOTES

CONGRESSMEN AR

*Special Dispatch to The C*

WASHINGTON, D. C., No
men are rapidly arriving.
members of the Lower Hou
Committee on Appropriatio
by nine members, is holdin
and the sub-committee in
Indian bill will have it re
the full committee on Monda

TOMORROW

will be a legal holiday in th
departments, in anticipation
day at noon, and business w
suspended throughout the c

THE PRESIDE

will eat his thanksgiving d
diers' Home, with his son an
will attend church in the
churches there will be inter
connection with the Garfield
That fair does not promise t
success.

WINTER

has commenced in Washing
snow-storm, which interfere
gram for the bicycle ente
with the parade of the Knig

CHARLES SHA

the colored boy who so br
his sister for a few cents, a
tenced to be hanged in Janu
full confession, stating that
not for money, but in anger

TOM OCHILTRE

Dick Winter Smith, who a
Texas, says that Tom Ochi
by 4,000 majority, which is
votes in the district.

MARK DUNNE

has arrived here. Some of
associates from the Northw
his only refuge now will be
le party.

A NEW NATIONAL

The Controller of the Cur
ized the Champaign (Ill.)
commence business with a

NORTHERN PAC

*To the Western Associa*

WASHINGTON, D. C., No
Attorney-General McCamm
the results of his mission
Reservation in the northeas
tana, to secure the right of
reservation for the Norther
says: "Notwithstanding
fluence of certain intereste
sion was a complete succ
dent today appointed Willi
(New York), Waterman Sn
shire), and John S. Pillsbur
committee to examine addi
the Northern Pacific Railro
tory of Dakota.

THE EXCHAN

of 3½ per cent continued b
date amount in the aggrega

DECEMBER INTERES

Treasurer Gilfillan toda
checks, representing $2,111,
terest falling due Dec. 1 on
per cents of the funded loa

SPEAKER KE

has decided that the Hou
tives meets at 11 a. m. on M

SANITARY

The annual report of the
of Health, after detailing t
the yellow-fever at Pensac
ville during the past year,
tional protection for the m
Grand, and closes with e
continuance of the work a
000, with an epidemic co
$100,000.

### A FAMILY F

It Results in the Shootin
by His Sister-in-Law—
ments Relied On for a

*Special Dispatch to The C*

NORTH HENDERSON, Me
29.—A feud between the f
gor Stuart, M. D., and Dr.
minated this morning in
Brown by Stuart's wife.
Dr. Brown from bed at 5
ing, and when Brown tu
light the lamp, fired. The
back, about one inch to
spinal column, passed dir
up, emerging at about two
of the sternum, betwe
and fifth ribs, probabl
the root and between
lungs. Dr. and Mrs. S
a carriage. They stopped
of Richard Garrett, west o
Garrett what had been
they were on their way to
Aledo—to give Mrs. Stuart
merson and J. P. McClar
ance on Brown, report, af
amination, but slight hope
ferences between the inter
been of long standing,
marked of late. The sudd
will probably bring to ligh
facts.

Dr. Stuart came to this p
was helped into a lucrativ
through the influence o
man. Brown has since
course in medicine at Rus
Chicago, and returned to t
tice. Brown occupied th
Stuart for some time. S
did things to injure
Words were passed. Stu
sued Brown for $2,500 al
last June, which was set
bringing Brown debtor to S
was satisfied, but Stuart
old sore. Brown borrow
splints to bind a broken li
absence. A final rupture
had it that Stuart
shoot Brown if he did n
petition was gotten up by
matters within the last
Stuart are brothers-in-la
sisters. Mrs. Brown is
a severe illness, and it
shock may also prostrate
of Aledo, having examine
teen hours after the sh
every indication unfavo
received from Aledo at
Stuart and wife captured
were captured by Elvin
son. Joy at their capture
row for Brown and famil

### STARTLING D

A List of 500 Names
Were the Victims
the Hands of One D

*Special Dispatch to Th*

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 2
flutter in certain circles i
and other places in Esse
the discovery by the poli
males upon whom the
been practiced. The dis
searching the house of
now under arrest for
papers certify, in a high
inal manner, that th
names had been the
in the malpractice l
and date of action
the damaging evidence
have against the Doctor
ing done anything ill
doubtless, that the auth
the written evidence
himself. This system o
ferred to is certainly the
closure ever made in the
Lynn in connection wit
practice. Quite a numb
figured in the list, and
over many from Engla
originator of the so-cal
hospitals in this State.
Congregational minister

We are thankful that w
good clothes at such v
Wilde's, State and Madiso

et these and other items looking to the sion of the system of industrial schools g the Indian tribes will be

A STUBBORN ONE.

It succeeds the wise provisions made last session of Congress for the estab- ent of something approaching an ad- e system of industrial education for the ns will be virtually nullified. The ap- ation for the support of the Indian ng-school at Carlisle is coupled with a ion that the expense of maintaining the shall not exceed $200 a year for each at present the expense is about lisle and a trifle less than $200 at the training-school at Forest Grove, Pa.

## PUBLIC FINANCES.

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THE SURPLUS REVENUES

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## MATES FOR CONGRESS.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY ESTAB- MENTS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS WILL

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|---|---|---|
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| y Department | 3,240,541 | 3,088,917 |
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| d Assay Office | 1,232,410 | 1,232,791 |
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| | 101,575,000 | 100,000,000 |
| orks | 14,361,715 | 7,439,404 |

THE GREATEST INCREASE

stimates over the amount appropriat- ear is in the naval establishment— 8,000,000—$6,330,100 is for the con- and repair of vessels, against appropriated for the same purpose , and $4,165,000 for steam machinery, 1,600,136 appropriated for this pur- year.

the head of Territorial expenses pears an estimate of $65,000 on ac- the Utah Commission and election n that Territory. The principal item nsions estimates is that for invalids, children, dependent relatives, and s and widows of the war of 1812, 000. Under the head of public works notable absence of estimates for ures under the War Department, g nothing asked for rivers and The principal expenditures under is for arsenals and forts, and for in the District of Columbia. For n Rock Island Arsenal and bridge ate is $395,25 ; Allegheny Arsenal, urg, $11,500; Augusta Arsenal, $4,000; Benecia Arsenal, California, ortress Monroe Arsenal, Virginia, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me., ew York Arsenal, $58,500; San An- enal, Texas, $22,675; Springfield Massachusetts, $15,000; Watertown nd testing machine, Massachusetts, Watervliet Arsenal, New York, $10,- e total estimate for public buildings nds in and around Washington is the principal of this total is $500,- estimates for

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Treasury Department are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ 45,000 | Detroit | $100,000 |
| | 500,000 | Erie, Pa | 50,000 |
| | 100,000 | Fort Wayne, Ind | 50,000 |
| | 650,000 | Galveston, Tex | 62,500 |
| y, Mo. | 35,000 | Greensboro, N.C. | 25,000 |
| | 59,000 | Hannibal, Mo. | 37,500 |
| ry, Ala | 15,000 | Harrisonb'rg, Va | 25,000 |
| | 10,000 | Jackson, Tenn. | 25,000 |
| Ky | 8,500 | Leavenw'th, Kas | 90,400 |
| | 420,000 | Louisville | 150,000 |
| | 300,000 | Lynchburg, Va. | 50,000 |
| | 100,000 | Marquette, Mich. | 50,000 |
| | 50,000 | Minneapolis | 115,000 |
| as | 15,000 | Oxford, Miss | 50,000 |
| Va | 25,000 | Peoria, Ill | 75,000 |
| | 300,000 | Quincy, Ill | 67,500 |
| | 87,500 | Rochester, N. Y. | 100,000 |
| , Il | 100,000 | Scranton, Pa | 87,500 |
| O | 100,000 | St. Joseph, Mo. | 25,000 |
| ls, Ia | 50,000 | Syracuse, N. Y. | 100,000 |
| | 37,500 | Terre Haute, Ind | 75,000 |
| lo | 100,000 | Williamsport, Pa | 50,000 |
| , Ia. | 55,000 | | |

first time in the history of the Post- artment an excess of revenues over res is anticipated. Under the head establishment only $870,120 is esti- e necessary, while under the head service a surplus of postal revenue nditures is estimated at the sum of which presupposes a clear surplus $3,059,225. The estimates for pub- , engraving, etc., are $2,961,949.

## RAUM'S REPORT.

L INFORMATION AS TO THE IN- REVENUE TAX—AMOUNT PAID BY ATE—THE FAILING CIGARET.

*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

TON, D. C., Nov. 27.—In view of ence which the next session of ill give to the question of internal e annual report of Commissioner possess special interest. His re- be issued in a few days. It will he total receipts of the Govern- e fiscal year from all sources of enue were $138,884,090. This ag- s collected in the States as fol-

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ 140,531 | Missouri | $7,541,306 |
| | 45,464 | Montana | 69,091 |
| | 198,751 | Nebraska | 1,108,173 |
| | 412,629 | Nevada | 49,158 |
| | 247,007 | New Hamp | 349,942 |
| | 653,758 | New Jersey | 5,151,538 |
| | 67,427 | New Mexico | 55,903 |
| | 250,900 | New York | 19,414,435 |
| | 283,277 | N. Carolina | 2,809,889 |
| | 359,158 | Ohio | 18,357,975 |
| | 31,907 | Oregon | 88,670 |
| | 29,251,950 | Pennsylvania | 8,772,029 |
| | 6,485,022 | Rh. Island | 229,178 |
| | 1,843,787 | S. Carolina | 119,010 |
| | 284,009 | Tennessee | 977,130 |
| | 10,529,831 | Texas | 258,994 |
| | 918,878 | Utah | 48,523 |
| | 85,268 | Vermont | 64,856 |
| | 2,913,814 | Virginia | 6,225,591 |
| | 2,937,369 | Washington | 34,069 |
| | 2,001,705 | W. Virginia | 792,976 |
| | 528,432 | Wisconsin | 3,182,551 |
| | 24,024 | Wyoming | 20,373 |

se for the last fiscal year over

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year preceding was $1,110,253; the amount collected during the fiscal year ending June 30 last from the tax on distilled liquors was $69,873,408, an increase of $2,720,434 over the receipts for the preceding year.

The tobacco tax of the last fiscal year was $47,391,988, as against $42,854,991 the preceding year.

Fermented liquors paid a tax during the last fiscal year of $16,153,920 and $13,700,241 the preceding year.

Banks and bankers paid during the last fiscal year a revenue tax of $5,253,458, and for the preceding year $3,762,208.

There is a singular fact shown by Raum's report. It is that the consumption of cigarets is on the decrease. In 1873 the revenue derived from that article was but $40,658. From that figure it jumped rapidly each year until for 1881 it was $992,981. For the last fiscal year, however, the receipts on account of cigarettes were $972,570, showing a decrease of $20,411, which represents a large falling off in cigaret consumption.

## NOTES.

CONGRESSMEN ARRIVING.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—Congressmen are rapidly arriving. One-third of the members of the Lower House are here. The Committee on Appropriations, represented by nine members, is holding daily sessions, and the sub-committee in charge of the Indian bill will have it ready to present to the full committee on Monday next.

TOMORROW

will be a legal holiday in the District. The departments, in anticipation, were closed today at noon, and business will generally be suspended throughout the city tomorrow.

THE PRESIDENT

will eat his thanksgiving dinner at the Soldiers' Home, with his son and daughter, and will attend church in the morning. In the churches there will be interesting services in connection with the Garfield Memorial Fair. That fair does not promise to be a financial success.

WINTER

has commenced in Washington with a light snow-storm, which interferes with the program for the bicycle entertainments, and with the parade of the Knights Templar.

CHARLES SHAW,

the colored boy who so brutally murdered his sister for a few cents, and who was sentenced to be hanged in January, has made a full confession, stating that he murdered her not for money, but in anger.

TOM OCHILTREE.

Dick Winter Smith, who arrived here from Texas, says that Tom Ochiltree was elected by 4,000 majority, which is a change of 8,000 votes in the district.

MARK DUNNELL

has arrived here. Some of his Republican associates from the Northwest predict that his only refuge now will be in the Democratic party.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Controller of the Currency has authorized the Champaign (Ill.) National Bank to commence business with a capital of $50,000.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—Assistant Attorney-General McCammon, in a report on the results of his mission to the Flathead Reservation in the northeast corner of Montana, to secure the right of way through the reservation for the Northern Pacific Railroad says: "Notwithstanding the adverse influence of certain interested whites, the mission was a complete success." The President today appointed William H. Comstock (New York), Waterman Smith (New Hampshire), and John S. Pillsbury (Minnesota) a committee to examine additional portions of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the Territory of Dakota.

THE EXCHANGES

of 3½ per cent continued bonds into 3's to date amount in the aggregate to $280,394,750.

DECEMBER INTEREST CHECKS.

Treasurer Gilfillan today mailed 12,063 checks, representing $2,111,189, being the interest falling due Dec. 1 on the registered 4½ per cents of the funded loan, 1891.

SPEAKER KEIFER

has decided that the House of Representatives meets at 11 a. m. on Monday next.

SANITARY.

The annual report of the National Board of Health, after detailing the occurrence of the yellow-fever at Pensacola and Brownsville during the past year, recommends additional protection for the mouth of the Rio Grand, and closes with estimates for the continuance of the work amounting to $150,000, with an epidemic contingent fund of $100,000.

## A FAMILY FEUD.

### It Results in the Shooting of a Physician by His Sister-in-Law—Future Developments Relied On for a Big Sensation.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NORTH HENDERSON, Mercer Co., Ill., Nov. 29.—A feud between the families of C. Greggor Stuart, M. D., and Dr. W. H. Brown, culminated this morning in the shooting of Brown by Stuart's wife. Mrs. Stuart called Dr. Brown from bed at 5 o'clock this morning, and, when Brown turned his back to light the lamp, fired. The ball hit him in the back, about one inch to the right of the spinal column, passed directly through and up, emerging at about two inches to the right of the sterum, between the fourth and fifth ribs, probably passing below the root and between the forks of the lungs. Dr. and Mrs. Stuart escaped in a carriage. They stopped at the farm-house of Richard Garrett, west of town, and told Garrett what had been done, stating that they were on their way to the county-seat—Aledo—to give Mrs. Stuart up. Drs. E. Emmerson and J. P. McClanahan, in attendance on Brown, report, after a thorough examination, but slight hope of recovery. Differences between the interested parties have been of long standing, although more marked of late. The sudden turn of affairs will probably bring to light many interesting facts.

Dr. Stuart came to this place in 1874, and was helped into a lucrative practice mainly through the influence of the assasinated man. Brown has since that time taken a course in medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and returned to this place to practice. Brown occupied the same office with Stuart for some time. Stuart undoubtedly did things to injure Brown's practice. Words were passed. Stuart, to retaliate, sued Brown for $2,500 alleged indebtedness last June, which was settled by arbitrators bringing Brown debtor to Stuart $350. Brown was satisfied, but Stuart kept lacerating the old sore. Brown borrowed of Stuart's wife splints to bind a broken limb during Stuart's absence. A final rupture occurred. Rumor had it that Stuart threatened to shoot Brown if he did not leave town. A petition was gotten up by citizens to settle matters within the last week. Brown and Stuart are brothers-in-law, having married sisters. Mrs. Brown is just recovering from a severe illness, and it is feared that the shock may also prostrate her. Dr. Gus Craig, of Aledo, having examined the patient fourteen hours after the shooting, pronounces every indication unfavorable. A dispatch received from Aledo at 6 p. m. announced Stuart and wife captured and in jail. They were captured by Elvin Kestol and Ed Wexson. Joy at their capture is unbounded. Sorrow for Brown and family is widespread.

## STARTLING DISCOVERY.

### A List of 500 Names of Women Who Were the Victims of Malpractice at the Hands of One Doctor.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—There is quite a flutter in certain circles in Lynn and Saugus, and other places in Essex County, owing to the discovery by the police of a list of 500 females upon whom the crime of abortion has been practiced. The discovery was made in searching the house of Dr. ——, in Lynn, now under arrest for malpractice. The papers certify, in a highly singular and original manner, that the owners of said names had been the Doctor's victims in the malpractice line, with the day and date of action. Notwithstanding the damaging evidence which the police have against the Doctor, he denies ever having done anything illegal, not realizing, doubtless, that the authorities have secured the written evidence wherein he convicts himself. This system of keeping names referred to is certainly the most startling disclosure ever made in the criminal annals of Lynn in connection with the crime of malpractice. Quite a number of Saugus people figured in the list, and the Doctor brought over many from England. Dr. —— is the originator of the so-called English cottage hospitals in this State, and was formerly a Congregational minister.

We are thankful that we are able to sell such good clothes at such very reasonable prices. Wilde's, State and Madison streets.

## TRADE AND LABOR.

### The Scranton Mills Shut Down, Throwing Out One Thousand Men.

### Belief that Stocks Are Kept Up at New York by a Combination.

### The Railway War Alleged to Be Part of a Gambling Scheme to Mislead the Farmers.

### Hall & Co., of Boston, Who Failed for $710,000. Resume Cash Payments.

### Petroleum Booming—Sales at the Pittsburg Exchange of 10,913,000 Barrels—Steel Nails.

### Over One Thousand Men Thrown Out of Work at Scranton, Pa.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 29.—The Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company's steel mills shut down tonight for an indefinit period. Over 1,000 men are thrown out of work.

### Speculations as to the Cause of the Buoyancy of Stocks at New York.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was irregular, but in the main bullish, today, and values generally are ⅛ to 3½ better than at the close yesterday. The market opened 1¼ lower for St. Paul, Rock Island, and Denver & Rio Grande; 1 lower for New York Central, Ohio & Mississippi, St. Paul & Omaha, and Wabash, and generally a fraction lower for the remainder of the active list. During the first few minutes there was a further decline of ⅛ to 1. The market then became strong, and prices advanced steadily, with a single fractional reaction, until shortly after 1 p. m., when a reaction set in as a consequence of realizing sales, and continued to the close.

THE FAILURE OF THE GRANGER CONFERENCE

last night was expected to result in a weak market; but it became apparent almost from the opening that somebody had determined to bull a portion of the list, irrespective of the Grangers. Western Union, Missouri Pacific, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Denver, and Jersey Central moved steadily up. Other interests fell into line, and the Grangers were dragged toward higher prices.

THE SITUATION

has puzzled some of the shrewdest men in the street, and advice to do nothing has been general. No one has seemed to consider the rise spontaneous. Assuming it is to be manipulated, the question is whether the bull leaders are putting up prices for the purpose of getting out of stocks, or whether a forced advance will be maintained until the public comes in as a buyer. The rumor is that Messrs. Gould and Vanderbilt have organized a strong party for the purpose of putting stocks up five and ten points. Those who appear to believe this rumor say that the leaders do not consider the Granger war serious. They think the fact of the war will keep a good short interest in the market until prices get up several points.

THEN THE WAR WILL END SUDDENLY,

and the scrambling of shorts to cover, together with buying for long account, will start a genuine boom. People who take the other view say that the leaders found themselves loaded, and had to advance prices in order to get out whole. This class of observers say that insiders in the advance began feeding the market yesterday afternoon, and have sold incessantly today. They have advised customers to realize, and have spoken well of selling grangers stocks short. There is

BUT ONE SENTIMENT ABOUT THE WAR

which had caused this state of things. Everybody condemns it as uncalled for, hurtful to all interests, and in every sense wicked. Some well-informed operators say that too much stress is laid on the action of Mr. Porter. They think he is put forward as an objector, but in reality represents the views of his board and the views of strong people behind the scenes. They say that the war already involves immense interests in the stock market, and if it breaks, the Omaha people will seriously affect the great investment stocks of the country. The strength of Western Union has been attributed in part to

THE DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

allowing suit to be begun on the complaint of irregularities in connection with Mutual Union. An insider in Mutual Union said this afternoon that he did not think the suit would be pressed, as a victory would establish an unpleasant precedent. He thought it might have some effect in bringing about a settlement between the Mutual Union and Western Union. There is a very bullish feeling on

NORTHERN PACIFIC PREFERRED.

The floating stock has been reduced by recent purchases in amounts so small that three houses can make the price almost any figure they see fit. The stock was exceedingly scarce this morning, and it was found necessary to drop the price in order to bring out any at all. The advance to 96 was rapid. At that figure the rise was checked, but it is likely to be resumed, and if the state of the market remains strong it is good for par before Dec. 9. It is understood that

JERSEY CENTRAL

is actually on the point of coming out of the hands of the Receiver. Insiders say that action has been delayed, waiting Mr. Gowen's return. Now that he is here important negotiations will be renewed, and Jersey will do something for its friends. The Woerischoffer party disclaim all credit for the rise in Denver. It is stated on good authority that Michigan Central will pay a dividend out of the earnings of the current quarter.

MONEY

was very easy at 3@5 on call to borrowers, on pledge of stock collateral, closing offered at 4. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3@4. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are nominally unchanged. The presentation for redemption of so large an amount of bonds as $4,600,000 by a single corporation this morning naturally attracted some attention. However it has no special significance. The amount was presented by a Brooklyn savings institution, simply because at the present market rates of interest they could make better use of the capital than to hold it in United States bonds. They got the three months' interest yet to accrue on the bonds, and also have their money to loan at once in the market. The market for

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

is fairly active at slightly improved prices, and the general tone is firm. There is considerable increase in the demand for exchange, while the supply continues moderate. Exchange is really at about the specie importing point and if it had not been for the comparatively high rates for money here there might have been some movement of specie from Europe to this country before now.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES

were very active for the speculative issues at generally higher prices. The more important changes are: Advanced—Denver & Rio Grande constructions 3⅛, Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts 3¼, East Tennessee consolidated and Kansas City & Northern real estate bonds each 2⅝, Kansas & Texas seconds and Ohio Central incomes each 2, Canada Southern firsts and Texas Pacific incomes each 1¼, New Orleans & Pacific firsts and Richmond & Danville debentures each 1¼, Chesapeake & Ohio (class B), Houston & Texas firsts, Wabash general 6s, Mutual Union 6s, Ohio Southern firsts, and St. Paul & Sioux City firsts each 1, International & Great Northern firsts and Kansas Pacific consolidated each ⅛; Keokuk & Des Moines firsts and Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated each ¾. Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western firsts ⅝; do incomes, Chesapeake & Ohio (Class A), Colorado Coal 6s, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts, Central Iowa firsts, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba firsts (Dakota Extension), Minneapolis & St. Louis firsts, and International & Great Northern 6s each ½. Declined—Iron Mountain firsts (Arkansas Branch) 1⅝, Mobile & Ohio second debentures 1½, Morris & Essex consolidated 1, Wabash firsts (Chicago Division) ¾, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba firsts, Southern Pacific of California firsts, Southern Pacific of Missouri firsts, Rochester & Pittsburg firsts, St. Paul 5s, Chicago & Pacific (Western Division), and New Jersey Central consolidated each ½.

THE FIGURES OF THE DAY.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Governments irregular, but in the main ⅛@¼ higher.

Railroad bonds were generally strong.

State securities were neglected.

Notwithstanding that all stocks opened lower than the closing last night, the general tendency up to 12 o'clock was toward increasing strength, and there was a general recovery of the decline at the opening, and in many cases an advance over last night's closing prices. The market continued fairly active and strong in the afternoon until the last half-hour, when it was rather heavy, and declined from ¼ to 1⅝ (the latter in Denver to 46). Closing prices, however, as a rule, were higher than the closing prices of yesterday. The general feeling in regard to stock, and also as regards the general financial and commercial situation, is a great improvement on the two or three previous days. The leading stocks ranged as follows today: Western Union Telegraph, 81⅞@82⅞; Union Pacific, 103⅛@104⅝; Texas & Pacific, 38⅛@39⅛; Milwaukee & St. Paul, 102⅛@104⅛; Denver, 45¼@47⅝; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 125⅛@128⅛; Erie, 36⅞@37⅛; Lake Shore, 112⅞@114⅝; Louisville, 51@53; Missouri Pacific, 102@103⅝; Jersey Central, 68⅛@72; Northwest, 134⅜@137½; do preferred, 154@157; New York Central, 129⅝@130⅜; Northern Pacific, 44⅛@46; do preferred, 94⅛@96⅜; Canada Southern, 66⅝@68⅛; Michigan Central, 97¼@99⅛; Reading, 50⅜@52⅝; Oregon & Transcontinental, 83⅜@85⅛; and Kansas & Texas, 31⅛@32⅜.

AN IMPORTANT NEGOTIATION.

The *Post* says: We understand an important negotiation has been progressing favorably to provide the funds necessary to complete the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad to Buffalo, and to furnish the large increase of equipment originally deemed necessary.

TRANSACTIONS

630,000 shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canada Southern | 10,000 | Northern Pacific | 28,000 |
| Central Pacific | 4,000 | Reading | 17,000 |
| Lackawanna | 49,000 | St. Paul | 86,000 |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 46,000 | St. Paul & Omaha | 10,000 |
| Erie | 25,000 | Texas Pacific | 8,500 |
| Kansas & Texas | 16,000 | Union Pacific | 35,000 |
| Lake Shore | 15,000 | Wabash Pacific | 24,000 |
| Louisville & Nash | 22,000 | Western Union | 59,000 |
| Michigan Central | 7,000 | East Tennessee | 5,800 |
| Missouri Pacific | 22,000 | Oregon Transcont'l | 5,500 |
| Northwestern | 19,000 | Rock Island | 3,200 |
| New Jersey Central | 26,000 | Rochester & Pgh | 3,800 |
| New York Central | 11,000 | Chicago, B. & Q. | 2,000 |

### The Mills of Wheeling Preparing to Substitute Steel for Iron in the Making of Nails.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 29.—The project for introducing the manufacture of steel nails into all the nail mills of Wheeling is a leading topic of conversation in industrial circles. When it is considered that about one-half of the nails made annually in the United States are made in this city, and that any new features adopted here must also be adopted elsewhere, the importance of the new venture becomes at once apparent.

For several years the project to make nails from steel instead of iron has been discussed, but until the present no active measures have been adopted. It was too great an undertaking for one mill, however large and wealthy, to undergo all the expense of the experiment, and the mills before were not disposed to unite in making the trial. Now, however, a new spirit of enterprise seems to actuate our manufactures, and it is nowhere doubted that the change will be a success. The mothod to be used is to use a low grade of open hearth or soft Bessemer steel in making the nails, and it is urged that the nails can be made better and cheaper than when the best puddled iron is used.

AN IMMENSE STEEL MILL.

By repeated experiments within the last month it has been proven that the nail machines now in use in the various mills will cut a steel nail-plate as readily as an iron-plate. Numerous blooms of steel made at the steel works at Braddocks, and accurately analyzed, have been made into nail-plates, and nails cut from them with satisfactory results. The experiments have been so successful that it is now proposed to establish an immense steel mill at some point convenient to the Wheeling manufactories.

The company was formed last week, and the stock is to be held exclusively by the seven mills of Wheeling. Seven shares of stock at $1,000 each were taken, and an officer of each mill acted as one of the incorporators. The present capital will be half a million dollars, but this will be increased as the occasion may demand. The new works will turn out about 120,000 tons of steel per annum, which will be worked, and counting the loss between the pig-iron and steel-plate and between the steel-plate and the nail, it is estimated that the entire product will be about 100,000 gross tons of nails per annum.

HOW STEEL NAILS WILL BE MADE.

The forge departments are necessary in making nails from iron. The steel-works, however, will do away with these departments, or, rather, sheet-mills will be formed of them, and muck and bar iron be manufactured. The new works will have three eight-ton converters, with three large blowing-engines, five cupola furnaces, and one blooming-mill, with a capacity to bloom 800 tons daily. The pig-iron will be melted in the furnaces, changed into steel by the converters, then cast into molds, reheated, and rolled into nail-plates. The works will contain from twelve to fifteen heating furnaces.

For many years Wheeling has led the world in the making of nails. This has been true not only in regard to the quantity annually produced, but also in regard to the quality of the manufactured article. In Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and elsewhere nails have been made a side issue, and no especial attention to details has been given. Here, however, the most careful attention has been given to the selection of the iron and the method of cutting, and consequently Wheeling nails stand the highest in the industrial world.

THE VIEWS OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

The Wheeling manufacturers claim that the venture will be a success, and that steel nails are destined to supersede iron nails as surely as steel rails will take the place of iron rails. A prominent nail-manufacturer of Pittsburg recently said that nails can be cut as easily from low grade steel as from iron; at least the Wheeling syndicate have plenty of money to test the matter. If they make better nails, or cheaper nails, than we can of iron, then we will follow suit, for we will not allow Wheeling to run away with our nail trade. They argue that they can make steel which cannot be told from iron. But this will be against them, for the steel nails will not then readily be told from iron.

The plan is a good one for this reason. When you are making nails out of Bessemer, and find a blow that makes a first-class nail, it can be analyzed and more of the same kind made. Different degress of hardness can be used in making nails of different sizes. In making nails of iron there is a certainty that the different heats will be of the same quality. In a Bessemer furnace everything is done on scientific principles.

PRESIDENT JARRETT,

of the Amalgamated Association, said that he had seen steel nails cut on a regular nail machine, and they surpass in every respect those made of iron. Several other steel and iron men outside of Wheeling have publicly expressed themselves in favor of the new venture and have predicted that nails are not the only articles now made of iron that during the next few years will be made of steel. The change from iron to steel in the making of nails is a most important one in the industrial world, and one which will be carefully watched as the project is more fully tested.

### The Bulls in the Oil Region Carry the Day Easily.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 29.—The money market during the past twenty-four hours has crept up wonderfully, the carrying rates being merely nominal. The market this morning opened strong at $1.04, and crept up, fraction by fraction, the morning board closing at $1.07. In the afternoon a stronger feeling prevailed, and the price was forced upwards by a strong and well-backed bull movement, the market reaching $1.11¼, with heavy sales at that figure, closing strong at $1.11¼. The indications now are that the worst is over, and that only a big well or a stringency in the money market can keep the yellow certificates from jumping up higher. Sales of the day, 3,270,000 barrels. The exchange will be closed tomorrow.

GREAT CONFIDENCE.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 29.—The feeling of confidence manifested yesterday bore fruit today in a handsome advance. Opened at $1.04, and, after an almost immediate drop to $1.03½, advanced steadily to the close of the morning session, when $1.07 was bid. Opened at the same figure in the afternoon, and fluctuated between that price and $1.09¼ until 3:30, when a sharp advance occurred, to $1.11½, the market finally closing strong at $1.11¼. Total shipments of the entire region Tuesday, 36,556 barrels; charters, 17,300 barrels.

AT TITUSVILLE.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 29.—Oil opened at $1.03⅜; highest, $1.10⅝; lowest, $1.03⅜; closed, $1.10⅝; shipments, 36,555 barrels; shares, 17,301; runs, 78,819.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 29.—There was a comparatively quiet session at the Oil Exchange this morning. The market openeed weak, with sales at $1.03⅝ bid, but became firmer under bullish reports, and advanced to $1.06½, which was the first bid at the noon close. The trading was light. In the afternoon the market continued firm, and advanced steadily until the close, when sales were made at $1.10⅝. The transactions for the day were 10,913,000 barrels. United certificates closed at $1.10⅝; refined, 7⅞@8 cents, Philadelphia delivery.

### The Resumption of Hall & Co., of Boston—A Fine Showing.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—Messrs. Hall & Co., associated with the Nonantum Worsted Company, who suspended Nov. 6, with liabilities of $710,000, resume payment in cash today. Their assets were found to be in such condition that one of the trust companies of this city takes a lien on the assets and advances all the money needed. In investigating the affairs of Hall & Co. the creditors' committee examined fully the Nonantum Worsted Company. Everything about the mill was found in the best condition. The mills and machinery were appraised by a competent authority at $332,000, the thirty-six tenements and sixteen acres of land at $45,000, and some French melange machinery made up a total appraisal to $400,000. The large mill has been in full running order fourteen months. In that time there has been sold $1,500,000 worth of goods, and the profits appear to have been $149,785.13. The capital stock is $500,000. Additional machinery worth $63,198 was put in last year, and this has been charged off to profit and loss, leaving a clear surplus exceeding $40,000. The company is now working over time on orders.

### A Lecture at Hamilton, Ont., by the Mayor of Scranton, Pa., on the Subject of Labor.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 29.—Mayor Powderly, of Scranton, Pa., addressed a large audience in the Academy of Music on the labor question, in the interest of the Knights of Labor. He spoke his convictions on the points in question, and did not incite hostility between capital and labor. He did not want a short day's labor. The strike of the miners because the employers wanted them to work twelve hours instead of ten and the reduced rates was referred to. In regard to the high tariff, he complained of the growth of monopolies in the United States and the vast accumulation of wealth—the result of labor, but unequally divided—the outcome of a high tariff. The speaker struck a genuine Canadian question when he mentioned that the Knights of Labor were opposed to granting public lands to railway companies and speculators. He showed how it worked in Kansas, where lands further west were settled up first, in order that the labor of the settlers might enhance the value of the lands further east, held for speculation.

### One of the Workings of the Match Monopoly.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 29.—Some years ago E. B. Eddy, of Hull, started a branch of his match and pail factory at Ogdensburg, N. Y. Wishing to get rid of the competition which his factory afforded the match manufacturers of New York State bought out the Ogdensburg establishment, paying about $60,000 extra, upon the condition that Mr. Eddy would confine his business to Canada. No sooner had the New York monopolists obtained possession of the Ogdensburg factory than they closed it up, and now Mr. Eddy has been able to purchase back at a trifling cost the necessary machinery for his Hull works, recently destroyed by fire.

### Contemplated Discharge of a Large Number of Railway Employes.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29.—The management of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road has ordered a general cutting down of running expenses, in consequence of which a number of employés will be discharged. The hours of labor in the large machine-shops of the road in the Menominee Valley has been fixed at nine hours per day by consent of the men, to avoid the discharge of a large number of operatives.

### Twelve Cents on the Dollar Accepted.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 29.—The creditors of the Katahdin Iron-Works agreed to accept 12 cents on the dollar or capitalize the indebtedness, to be left optional with each creditor.

### A Furniture Manufacturer of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 29.—Henry Clasterman Jr., a furniture manufacturer, made an assignment today to Charles C. Nichols. The Assignee's bond was fixed at $26,000.

### A Failure at Milliken's Bend, La.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 29.—McClellan & Caltharp, of Milliken's Bend, La., have failed. Liabilities, $140,000. Assets, $100,000. The creditors are mainly in St. Louis, New Orleans, and New York.

## FIRE LADDIES.

### The Providence Department Locking the Barn Door After the Stealing of the Horse.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29.—To test the efficiency and promptness of the fire department of this city an alarm was sounded from the same box that was pulled on the occasion of the recent disastrous fire in the Calendar Building. The firemen did not know that it was a test case, but, being spurred to do sharp work from the terribly severe criticism of the last week, worked quickly. First apparatus arrived in three minutes and thirty seconds after the alarm was sounded. A ladder was put up in twenty-five seconds. The first stream of water was thrown in one minute and fifteen seconds after the hose arrived, and five minutes after the alarm struck. An attempt was made to raise the ladders of the "Skinner" truck, but when part way up the levers broke and the machine fell, striking against the building and dropping to the ground a perfect wreck, nothing being left whole excepting the running gear. Tonight a message was received by the Board of Aldermen from the Mayor requesting a full investigation of the fire department to ascertain its weaknesses, inefficiencies, and where it can be strengthened, together with a request for a plan for a life-saving department to run with other apparatus. At the continuation of the inquest tonight Melvin, the dye-house keeper, was recalled to correct certain evidence, but it resulted only in faltering and contradictory testimony. It was shown by other tenants that his business was considered by them to be hazardous to the lives of all who were in the building.

## ROUGH ON THE BOYS.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The United States training-ship Jamestown arrived, six days from New York, after a stormy trip. Many of the boys were frostbitten. Many are on the sick-list with coughs and colds.

## THE NORTHWEST.

### News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

### A Notable Social Event at Bloomington, Being the Fat Men's Dinner.

### Pardon of a Chicago Criminal—New Corporations—Matrimonial Events—Accidents.

## ILLINOIS.

FAT MEN'S DINNER.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 29.—The fat men's dinner, given tonight by Col. Charles W. Wait, was one of the most notable social events of the year, being a gathering of not only the heavy-weights, but of the old settlers, among whom are many of vast avoirdupois. The dinner was spread at 8 p. m. Scales stood at the dining-room, and the rule was that no one could be admitted weighing less than 225. Under this rule twenty-four were admitted, of whom the total weight was 5,956 pounds, the average being about 239 pounds. The heaviest man was Esquire Davidson, of Lexington, 290, and the lightest Judge McClure, 225. Among the guests were several old settlers, who had spent from thirty to fifty-eight years of life in McLean County.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 29.—The Governor has pardoned Patrick Bailey, who was convicted of robbery at the October term of the Cook County Criminal Court and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. This pardon was granted on the recommendation of the Judge who presided at the trial, the State's-Attorney, and a number of citizens.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Secretary of State today issued licenses to organize the following proposed Chicago corporations: Western Union Cattle Company, capital stock $100,000; corporators, C. A. Powers, Augustus Newman, J. R. Wheeler, and M. K. Gleason. The Seeck Hydro-Carbon Furnace Company, capital stock $500,000; corporators, Henry Mason, Michael Sheeck, and William Abboth. The Jacobson Furniture Company, capital stock $25,000; corporators, Niels Jacobson, Jorgen P. Scott, and Frank Strong.

AN INSURANCE COMPANY BOUNCED.

In the Sangamon County Circuit Court today Judge Zane rendered judgment of ouster against the State Capital Life Association of this city, in proceedings instituted by the State Auditor to prohibit the concern from engaging in the insurance business. It is believed the association will be wound up without any further legal contest as to its right to exist.

INTERNAL-REVENUE COLLECTIONS AT PEORIA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 29.—The internal-revenue collections in this district for the month of November amounted to $1,375,757.33. This is a gain of nearly $98,000 over the corresponding month of 1881.

A SUDDEN DEATH AT ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 29.—Mrs. H. E. V. Halderman died suddenly of heart-disease in this city last evening. At 9:30 o'clock she was well, and in fifteen minutes she was dead. She was the daughter of the late Gen. Richard Claiborne, at one time Governor of Louisiana. She leaves two sons, one in this city and the other is State Senator Elder, of Denver, Colo. She was highly esteemed.

HELD FOR SELLING CANCELED POSTAGE-STAMPS.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 29.—Mr. Dan A. Ray, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, today investigated the case of Isaac Samuels, of this city, charged with using canceled postage-stamps. Samuels was bound over in the sum of $300 to appear before the United States Court at Springfield.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

The incoming passenger-train on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway jumped the track at West Quincy this morning. The mail, baggage, and smoking-cars were thrown down a high embankment, but none of the occupants were injured, although the cars were badly wrecked.

## IOWA.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 29.—An accident occurred at Sabula Junction last night that just missed being very serious. The passenger-train that runs between Sabula and Clinton was backing into Sabula at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and ran into the rear end of a freight train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. The caboose of the latter train was stove in and a passenger coach on the other train was knocked into kindling-wood. The coach was full of passengers, but fortunately no one was seriously hurt. The wreck caused a delay of some hours. It is also reported that the engine of the train on the main line beyond Savanna was ditched last night. A wagon containing County-Surveyor Langton and another gentleman was struck by a passing train this morning near Farley while they were driving across the track. Mr. Langton was seriously if not fatally hurt.

A BURGLAR'S SENTENCE.

Fred Wilson, the Winthrop burglar, was today arraigned in Judge Bagg's court at Independence on an indictment found by the grand jury, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. After that term has expired, he is ordered to stand trial on six other indictments for burglary and robbery, which will keep him locked up about twenty years.

## INDIANA.

A WEDDING AT ELKHART.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ELKHART, Ind., Nov. 29.—A very pleasant social event occurred last evening in the marriage of Miss Elma, daughter of the Rev. E. F. Hasty, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, and W. S. Gamble, of Evanston, Ill. They received many elegant and beautiful gifts. Mr. Gamble is a civil engineer on the Chicago & Great Southern Railway.

## THANKSGIVING-DAY.

### How the Day Will Be Observed in This City.

Today is the one day of all the year which custom, as represented by the President of these United States, has set apart as a time for the people to express their appreciation of the manifold blessings through the medium of roast turkey and cranberry sauce. Thanksgiving-Day is popularly supposed to be con fined chiefly to New England, for its most sacred attributes have, through the sanction of the Executive, become a holiday of National significance. Stores are closed, churches opened, and tables spread throughout the length and breadth of the land. The holiday is to a large extent a personal and private one, there being no recognized features of public interest except the services in the churches. Family reunions and quiet gatherings are, after all, perhaps, the best method of celebrating the day.

The day in Chicago will be observed after the usual fashion. Public offices, banks, and business houses will be closed at least a portion of the day, and the people of the city will be given a day of rest.

THE CHURCHES.

Union services will be held at 10:45 a. m. in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, the Rev. Frank M. Bristol officiating. The congregations meeting in the service are those of the First and Second Presbyterian, Plymouth Congregational, Christian, Christ, Reformed Episcopal, Trinity Methodist, and Immanuel Baptist Churches. The music will be given by a large choir.

Grace Episcopal Church, Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street, will hold services at 11 a. m. The Rev. Clinton Locke will officiate. It being also St. Andrew's Day, communion services will be held at 8 a. m.

The hour of services in St. Mark's Church will be 10:30 a. m. The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, the rector, will officiate.

The Jefferson Park, Eighth Presbyterian, and First United Presbyterian Churches will hold a union Thanksgiving service at the First United Presbyterian Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets, at 10:30. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Wright, of the Jefferson Park Church.

At the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Ashland and Ogden avenues, there will be Thanksgiving services at 11 a. m. Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. A. E. Kittredge. By request, the pastor will repeat his sermon on the "Demands of the Hour."

The Lincoln Park Congregational Church, Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Central Baptist Church, and the Reformed Episcopal Church will unite in a Thanksgiving service at the Lincoln Park Congregational Church. The Rev. B. F. Leavitt will preach the sermon.

All-day Thanksgiving service will be held at the Free Methodist Church, Morgan street, between Lake and Fulton streets. Social service at 10 a. m. Sermon by the Rev. J. Travis, editor of the *Free Methodist*, at 11 a. m. Gospel service at 2 and 7:30 p. m.

There will be Thanksgiving services today at Trinity Episcopal Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, at 10:45 a. m. Sermon by the rector, the Rev. R. A. Holland.

The Centenary, Ada Street, and Emmanuel Methodist Churches will unite. The service will be held at Centenary Church, beginning at 10:30 a. m. The Rev. A. Gurney will preach the sermon.

The First Congregational, Union Park, Leavitt Street, and Reformed Episcopal Churches will hold a union Thanksgiving service at the church corner of Washington and Carpenter streets at 11 a. m. Preaching by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin.

The Sixth Presbyterian, Langley Avenue Methodist, South Congregational, Memorial Baptist, and St. John's Reformed Episcopal Churches will unite in Thanksgiving services at Langley Avenue Church at 11 a. m. The Rev. E. F. Williams will preach.

The Rev. R. H. Bosworth will conduct Thanksgiving services in the Englewood Reformed Episcopal Church at 10:45 a. m. A lecture will be given at 7:30 p. m.

The annual mass for the living members of the Union Catholic Library Association occurs this morning at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, corner of State and Superior street, at 10:30 o'clock. An eloquent divine will preach, and the organ will be under the management of Prof. C. H. Brescier. Haydn's Mass in C, No. 2, will be sung. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" by Mrs. McGuire and Mrs. Dr. Scheppers, and the "Veni Creator" by Mr. G. Liverman will also be rendered. Members and their friends are invited to be present.

The Sinai and Twenty-sixth street congregations will hold union service in the Sinai Temple, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

The Fourth Presbyterian and Grace Methodist Churches will unite with the New England Congregational Church. The Rev. Herrick Johnson will preach.

THE RECEPTION TO SETH HANCHETT

at the North Side Turner-Hall this evening will be a brilliant affair. It is given in honor of the Sheriff-elect by Peabody Lodge, No. 143, A. O. U. W., of which he was a member. Music and recitations will be given by Prof. George Schleiffarth, the Virginia Jubilee Quartet, Miss Julia M. Sheridan, Harry G. Neeler, John Stapleton, and August Liverman. This will be followed by the formal entry of the Select Knights of the order. Brief addresses will be made by Grand-Master Barry and Grand-Receiver McLean, after which Mr. Hanchett will speak briefly. Dancing will begin promptly at 10 p. m., and this in turn will be followed by the banquet. Carriages will go north to Chestnut street, east to Clark, thence to Turner-Hall, where they will receive numbers and pass south to Chicago avenue. This order will be strictly enforced.

THE BICYCLISTS.

The League of Chicago Wheelmen will hold their fall races at the Exposition Building this morning at 10 o'clock. The one-mile champion heat race will be the special event. The entries are as follows: W. R. Crawford, C. C. Philbrick, F. S. Blanchard, H. T. Jones, and F. S. Miller. Messrs. Crawford, Philbrick, and Miller are looked upon as the possible winners. The first two are in active training and are good men. Miller has not ridden since breaking his arm last May, but his record previous to that time was so good that he is looked upon favorably. The prize will be a beautiful $25 medal, presented by George W. Haskins, and the Chicago championship. The Owl Wheeling Club hold their one-mile championship race at the same time. C. C. Reid, C. S. Winters, H. T. Jones, F. H. Irish, and T. T. Jones are the entries. It is a matter of a good deal of doubt who will take this race. A five-mile and two-mile handicap, a quarter-mile dash, and 100-yards' slow race conclude the races. Mr. Wood will exhibit some fancy riding. He stands without a rival in America as an amateur, and does some wonderful feats. The public interested in bicycling are cordially invited. No admission will be charged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Post-Office and stations will close at 10 a. m. for the day, and the night and afternoon mails will close at the same hour. The carriers will make but one delivery and collection, which will be in the morning. The cashier's office and money-order department will be closed all day.

The Rev. Clinton Locke is anxious to secure special Thanksgiving offerings for St. Luke's Hospital, and any donations will be unusually acceptable at this time of the year.

The children in the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be given a Thanksgiving dinner at the institution, No. 228 Michigan avenue, at 1 p. m.

An "Old Folks' Concert" will be given at Centenary Methodist Church, Monroe street, near Morgan, in the evening.

## STUFFING THE CALENDAR.

### A New Infusion of Saints.

*New York Times.*

It is pleasant to find that the Pope has adopted the suggestion made some time since by the *Times* that a large infusion of new saints should be added to the list of those already canonized. According to the latest news from Rome no less than 201 candidates for sainthood will shortly be nominated, and as they have been selected with great care, there is no doubt that nearly all of them will successfully pass the preliminary examination.

While there is an undoubted need of new saints, nothing could be more unjust and ungracious than to cast any reproach upon the great body of existing saints, whether they belong to the Catholic Church or to the Roman Church alone. They are, with very few exceptions, honest, intelligent, industrious saints. It must be remembered, however, that nearly all of them were canonized many years ago, and they left this earth long before representative government, printing, steam, and electricity had become the great force of civilized life. It is not their fault if they are not familiar with modern modes of thought. Doubtless they are perfectly competent to attend to a large part of their duties, but when their intercession is asked in regard to strictly modern affairs they are obviously placed at a disadvantage. There are circumstances of almost daily occurrence in which the help of an enlightened saint, thoroughly acquainted with the nineteenth century and its necessities, would be of immense advantage. From this point of view it is therefore seen to be extremely desirable that a sufficient quantity of comparatively recent martyrs should be canonized, and Pope Leo, who is unquestionably the ablest man who has occupied the chair of St. Peter for many years, has perceived this truth and is preparing to act upon it.

The present army of saints is so thoroughly well known by every devout Roman Catholic that the abilities and peculiarities of each particular saint are as familiar as household words. It has thus come to pass that certain saints have obtained a deserved popularity which has resulted in imposing upon them an enormous amount of work.

The new saints are distributed among nearly all European countries, including even Poland and several Oriental countries, the Pope apparently not caring to appoint any saints-at-large. Among them are no less than ten candidates accredited to China, besides one to Cochin China. These, however, were not necessarily Orientals in their lifetime. A real Chinese saint is quite unthinkable, and it is quite certain that such a saint would never attract the reverence of an Irish Roman Catholic. As for a Cochin China saint, he would be regarded by most Roman Catholics of Irish birth as no better than a colored man, and the Pope who should lay himself open to the suspicion of endeavoring to obliterate the color line among saints would speedily find that he had made a mistake. The Chochin China and Chinese saints are undoubtedly European missionaries who have suffered martyrdom in Cochin China and the Flowery Kingdom, and there could be no better material for a saint than one of those noble and devoted followers of St. Francis Xavier, who gave their lives for the unappreciative heathen.

## MYSTERIOUS AND FATAL SHOOTING.

CORINNA, Me., Nov. 29.—This afternoon North Newport was startled by hearing three pistol shots in rapid succession, and shortly afterward a horse attached to a carriage ran into the yard of John Dodge. In the carriage Miss Nellie Prilay, of North Newport, lay dying, shot in the left temple. Charles C. Rowell jumped from the carriage and dropped before reaching the house. Crowell had a bullet-hole in the right temple. They were carried into Dodge's house and both died inside of twenty minutes. They were insensible when found, and did not recover consciousness. Crowell called at the schoolhouse in St. Albans, where Miss Prilay was teaching, to take her to her home in North Newport to spend Thanksgiving.

## THE BASIC PROCESS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—The Bessemer Steel Company of Philadelphia filed a suit in the United States Court here this evening asking for an injunction to restrain the Harrison Wire Company, of this city, from making steel by what is known as the Basic process, invented by Jacob Reese, of Pittsburg. The Harrison Wire Company claim the right to manufacture steel by this process under an arrangement with Mr. Reese, but the Philadelphia company sets up prior and superior rights.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The steamers Empress, from Galveston, and State of Indiana, from New York, have arrived.

MOVILLE, Nov. 29.—Arrived, the Anchoria, from New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Arrived, the City of Montreal and Gallia, from Liverpool.

## THE NOVEMBER CORN DEAL.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—The November corn deal was settled today with the exception of about 200,000 bushels, which will probably be defaulted and arbitration demanded.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

### A Curious Use Made of an Autograph—A Libel Suit Settled—The Princess Louise—Other Items.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MONTREAL, Nov. 29.—A curious use made of an autograph was shown to the Judge of the Court of Appeals here. A Mr. Kelly was accused of having torn a leaf from his sister's autograph-album and written above the name of I. Taylor a promise to pay $2,000. Kelly was recently convicted by a jury in Sherbrooke and asked for a reserve case. This having been granted, Chief-Justice Darion and their Honors Monk, Tessier, and Cross took ground that the indictment should have stated that the promissory note was "for the payment of money." This had not been done by the Town-Prosecutor. Therefore the prisoner was discharged. Doubtless the people in Sherbrooke will hereafter take care to place their autographs at the top of the page when they write autographs for ladies.

A LIBEL SUIT SETTLED.

Dr. De Grosbois, who was a candidate in a recent election, brought a libel suit against a priest of his parish, Father Sentenac, who during the progress of the campaign denounced the Doctor in a series of sermons as a bad Catholic and not fit to be tolerated in the place. After the case had made some progress a compromise was effected, the defendant paying De Grosbois $1,000 in cash and the costs of the case, which are in excess of that amount.

WINTER STORAGE OF WHEAT.

An arrangement has been made here by the Grand Trunk & Montreal Warehouse for storing wheat during the winter that is intended for shipment in the spring. Through rates from the West to Liverpool will be given.

A LINE OF STEAMERS TO GERMANY.

It is intended to run a direct line of steamers between this port and Germany next season.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 29.—The discipline in the Toronto branch of the Salvation Army is reported to be very lax. Some of the privates consider themselves equally as well able to command as their present officers, and one of them on Monday refused to obey his Captain's orders, at the same time calling him an impolite name. He was at once suspended, and the matter will be laid before the Army Commander-in-Chief on his approaching visit to Toronto.

THE NORTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the great Northwestern Telegraph Company was held here today. Erastus Wiman, of New York, was elected President, and William Gooderham Vice-President. A committee was appointed to consider the project of laying a cable in Lake Superior.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OTTAWA, Nov. 29.—It is stated that the Princess Louise will spend the winter in British Columbia. The Governor-General will probably return to the Capital about January.

## SENTENCED TO DEATH.

### Story of the Bloody Deed for Which John Jacobs, a Choctaw Indian, Will Suffer the Death Penalty.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 29.—In the United States Court at Fort Smith, Ark., last week, John Jacobs, a Choctaw Indian, was found guilty of the murder of a Mexican named Lee Morrillias, and will be hung shortly. The story of the crime is full of interest. Jacobs lives in the interior of the Choctaw Nation. One night last December Morrillias came to his house and asked permission to stay all night, which was granted. He was en route for Fort Worth, Tex., having left the railroad at Atoka, Cherokee Nation. He left very early the following morning, and after his departure Jacobs missed a pair of boots he had recently purchased. Convinced that Morrillias had stolen the boots he, in company with another Indian, started in hot pursuit. The chase was kept up two or three days, when the pursuers came upon Morrillias, who had camped for the night upon the bank of a little stream. He was arrested and the camp searched. Several articles stolen from Jacobs' house were brought to light, and the boots were found on the feet of the Mexican. Jacobs and his companions held a consultation. The distance to the nearest town was many miles, the weather was bitter cold, and the question of traveling a score of miles to deliver the prisoner up to the proper authorities was repugnant to the captors. After a sharp discussion a swift and summary plan for disposing of the captive was adopted. One of the men told him to prepare to die. The wretched Mexican grew ghastly pale and, falling on his knees, begged piteously for life. But the two Indians were deaf to his prayers. Even while praying for mercy, Jacobs' companion drew a revolver and shot the prisoner, and Jacobs himself likewise sent a ball crashing through his head. The Mexican rolled over on the ground, dying in a few minutes. The murderers then took the boots off his feet and rode swiftly away, leaving the body to be food for wolves and buzzards. It was discovered the next day, identified as the man whom Jacobs and his friend were pursuing, and the arrest of Jacobs followed in due course. His companion succeeded in escaping into Texas, and up to this time has not been apprehended. Jacobs was tried, and, though the evidence was circumstantial, it formed a chain of facts sufficient to send him to the gallows. Judge Parker will probably fix the date of his execution early in December. Morrillias is said to have been a desperado. He was arrested near Ft. Smith two years ago on a charge of larceny, found guilty, and sentenced to Detroit, Mich., for one year. He had just been discharged from prison and was going to Texas when he met his fate as above indicated.

## CRIMINAL NEWS.

### An Illicit Distillery in Georgia the Scene of a Terrible Tragedy—The Daily Collection of Items of Crime.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 29.—Today information reached Atlanta detailing the particulars of a serious affray which occurred last night at an illicit still near Ophir, Franklin County. Two men working at Franklin & McDonald's gold-mines visited the still-house for the purpose of getting whisky. While there they engaged in a wrangle with Bass Gage and Gus Fowler. In the mêlée Gage's throat was cut from ear to ear, and he died almost instantly. Mrs. Dawson became involved in the difficulty, and was pummeled until life was nearly extinct.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Nov. 29.—In the Criminal Court today George W. Traugher, one of the men charged with the killing of Joseph McKinny in October, 1881, pleaded guilty to the charge as found in the indictment. Upon being asked by the Judge if he knew the consequences of such a plea, and that the least punishment inflicted by the law was fourteen years in the penitentiary, and that it might be for life, or that it might be the death penalty, he answered in the affirmative. The Judge then asked him if with this knowledge he still wished to plead guilty. The prisoner again answered "Yes." The State's-Attorney then stated that he wished to introduce testimony to show that this was an exceedingly brutal murder. Judge Phillips postponed pronouncing judgment until after hearing the evidence to be brought forward by the State.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—F. A. Wordell, late special agent of the Pension Department, was arraigned in the Police Court on four charges of forgery, and pleaded not guilty. In default of bail of $1,500 in each case, he was remanded to jail. His examination was fixed for Dec. 1.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 29.—The jury was completed today for the trial at Arkadelphia of Sallie Stokes, indicted for the murder of Malinda Stephens. Evidence begins tomorrow.

MAYERSVILLE, Miss., Nov. 29.—Joe Thomas, was found guilty of the murder of Charles M. Murphy, editor of the Rolling Fork *Review*. Sentence was fixed at life imprisonment.

We are thankful "to have such a fine stock of form-fitting, shapely overcoats" and suits that make everybody believe you have visited a high-priced tailor, but you found out they came from Wilde's Clothing House.

# The Tribune.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

**Central Music-Hall.**
Southeast corner Randolph and State. Schuyler Colfax's lecture, "Our Martyred Presidents."

**Haverly's Theatre.**
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. "The Romany Rye." Afternoon and evening.

**Hooley's Theatre.**
Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin in "The Danites." Afternoon and evening.

**McVicker's Theatre.**
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Denman Thompson in "Joshua Whitcomb." Afternoon and evening.

**Grand Opera-House.**
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Thatcher, Primrose & West's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

**Olympic Theatre.**
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

**Academy of Music.**
Halsted street, near Madison. Ernest Stanley's American Anglican Allied Shows. Afternoon and evening.

**Criterion Theatre.**
Sedgwick street, corner of Division. Variety entertainment.

**Lyceum Theatre.**
Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Variety entertainment.

**Kohl & Middleton's Museum.**
Smyth's Block, Madison street, near Halsted. From 1 to 10 p. m.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Sir Knights: You are notified to assemble at our Asylum Thursday, Nov. 30, at 11 a. m., to attend the funeral of Past Commander John D. M. Carr. All Sir Knights are invited. Carriages to Graceland Cemetery. By order of
JOHN B. OVERMEYER, Commander.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

CHICAGO CONCLAVE, NO. 81, RED CROSS OF Constantine—Sir Knights will meet at the Asylum, No. 325 West Madison-st., this morning, at 11 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late Sovereign, Dr. Jno. D. M. Carr. By order
J. J. S. WILSON, Viceroy.
HENRY S. AUSTIN, Recorder.

BUTLER CHAPTER, NO. 36, O. E. S.—Will hereafter hold its regular meetings in Fort Dearborn Hall, corner Madison and Halsted-sts., on the first and third Fridays of each month. By order of the W. M.
H. W. PARTRIDGE, Secretary.

CHEVALIER BAYARD COMMANDERY, NO. 52, K. T.—The Sir Knights of this Commandery will assemble at the asylum at 10:30 a. m. Nov. 30, to attend the funeral of E. Sir J. D. M. Carr. Carriages. By order of the E. C.
H. C. RANNEY, Recorder.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Hall 122 La Salle-st.—Regular Communication Friday evening, Dec. 1, at 6 o'clock sharp, for important work. Visitors welcome. By order
ROBERT W. SMITH, W. M.
CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

## THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1882.

WARMER and fair weather for the Upper Lake region today.

THE Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company yesterday closed their works at Scranton for an indefinit period, throwing 1,000 men out of employment.

ANOTHER bloody and unprovoked murder was committed in Chicago yesterday, the victim being a police officer named Wright and the murderer a colored man named Allen, whom the officer was attempting to arrest for a felonious assault committed by him upon another negro.

CONSIDERABLE strength was developed in the oil market yesterday, the price advancing from $1.04 to $1.11¼ at Bradford, where 3,270,000 barrels were sold during the day. The transactions at Pittsburg covered 10,918,000 barrels, and the market closed firm at $1.10⅝.

ADDITIONAL interviews with prominent business men on the question of saloon licenses go to show that the feeling in favor of fixing the rate at a minimum of $500 per annum is general and widespread. Reputable liquor-dealers generally are in favor of the plan and would be glad to see it introduced.

ANOTHER letter from ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh, explanatory of the causes which impelled him to insist upon the acceptance of his resignation, is published this morning. The letter was written to a personal friend almost a year ago, and is substantially a repetition of what has already been made public.

THE grand jury in the United States District Court yesterday returned five indictments against persons who voted illegally at the recent election. The average repeater will probably be a little more careful in future about exercising his talents at Congressional elections, where the General Government takes cognizance of illegal voters.

THE experiment of substituting low-grade steel for iron in the manufacture of nails is to be given a practical trial at Wheeling, where a stock company with a capital of $300,000 has been formed for the purpose. Its estimated production will be 120,000 tons of steel per annum, and it is believed that the nail trade will be revolutionized in short order.

A SENSATIONAL shooting affair occurred yesterday at North Henderson, Mercer County, Ill. A feud extending over several years existed between Drs. Brown and Stuart of that place. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Stuart called Dr. Brown from his bed and shot him in the back. Stuart and his wife escaped, but were captured later in the day. There is little hope of Brown's recovery.

THE Attorney-General of New York yesterday granted the application of Jay Gould for permission to commence proceedings to vacate the charter of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company. He says the increase of its capital stock was in direct violation of the statute, and that if judgment be obtained vacating the charter the property will be sold or transferred to a reconstructed company. Officers of the Mutual Union say that the suit is brought by the Western Union for the purpose of getting control of their company, and that this action may lead to a general telegraph war and cutting of rates.

IT is reported that the refusal of Gov. McEnery, of Louisiana, to issue to Senator Kellogg his certificate of election is based on personal spite, it being claimed that Kellogg was instrumental in counting out McEnery's brother when he ran for Governor. There is a belief that, while McEnery may cause Kellogg considerable annoyance, he will hardly dare to issue the certificate to Acklen, who was snowed under by a majority of 5,000 votes.

THE House Committee on Appropriations has practically disposed of the Indian bill and will recommend appropriations amounting to $5,425,955, which is $1,290,775 less than the estimates and $57,200 less than the appropriation for the current year. It is said that there is a disagreement in the committee over the appropriations for educational purposes, which are $114,000 in excess of those for this year, and that the system of maintaining industrial-schools for the benefit of the wards of the Nation is in danger.

ST. LOUIS is all torn up over a social scandal involving a bank cashier, a prominent merchant, and the wife of the latter. The lady is a daughter of a Colonel in the regular army and a niece of Gen. William T. Sherman. She was married about four years ago to Rush H. Tevis, and has one child, a girl 3 years old. Tevis suspected her infidelity, and employed a detective to watch her movements. As a result the husband found his wife in company with one Frank T. Iglehart leaving a notorious house, and fired a shot at the destroyer of his domestic peace. The bullet entered Iglehart's left arm, shattering the bone. A suit for divorce will be immediately instituted, which the woman will allow to go by default.

THE annual report of John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency, is published this morning. It shows that the total amount of the circulating medium of the country on Nov. 1 was $1,488,838,554, an increase of $186,000,000 over two years ago. The gain in gold coin since the resumption of specie payments has been $294,000,000. The increase in the amount of National-bank notes has been $39,000,000, the amount now outstanding being $362,757,747. No change has been made since May 31, 1878, in the amount of outstanding legal-tenders, which is $346,681,016. The reduction in the public debt during the past year was $148,648,550. Mr. Knox recommends the funding of all the outstanding bonded debt—the 5s, 4s, and other bonds—and the issuance to the holders thereof of 3 per cent bonds, paying them a bonus in money of 15 per cent. This, he claims, would give a basis of circulation not liable to be disturbed, as he does not look for the 3 per cent bonds to attain a premium high enough to induce investors to sell. He also recommends the abolition of the tax on bank deposits and the two-cent check stamp.

A SPECIAL to THE TRIBUNE from Lincoln, Neb., gives much practical information about the beneficent workings of the high-license law in Nebraska. The license is fixed at $1,000 per annum in cities of the first class and at $500 in cities and towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants. Every saloonkeeper is required to give a good bond in $5,000 to observe the provisions of the law, and his application for license must be accompanied by the statement of thirty resident freeholders that he is a man of respectable character. Liquor-dealers generally opposed the law at the time of its passage, but have become converted to a sense of its usefulness and would not now return to the low-license system if they could do so. The law is enforced, drunkenness has diminished since it went into operation, and the saloons are closed at 12 o'clock every night and all day Sunday. The City of Omaha derives an income (devoted to its county school fund) of $90,000 from licenses—an increase of 50 per cent over the old system, while the number of saloons has diminished 25 per cent. In the smaller towns the law acts as a prohibitory one, notwithstanding which fact its chief opponents are found in the ranks of the rabid Prohibitionists, who seem to think that there is no stopping-off place between prohibitory laws which can never be enforced and unrestrained license.

### NATIONAL GRATITUDE.

The Government of the United States and the Governments of the several States have reminded the American people of their duty personally and collectively to offer their thanks, gratefully and humbly, for the manifold blessings they have enjoyed during the year just closing.

No people have so much reason to be thankful as have the American people. This Nation is by the people of all other lands regarded as the most favored on earth. To all others the American people seem to be under the special protection of a bountiful Providence. Wherever gaunt poverty makes its fearful presence known and famine spreads its baleful ravages, America, the land where food is abundant and cheap, is naturally regarded as but little less than an earthly heaven. Where the people live and exist under political oppression which grinds them in suffering, America is regarded as the promised land, more beautiful than even that to which God's people so hopefully journeyed. To those countries where military rule prevails and war with all its horrors is either in actual existence or is in course of preparation, and where the hands and lives that might be engaged in the productions and avocations of peaceful industry are set aside as agents of war to be employed at a moment's notice, peaceful America, without an army and without a navy, appears to be the one haven of peace in which the people of the earth can rest in prosperity and security. Among the natives where mankind sleep in nightly expectation of civil disorder, in expectation of the destructive risings of Nihilism, or Communism, or other agencies of social ravages and atrocities, the people of far-off America are regarded with admiration and envy as free from all apprehension of disorder, in a country of contentment, peace, and prosperity, and where law and order are enforced by the mere popular will. All over the world the people of America are recognized as enjoying public and private blessings, especially those of peace, abundance, and prosperity, such as are not enjoyed and to an extent not felt elsewhere among the people of the earth.

To know how the people of the United States are blessed personally, socially, and politically, go beyond the limits of the Nation and ask the people of other lands what they think of our condition as compared with their own.

The people of the United States have just been rewarded with several successive years of industrial and commercial prosperity, during which the country has been free of epidemics, and has grown in wealth and power. The year just closing has brought to us crops in great abundance. We have had domestic peace, and seasons of rare excellence. As a people, our labors have been crowned with success, and the whole Nation is teeming with prosperity.

Can we not be grateful, and can we not give thanks for all these blessings? How can we do this most effectively?

There are thousands of persons in this city, many entire families, who are today suffering for many of the comforts of this life which their honest poverty denies to them. They are not paupers nor beggars, but they are poor and in want. Find these persons and families out. Under the privileges of this holiday season, there are a variety of ways in which kindnesses may be shown and material comforts may be bestowed without intrusion or offense. Do this and do it liberally; let these people feel that in the midst of general wealth and prosperity they are not overlooked or forgotten, and that human kindness is still cherished even by those who in their own wealth may seem to forget their less fortunate neighbors.

### MR. McVICKER'S LECTURE.

On Tuesday evening Mr. J. H. McVicker, the veteran manager, delivered an address at Central Music-Hall in which he discussed "The Stage, the Pulpit, and the Press," and their relations to society and to one another. It is needless to say that the address or lecture was entertaining and instructive. Many portions of it were especially eloquent, and some of the pictures would compare for beauty and force with the best productions in the way of popular oratory. The address itself was given with rare finish, Mr. McVicker being an admirable elocutionist, and he gave to his lecture all the force which elocution can impart to language deliberately chosen with good taste. As a literary paper the lecture was a success. Apart from the recital of some personal reminiscences, which were repeated in a colloquial form, the lecture may, in a literary sense, be said to have contained many gems of thought elegantly finished.

Of the substance of the lecture we do not wish to criticise without going into greater detail than this occasion merits. The portion devoted to the stage and the history of the drama, past and present, bore the evidence of a thorough knowledge of the subject, the lecturer evidently speaking with great pride in his profession, and with almost pathetic resentment of those who ignorantly abuse and vilify it. Of the church, or more especially of the pulpit and its treatment and policy towards the stage, his eloquence was pointed, severe, and frequently denunciatory. Considering the violent provocations, there was possibly some excuse for it, but the resentment was strong, and the response may at times have been wanting in that dignity which generally marked the whole lecture. That part of the address devoted to the press set forth all the virtues and the excellences of the institution with sharp and elaborate criticisms of its faults, errors, and criminal mistakes. There was much that was true and worthy in what he said, and much concerning the newspapers which, however acceptable to the general public, gave evidence that the orator lacked that keen discrimination needed to make him a thorough critic of the press.

Taken, however, altogether, the lecture as a literary production and as an entertaining paper admirably delivered may be said to have been both finished and excellent. We understand it is to be repeated in the Eastern cities, and finally, when published in book form, it will be well worthy to take rank among the best literary publications of the times.

### LET US BE THANKFUL.

Let us be cheerful on this Thanksgiving morning of the year of grace 1882. We are in the land of the living, and hence on thanksgiving ground. No living man should complain, because all the modern schools of morals and philosophy hold that it is the duty of mortals to cling to life; that no earthly misfortune is a sufficient justification of suicide; that the veil which hides that undiscovered country should not be voluntarily torn aside. The Stoics held the converse of this proposition. "Above all things," said Epictetus, "remember that the door [of the tomb] is open." Said Seneca: "Against all the injuries of life I have the refuge of death. You see that yawning precipice—there you may descend to liberty. You see that sea, that river, that well—liberty sits at the bottom. If life pleases you, live. If not, you have a right to return whence you came."

The theory of the Stoics was that there were human woes past hope of human relief, and hence curable only by suicide. When, therefore, Nero appointed a day of thanksgiving in Rome some wealthy citizens, under ban of the Emperor's displeasure no doubt, returned thanks for the right to take their own lives, since they might so avoid the threatened confiscation of their estates. All Romans in the time of Caligula doubtless returned thanks for the plurality of heads, since that Emperor "wished" that "the whole Roman people had but one head that he might be able to cut it off at a single blow." The literature of the Roman thanksgiving observances is not abundant; none of the thanksgiving sermons seem to have been preserved. The reason of this historical omission is probably the deplorable fact that the stenographers of that time were more devoted to Pagan rites than to the ceremonies of religion.

It is easy, however, to imagine a sermon giving thanks for the successive deaths of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero; thanks that the fiddling of Emperors at fires had been abolished; thanks that no more horses would be elevated to the priesthood, but that they would be reserved for Consuls; thanks for an increased supply of "bread" and a fair stock of circuses to occupy the attention of the populace, and so turn their hearts from the persecution of Christians; thanks for the privilege of worshiping in the catacombs, and so on.

Who will deny now that the moral world moves—that there has been moral progress? Buckle declares that the moral system is immutable; that not one jot or tittle has been added to the catalog of the moral precepts of the ancients by all the sermons, homilies, and text-books which moralists and theologians have been able to produce. We don't propose to enter into a controversy with Buckle's views, because that great philosopher is dead, and therefore unable to reply, and it isn't fair to attack a dead man. But if we institute a comparison between the thanksgiving sermon of the Roman minister of the time of Nero and that of the minister of today we shall find that at least they are widely different.

We of America, first of all, offer up fervent thanks for the inestimable boon of free institutions, for the privilege of voting once at every election, and for the chance to vote a dozen times if we are so "disposed." We render thanks for the privilege of every citizen who thinks he can boss a National Convention to aspire to be President of the Great Republic; and washerwomen who scrub the marble floors of the Capitol render thanks for the privilege of being ordered to make voluntary contributions to the fund raised to renominate and reëlect Congressmen whose constituencies want them to stay at home and raise cabbages. We are thankful that the Republican party was unmercifully whipped on the 7th inst., since Republicans agree that it deserved the drubbing it received; and thankful that nobody regards the victory of the Democratic party as an indorsement of its practices or its heresies. We are thankful that there is a Thanksgiving turkey for every head of a family in the land who has money to buy his turkey; and we are sorry that the money is likely to be exhausted before the supply of turkeys gives out.

We are thankful that Jay Gould and Vanderbilt do not own more than half the railway lines in the country; thankful that Mr. Garrett proposes to lay a telegraph wire under the ocean over which we may receive messages that will not have to be submitted to the inspection of those distinguished bosses of steam and lightning; thankful that they have not yet decided to bottle up the air and charge us for breathing; thankful that they have not bought all the cemeteries in the country and established a prohibitory tariff on burials, thus leaving our bodies after death to rot on the surface of the earth or to dry up and be blown away by the rude winds of heaven.

Let us be truly and deeply thankful for the modesty of the star-route ring of thieves; thankful that they did not steal the entire United States Treasury, bribe the army and navy to protect their spoil, close the courts of the District of Columbia, eject the President and his Cabinet from office and set up a private Government of their own over these provinces.

We of Chicago have reason to be profoundly moved to thankfulness that Mike McDonald is not Sheriff of this bailiwick; that one gambling-house has been summarily closed and its implements brought to justice and that there are only about two score more first-class gambling-establishments in full blast within the city limits. Let us also be thankful for the faith that is in us that as soon as our good Mayor is informed of the existence of these other gambling-establishments he will direct Mr. Chief-of-Police Doyle to close them with a loud "bang." Let us be thankful that our streets are not much worse than those of St. Louis; thankful that contractors make a good thing out of wooden pavements; thankful that the Common Council has lost several good jobs; and thankful that there is one honest man in the Board of County Commissioners.

Let the deluded man that doubts that there is moral progress compare the character of Caligula or Nero with that of the best Mayor Chicago ever had and hang his head in shame. Let us not commit suicide, but be thankful.

### DEMOCRATIC ILLUSIONS.

One of the comic picture papers for this week has a cartoon representing the Democratic politicians within sight of, but still at considerable distance removed from, the promised land. Another of these journals pictures a Republican Thanksgiving dinner at which the assembled guests have long and doleful faces. As timely hits at the result of the late elections both cartoons are apt and successful. But they represent a transient condition of things which may prove misleading to the Democrats unless they analyze the situation carefully.

If the Democratic politicians generally are assuming that the late elections demonstrated that their party, after a hopeless struggle of nearly a quarter of a century, has again secured a majority following in this country, they are cherishing an illusion which may bring them a good deal of mortification. It may be stated boldly that the Democratic party did not carry a single Northern State at the late elections. If a poll of the voters of the country could be made today on mere party lines, it would be found that the number of those who would declare themselves Republicans as between the two parties would exceed the number of avowed Democrats by nearly as large a majority as Grant had over Horace Greeley. This would be the result of a popular declaration of party principles, record, public service, and usefulness. There was no feature of the late elections which justifies confidence that the American people are anxious to place the Government in the hands of the Democratic party, however determined they may be to rebuke certain leaders and certain practices in the Republican party.

The Democrats were the beneficiaries of the late elections, partly through the defection and partly through the indifference of a great mass of Republican voters. We may say that half a million Republican voters, for various reasons which have been sufficiently set forth, remained away from the polls, and that as many more voted the Democratic ticket in preference to their own. But the Democratic politicians will show little judgment if they shall construe this defection to indicate an intention on the part of those Republicans, or any considerable portion of them, to go over to the Democratic party permanently. Certainly those Republicans who refused to vote showed unmistakably that, though dissatisfied for the time being with their own party, they were not willing to vote with the Democrats under any circumstances. The Republicans who voted the Democratic ticket did so in order to make their protest against certain Republican methods all the more emphatic, and not because they developed a sudden attachment for party doctrines and policy which they had antagonized bitterly for a long term of years. The side issues may be left out of the account as not at all likely to cut an important figure in the next Presidential election.

The popular vote this year was largely tentative. Those who controlled the balance of power between the steadfast party men determined to put out a "feeler," which should at once warn the Republican leaders against a continuation of abuses and encourage the Democratic leaders to abandon their old-time fallacies. There are two years' probation in which the party managers on both sides will have ample opportunity to declare their intentions. The Republicans may do much in that time to reassure the people, and the Democrats may be equally energetic in frightening the public. The approaching session of Congress and the conduct of the Administration during the remaining two years of its term will give the Republicans their opportunity; the large majority which the Democrats will have in the next Congress will make it impossible for them to evade the responsibility which has been put upon them. Meanwhile, the Democratic authorities will be guilty of a grave and probably fatal error if they shall assume that there is a burning desire in this country to turn over the 100,000 offices to as many inexperienced place-hunters for no other reason than because they call themselves Democrats.

Up to the present time the Democrats have not demonstrated any keen appreciation of the meaning of the late Republican reverses nor any intelligent policy for improving the chance before them. They are engaged in counting the chickens before the chickens are hatched. They are quarreling over the spoils before the spoils are in their possession. They are apparently unable to agree upon the policy that will gain them the popular confidence necessary to their National success. But they are abusing their temporary advantage by the most ill-advised and bad-spirited actions. The refusal of the Governor of Louisiana to issue a certificate of election to Kellogg, after a vain effort to count him out, is an instance of that unscrupulous greed. The palpable swindle resorted to for the purpose of excluding Chalmers from the next Congress is another, though Chalmers personally may not receive much sympathy. The anti-Bourbon candidate for Governor of South Carolina has been chiseled out of 7,000 votes by Bourbon methods of counting. All this is not calculated to convince the American people of the integrity of the Democratic purpose nor the loftiness of Democratic aims.

The Democratic managers are evidently misapprehending the popular feeling. They should remember the fate of Tantalus. They may reach out in vain for the fruits of their assumed victories.

### PIG-IRON KELLEY'S PHILANTHROPY.

Pig-Iron Kelley, who has heretofore exercised his remarkable talent for philanthropy in the interests of the downtrodden and oppressed manufacturers, has now turned up in a new rôle, that of philanthropist in the interests of the "poor man." "Judge" Kelley's bowels are large and numerous, and when they are moved to compassion the area of their yearning is comparatively limitless. His latest scheme of practical benevolence is to remove the tax on liquor and tobacco, which now yields the Government $120,000,000 in revenue, and add these indispensable commodities of daily consumption to the Free Breakfast-Table, which he once agitated as a measure of philanthropy in the interests of the subsidized Pennsylvania manufacturers.

In his meditations upon the condition of the "poor man" in this country, it has evidently touched his philanthropic heart that the poor man cannot carry whisky home to his family in those generous and refreshing quantities which would be possible were the tax removed and the whisky free. Now the poor man can only take home what he can hold in his internal economy. Were whisky untaxed, he might take it to his domicile in little brown jugs and demijohns, or larger vessels if he could carry them, or get some one to help him. Instead of selfishly taking home the retrospective comfort of his own solitary drink, he could carry to his dwelling enough for his thirsty wife and his thirsty olive branches. This is the reflection that has worked up the bowels of "Judge" Kelley, and, ruminating upon it in his philanthropic way, it has occurred to him that if whisky were only untaxed the "poor man" who has to pay 50 per cent extra to "protect" the manufacturers for what he and his family wear, and for the tools with which he works, and for the expenses of his household, and for his rent, could throw off all the cares imposed upon him by the expense of living and the burden of the tariff for the protection of Kelley's clients, and even consent to the imposition of a still higher protection if he could only have his whisky cheapened and saturate himself and family with it.

It adds to the philanthropic interest of "Judge" Kelley's scheme that the carriage of whisky home in jugs would restore peace in the household by preventing the head of the family from monopolizing the right to drink and get drunk. Now there is at the most but one sot in the poorest family, who is the "old man," and the rest must be temperate on account of the dearness of liquor. The wife and the girls, not being able to get their drink pro rata, must perforce remain sober. Even the boys are denied their share, and the family has to sit by and see the "old man" monopolize all the spirituous comfort. It now the "old man" could buy his "rot-gut" at 25 cents per gallon and bring it home in the jug, the sociability of the family would be greatly enhanced. The "old man" could get drunk, the "old woman" could get mellow, the girls and the boys could get tight as boiled owls, and all could go to bed fuddled and supremely indifferent to the world's vexations, cares, or woes, completely unaware of their burdens, and as happy as pipers. The opportunity to imbibe and the right to get tight would be as free as the air, and the boys in time could get as red noses as their sires, and achieve the delirium tremens at a much earlier age, unless, perchance, they could get Carter Harrison's Kentucky whisky, which he assures the Chicago public never entails the delirium tremens, but simply makes men raving mad drunk, leads them to cut and shoot each other, pound their families, and plunge into every kind of crime and beastliness.

"Judge" Kelley's disinterested compassion for the "poor man" is unlimited. After giving him cheap whisky he would give him cheap tobacco. Instead of paying 10 cents or three for a quarter for his cigar, he would let him have it for three or five cents. All the family then might enjoy the blessings of nicotine on their nerves. The boys could learn to chew "dogleg" and smoke nicotine, the wife to snuff, and the girls "to cigaret," and thus another article of prime necessity would be added to Kelley's Free Breakfast-Table. This would bring the daily life of the "poor man" as near the millennium as it will be possible to do until that period arrives, and in his house filled with tobacco smoke, stained with tobacco juice, and whisky passing free as water, he might well fancy himself in a terrestrial paradise. In such an ecstatic state, what would he care for 50 per cent tariffs on the necessaries of life? Why should he grumble when duties are increased, and still higher bounties are paid to Pennsylvania manufacturers, and the cost of everything he wears and uses is put up to afford more profit to special interests? Why should he complain when $110,000,000 are thrown off in favor of liquor-dealers—for is not whisky cheap and can he not carry it home in a jug to his famishing family? In the happy frame of mind induced by "Judge" Kelley's philanthropy, what will he care that 50 per cent is added to the clothes he wears, and the tools he uses, and the dishes from which he eats? Happy poor man! Philanthropic Kelley, the poor man's friend!

THE New York *Times* thinks that it is idle to talk about repealing the internal revenue. It says:

> Those who talk glibly about "sweeping away" the internal-revenue system would do well to keep an eye on the growing figures of the annual appropriation for pensions. Of the ordinary expenses of the Government, exclusive of the interest charge on the public debt, pensions now account for more than one-half. The interest charge is within $80,000,000 [half of this sum is sinking fund that need no longer to be paid]; the sum estimated for pensions during the next fiscal year is $101,575,000, and the maximum has not yet been reached. At the close of the War $16,000,000 met all demands for pensions, and the saving since effected on interest has been swallowed up by the profuse evidences of National gratitude which the importunity of claim agents and the reckless demagogism of members of Congress have made a charge upon the Treasury. The growing expense of the naval establishment is another item of which account must be taken when it becomes a question of surrendering sources of revenue. The Secretary of the Navy wants $8,600,000 more than he got for the current year, of which increase $3,600,000 is due to increased estimates for the construction and repair of vessels and $2,500,000 for steam machinery. Though the river and harbor appropriations may be paid from outstanding balances, the estimates for public works show an increase of about $7,000,000, and as these are very largely for the erection of public buildings already in progress, the chances of reducing them very considerably are not brilliant.

THE plan which the friends of assassination in behalf of Ireland have adopted in order to make the conviction of criminals unpopular now seems clear. It is simply to kill the Judges and jurymen who are instrumental in obtaining a verdict of guilty. The attack on Justice Lawson, before whom Hynes was tried, has been followed up by the attempted assassination of Field, one of the jurors in the case. The assailant of the Justice went about his crime in a bungling way, and failed; but the "hired cart" plan adopted by the assailants of Field is one which criminals almost invariably use with success. It has often been employed in this country, where it originated, and the use of it in the Phoenix Park tragedy has defeated all the efforts of the police to find the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. If the assassins of Field are discovered it will be exceptionally fortunate. It looks as if, hereafter, only one chance of life will remain for the Judges and jurymen who have performed the unpleasant duty of aiding in the conviction of a murderer. That will be to hang their man and emigrate.—*New York Tribune.*

THE Philadelphia *Times* (high-tariff Dem.) says: "The Charleston *News and Courier*, a leading Southern Democratic organ, insists that protection must be unloaded. Well, if the lesson of 1880 has failed, the lesson will be repeated with unmistakable emphasis on any party that champions free trade." To which the Charleston *Courier* replies: "The Democratic party made nothing by its tariff-for-revenue platform in 1880 because it was untrue to its platform, and talked protection in the East while it mouthed free trade in the West. We want to see and help to make it a party that would rather be right than be successful, and to this end the *News and Courier* demands that the party shall both practice and preach the wisdom, the generosity, the justice, and the humanity of the freedom of every man to buy what he wants wherever he can get it most cheaply and most to his taste. The Pennsylvania protectionists have been a millstone around the neck of the people of the United States, and the wisest thing that the Democrats can do is to tell the whole crowd of Pennsylvania tariff-robbers that the Democratic party does not want them and has no use for them, and proposes to go into the next campaign on the platform of opposition to just the tariff doctrine which Pennsylvania cleaves to.

THE following were the wages in England "determined" by the Justices of Somerset in 1685:

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Mowers per diem, findeing themselves | 1 | 2 |
| Mowers at meate and drinke | 0 | 7 |
| Men makeing hay per diem, findeing themselves | 0 | 10 |
| Men at meate and drinke | 0 | 6 |
| Women makeing hay | 0 | 7 |
| Women at meate and drinke | 0 | 4 |
| Men reapinge corne per diem, findeing themselves | 1 | 2 |
| Men reapinge corne at meate and drinke | 0 | 8 |
| Moweing an acre of grasse, findeing themselves | 1 | 2 |
| Moweing an acre of grasse to hay | 1 | 6 |
| Moweing an acre of barley | 1 | 1 |
| Reapeinge and bindeinge an acre of wheate | 3 | 0 |
| Cuttinge and bindeinge an acre of beanes and hookinge | 2 | 0 |

The shilling is about 24 cents and the d two cents.

THE Boston *Transcript*, which reflects the dislike of Massachusetts Republicans for the Maine statesman, thus in its mind's eye relegates Mr. Blaine into the political past:

> Mr. Blaine is the natural successor to Thurlow Weed, the patron of interviewers and political strategists—a position in which he can furnish infinit entertainment for the public and do little harm. Decidedly the most picturesque and interesting individuality at Washington, with a handsome and commanding person, a magnificent mansion, and a million or two of money, he will always be welcome wherever he goes, and his "shouldering his crutch to show how fields were won" will be the life of every dinner party for years to come—provided he does not again expose himself to sunstroke.

This is a very pleasant picture, but the *Transcript* will do well to keep a weather eye out. The man from Maine is rather lively for a perfectly safe reminiscence. Wait till after 1884.—*New York Sun.*

THE New York *Tribune* says that the attention of inventors and discoverers throughout the country is called to the great popular want which now exists in the Democratic party in that State. Any inventor or discoverer who can hit upon a solution of the problem which sundry Democratic leaders are now vainly attempting to solve may be assured that he will be munificently rewarded by them for his trouble. The problem reduced to its lowest terms is this: How is the Democratic party to be given all the offices under Gov. Cleveland without grossly and shamefully violating the party's and Mr. Cleveland's civil-service promises as the same were freely made during the canvass? That is the problem, and if there is anything inside or outside the Patent Office or Edison's laboratory that is calculated to solve it, the Democratic State Committee would be rejoiced to know of it without delay.

THE decision of the Government to press the election trials in South Carolina is met with renewed evidence that the people in that neighborhood are determined to resist all attempts to right these wrongs. The Charleston *News* says that public opinion is against the trials, and that nothing can be made out of them. It wants to see the whole responsibility for elections surrendered to the State Governments, and promises that then "in a very short time there would be an end to all this talk about election offenses in the South." Undoubtedly. But fortunately the sentiment of the country is against permitting the bulldozers and ballot-box stuffers to control Presidential and Congressional elections at their pleasure.

ACCORDING to the Hartford *Post* Mr. Waller is not exactly *the* "boy Governor" of Connecticut, after all. He is 43 years old. But "Tom" Seymour was only 41 when he was elected in 1850. Before him was C. F. Cleveland, elected at 35, the youngest Governor the State ever had. On the Republican side Gen. Hawley was elected at 39, and Mr. Jewell was a candidate at 41 and was elected at 43. Connecticut's oldest Governor was Charles H. Pond, who, at the age of 70, filled out the unexpired term of Mr. Seymour when the latter went to Russia.

AFTER carefully investigating the subject, the Des Moines *Register* concludes that the blame for the error in the draft of the constitutional amendment which threatens to render it null and void rests wholly with the slipshod manner in which the Legislature performed its duties. The noticeable thing about the matter is that the error was not discovered until the amendment was about to be enforced. Then it was pointed out at once. The Prohibitionists seem to have been the victims of their own overconfidence.

MRS. ANNIE LOUISE CARY RAYMOND, seeing a newspaper announcement the other day to the effect that she was soon to reappear in concerts, said to a friend: "I shall never sing again before an audience; I have retired from the stage definitly." At the same time scarcely a day passes on which she does not receive letters asking her to sing—for the benefit of a young lady who wants to raise money to study for the opera in Italy; for a Sunday-school; and, worst of all, to go away out to Denver and sing for charity.

THE returns from Missouri prove that the effort to relieve the Republican organization in that State from the dictation of Boss Filley had the support of the great majority of the party. The ticket nominated by the self-called Republican convention received 128,239 votes, only 25,000 less than were cast for Garfield, and most of these can be accounted for by the prevailing political apathy. Mr. Filley will have to take his place in the procession of party bosses headed for the graveyard.

SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, it is reported, will be chosen as his own successor. There were rumors some months ago that he intended to retire at the close of his present term, but they were probably erroneous. The Senatorship attracted no attention in the State during the recent canvass, and so far as known the Legislature is untrammeled with pledges. No rival of Mr. Butler has appeared in the field.

THE Legislature of Vermont has rejected the proposition to submit a prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution to the vote of the people. It is said it was defeated by the ultra-Prohibitionists, who want to include native wine and cider among the forbidden articles, and hope to succeed later in the session.

MRS. VINNIE REAM HOXIE'S favorit pets are six ring doves, which are allowed the freedom of her Washington house. They are the great-great-grandchildren of a pair of doves given her by Gen. Albert Pike many years ago.

THE Boston *Post* remarks that Thanksgiving is a week behindhand this year, and it will probably take 200,000 bushels of corn to keep the turkeys up to the weight they have already attained.

CONGRESSMAN HAZELTINE, of Missouri, is the owner of an enormous orchard, from which he this year has shipped 13,000 barrels of apples.

A MAN has just died in the City Hospital at Lafayette, Ind., of lockjaw, caused by a barrel of cider falling on his leg and crushing the bone.

GOVERNOR-ELECT GRANT, of Colorado, is a native of Alabama and is but 30 years of age.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON is said to have resolved never again to appear on the lecture platform or on the dramatic stage. She is now living quietly at Honesdale, Pa., with her mother—a venerable Quaker lady of [illegible]—and younger sister.

THE Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks is now almost convalescent, and hopes to resume his professional duties in a couple of weeks.

DIPHTHERIA is very prevalent in Baltimore, and is increasing.

### LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Beecher says saloons are the breathing holes of hell. Hell must be a pretty airy place.

Thurlow Weed's fortune amounted to $2,000,000. It is hardly necessary to state that Mr. Weed was a journalist.

"If somebody will kindly whistle 'There'll Be No Sorrow There,' we shall be very glad to join in the chorus.—*Many Turkeys.*

The death is announced from the western coast of Africa of King Omora. He leaves 700 widows. How he came to live so long is not known.

A prominent Congregational minister in Montreal declares that he does not believe in eternal punishment. Why he has never married is not known.

The Cite de Jeanne D'Arc, in Paris, is a sort of boarding-house, containing 1,500 families, or 4,000 persons. Joan is probably now glad that death came when it did.

Senator Miller, of California, has arrived in Washington, and told a reporter that the future was full of hope for the Republican party. A light diet is said to sometimes work wonders.

An Eastern paper says that Senator Mahone has purchased a large interest in a Mexican silver mine. Mr. Mahone has at last struck a game where some other man will do the assessing.

A member of the present Congress has been appointed special attorney by the Government to prosecute three highway robbers soon to be tried at Washington. The Government evidently knows a hawk from a handsaw.

The botanist Orphanides states there are in Greece no less than seven hundred different kinds of grapes. Orphanides should remember that although Ananias is dead Eli Perkins resides in New York, and will hardly allow the race to be a walk-over.

A very sad incident occurred in THE TRIBUNE office yesterday, a man who looked as if he might have a family dependent on him for support coming in with an article which stated that the white messengers of Heaven were beginning to drift silently down, covering the black and sin-scarred earth with a fleecy mantle that was beautiful beyond compare.

The Washington dispatches state that Maj. Merritt has arranged a plan for preventing further raids upon the Crow Indian Agency, in Montana, by the Canadian Indians. The plan is, that when the Crows are attacked they shall send a messenger to the nearest military post and notify the officer in charge of their trouble. If Maj. Merritt was to go to school with another little boy he would undoubtedly be next to the head of the class.

Eugene Hale's old schoolmaster, down in Maine, says that some of the farmers' boys who wore better clothes than Eugene used to laugh at him. Some of those same boys are now eking out an existence on fifty acres of clay and swamp land, while Eugene Hale is a United States Senator, drawing $5,000 a year salary, and the husband of a lady whose estate will soon be valued at a million and a half of money.—*New York Tribune.* It is the same in Illinois. Twenty years ago a little boy in Chicago was laughed at by his playmates because they wore better clothes than he did. Some of these same boys are now eking out an existence, finding great difficulty in supporting their families, while the little fellow at whom they laughed has become one of the best coopers in Joliet.

Only so much the less,
  One heart has fallen away;
It took no light from the sun,
  No splendor out of the day.
The sunshine seems the same,
  And the opal tints on the sea,
And the golden-rod's yellow flame,
  Yet something has gone from me.

One heart, one heart the less
  When I name the names of my friends;
One love, that seemed born to bless,
  In a mirage of falsehood ends.
The sunshine seems the same,
  And the opal tints on the sea,
And the golden-rod's yellow flame,
  Yet something has gone from me.

—*John Kelly.*

### PERSONALS.

The Manhattan Club blackballed Oscar Wilde. It did not propose to honor such a humbug.

Jewett Adams, who is elected Governor of Nevada on the Democratic ticket, is a native of South Hero, Vt., and resided there until he was 21 years old.

A novel feature of the State Fair at Austin, Tex., was a roping contest between thirteen herdsmen for a prize saddle valued at $300. T. J. Morris, of Caldwell County, was the victor, having roped, thrown down, and tied a Texas steer in one minute and forty-five seconds, while some of his competitors required five minutes for the feat.

The Chinese Minister's wife does not like to be thought a person of tender years, and claims to be 25. She is petite, weighing ninety-four pounds, and her feet are not unduly small. She dresses on the street as American ladies do, having lately been seen in a wine-colored brocade velvet polonaise over plain velvet, with a hat whose brim droops over the brow, and on whose sides hang long drooping plumes.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, who is 62 years of age, is hale and vigorous, and capable of doing any amount of work. She will soon go to Boston to see about the $30,000 willed to her by a wealthy lady of the Hub, lately deceased. She then visits Washington at the opening of Congress to look after legislation in favor of women. Her "History of Women's Work," consisting of 2,000 pages, is now completed.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna recently contained this remarkable matrimonial advertisement: "My name is Frederick. I am as poor as I am old and ugly. If anything surpasses my stupidity it is my malignity. Nevertheless, I am looking out for a wife. Answer to be addressed to Who Will Venture." Husbands cannot be much of a drug in the Vienna market, for hundreds of replies flowed into the office of the paper. It was subsequently discovered that the author of the advertisement was a chevalier d'industrie who is now in jail for swindling.

A Dumfriesshire tenant farmer will shortly come into a vast fortune as one of the heirs of the late Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York. Seventeen of the millionaire's relatives have been discovered in Scotland and in America on the father's side; and the United States authorities are now seeking for his relatives on the mother's side, who will share equally with the others, if any can be found. There was always a mystery about Mr. Stewart's origin; but it has been discovered that he was the son of a couple who were married at Dolmellington in 1798, his mother being a Miss Hunter. Mrs. Stewart, the widow, has already received her portion of four millions, but nearly twelve remain for division.—*London Truth, Nov. 18.*

Miss Mary J. Windle, once a popular writer at the South and in Washington, is said to be living in poverty and want in Philadelphia. Almost any fine day she is to be seen on Chestnut street, dressed in a blue and black plaid dress, with small fur cape and a huge poke bonnet, from beneath which fall her long gray curls. Sometimes she carries in her hand a huge umbrella, sometimes a bandanna handkerchief, and sometimes a slice of bread and butter, which she eats as she walks. She lives in a half-furnished attic, and her only sure income amounts to $7 a month. From twenty to thirty years ago her books, "Life in Washington," "Life at White Sulphur," "Glances Here and There," and "Sketches of Women of the South," had a wide sale, and she realized much money therefrom. But she lent it to a relative, and thus lost it all.

According to M. Clavé's article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, one of the results of the annexation of Alsace has been a marked increase of drunkenness. The Alsatian, indeed, was always somewhat of a thirsty soul, and, with the single exception of Mr. Dickens, there is, I think, no author whose characters are fonder of a glass of something good than those of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian. But in the days before the war the cup of the Alsatian was comparatively harmless. It seldom contained anything worse than light wine or beer. Brandy—then subject to heavy duties—was too dear for him. But the Germans have done away with the duty, and their manufacturers are prepared to deliver an adulterated and poisonous spirit at 40 centimes the litre. Consequently it is not surprising to hear that in the last ten years the consumption of brandy has increased more than tenfold in Alsace generally, and that at Mülhouse it has actually risen from 330 to 3,000 hectolitres.—*Truth.*

# FOREIGN.

## A Remarkable British Tribute to the Poet Longfellow.

## Further Particulars of the Attack upon Americans in Madagascar.

## Supposed Discovery of a Conspiracy to Dethrone the Sultan.

## Ludicrous Account of the Egyptian Campaign from Native Sources.

## Gambetta's Physician Reticent—The Rhine Overflow—Arrests in Dublin.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

DAVITT'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The *Times* in a leading article, commenting on the speech of Davitt at Navan, says it is inconsistent with a sane Government to allow fanatics, however sincere, to brandish torches in a powder-magazine.

FOUNDERED.

A steamer foundered off Port Reath, Cornwall. Eleven of the crew were drowned.

THE LONGFELLOW MEMORIAL.

Lord Granville, introducing the Dean of Westminster to a deputation from the Longfellow Memorial Committee, said they asked the Dean's consent to allow a bust of Longfellow to be placed in Westminster Abbey as a testimonial to the graceful and tender past. He pointed to the number and eminence of the members of the committee, numbering nearly 500, as scarcely paralleled, they being distinguished in all departments of intellectual activity. Lord Granville asked the Dean to accede to the request and thus bind yet more closely in friendly common feelings ourselves and the citizens of the United States. The Dean, replying, unhesitatingly assented, and after paying a graceful tribute to Longfellow, referred touchingly to Washington Irving, and to the relations between the two countries, whose ties were strong as links of iron.

THE MURDER OF DETECTIVE COX.

Poole, one of the men arrested in connection with the murder of Detective Cox, stated in the investigation that he had nothing to do with the murder. He said he believed the object of the men who assembled Saturday night was to murder himself (Poole). Devine was an enemy of his. He did not know Dowling, the man who shot Cox. Poole and Devine were committed for trial. The other prisoners were discharged.

### MADAGASCAR.

THE RECENT MURDERS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—In reference to the report that two Americans had been murdered on the west coast of Madagascar, it is learned that one was killed and one was seriously wounded. The name of the former is Emerson and that of the latter Hulett. A native attendant and a European interpreter were also killed. An expedition ordered to punish the tribes who committed the murder was prevented from sailing by the French Consul at Tananarivo.

The British Government has ordered a warship to Madagascar.

### TURKEY.

CONSPIRING TO DEPOSE THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.—The arrest of Fuad Pasha was caused by a charge involving the chief eunuch of the palace and Said Pasha; that he was conspiring to depose the Sultan in favor of Abdul Hamid's younger brother, Mehemoned Reschad Effendi.

### EGYPT.

HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN AS RELATED BY THE NATIVES.

CAIRO, Nov. 5.—Mr. Gladstone's assertion in the House of Commons that "the echo and fame of Tel-el-Kebir went through the whole of Egypt" is one of the most dangerous fallacies ever placed before the British public. The battle was so quickly won that at least ninety-nine out of ever hundred Egyptians are firmly convinced that no battle was fought at all. This may seem incredulous to people brought up in the midst of Western civilization, but it must be remembered that the majority of Egyptians are in reality little better than barbarians, and in spite of the admirable appearance made on paper by the public schools there does not exist among the entire Egyptian nation more than 200 individuals possessing what in America would be called a common school education. All that appears in the Arabic newspapers is regarded as "English lies paid for by English gold," and the only means by which the untutored masses hear what is going on in the world are the ingenious fabrications conveyed by word of mouth by emissaries from the fanatical sectaries of the Mosque of El Azhar, and these fabrications are again distorted by the agents and hangers-on of debauched and broken-down Pashas, Beys, and Effendis. With this explanation, it will be readily understood upon what sort of a basis

"PUBLIC OPINION"

rests in Egypt, and the following version of the English occupation of Egypt, which I have taken great pains to collect among the cafés and in the streets of the native quarters of Cairo, carries with it its own moral:

"The English ships were enabled to enter the Suez Canal by M. de Lesseps, who, while pretending to be the friend of Egypt and of Arabi, was in reality the friend and agent of the English. M. de Lesseps assured Arabi that the canal would never be brought into the field of warlike operations, and if English war ships entered it France would at once fight the English. It was owing to this treachery on the part of M. de Lesseps that Arabi refrained from blowing up the canal and thus effectually preventing English troops from landing at Ismailia. For his valuable services toward England M. de Lesseps received a large sum of money, and will soon be created by the English Queen a 'Lord,' like Admiral Seymour and Gen. Wolseley. By bribery and treachery the English war ships then entered the canal and landed the troops. Admiral Seymour—for curiously enough the Arabs all believed that Admiral Seymour commanded the army as well as the navy, and they never heard of Gen. Wolseley until the General himself arrived in Cairo—then marched toward the lines of Ras-el-Wady and Tel-el-Kebir. Arabi at once took command in person and defeated the British army three times at Mahsahma and twice at Kassassin. The English General then sued for peace.

ARABI DEMANDED THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

of the whole British army and all the ships of war, together with the transports which would enable Arabi to embark his army, sail to London, bombard London as Seymour bombarded Alexandria, land in London and take the Queen prisoner. Great stress in the negotiations was thus laid upon the surrender of the transports. The British General, with great foresight, appreciating the danger with which his country was menaced should Arabi obtain the transports, entered into long negotiations for the sole purpose of gaining time. Luckily for the British General the Russians, much to the annoyance of the Sultan, were getting together a great army in order to attack Armenia. In order to save this rich province the Sultan told the English Ambassador at Constantinople that if the English troops should attack the Russians in Afghanistan (?) that he would order Arabi to allow the English army in Egypt to march to Cairo. This offer of the Sultan was eagerly accepted by the English Ambassador. The Sultan at once sent word to Arabi explaining the situation and commanding him to arrange at once with the English General the means for a temporary occupation—say for five days—of Cairo by British troops. As the result of this 'arrangement' the Egyptian army

RETIRED TO TEL-EL-KEBIR.

As the Bedouins who performed the outpost service of the Egyptian army had to be paid before they could be got rid of the English General paid them £100,000 to go away. On the 13th of September Arabi's troops were ordered by him to lie in the trenches and allow the English to march over them into Tel-el-Kebir. The Egyptians, who always implicitly obeyed the command of Arabi, did as they were told to do. At daybreak the English soldiers ran over the works of Tel-el-Kebir, rendered defenseless by the orders of the Sultan, executed by Arabi. The British soldiers, however, deaf to all sense of shame, slew the unresisting Egyptians and came to Cairo, where they still remain. They persuaded Arabi to come to visit the English General at the Abbassieh camp. Arabi was then treacherously laid hold of and held as a prisoner. Moreover, the English have failed to attack the Russians in Afghanistan, and the Sultan, being enraged at the English perfidy, is about to send an army to Egypt and drive the hated giaours into the Nile, where—thank God!—there are no English ships."

### GERMANY.

THE GREAT OVERFLOW OF THE RHINE.

DUSSELDORF, Nov. 29.—A house here has fallen in, having been undermined by the flood in the Rhine. Fourteen persons are believed to have been drowned.

COLOGNE, Nov. 29.—The forts here, on account of the flood from the overflow of the River Rhine, are being emptied of their stores and ammunition. The Zoölogical Gardens are inundated.

BUDGETS APPROVED.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The Bundesrath has approved the budgets from 1883 to 1885. It has also approved of the loans proposed in connection with the budgets.

THE PROGRESSIST PARTY

has decided to effect an understanding with the Secessionists and National Liberals on all questions of principle, thus bringing about as close an alliance as possible between the three liberal groups.

### SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS.

CANNIBALISM AND OTHER ECCENTRICITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The schooner Roderick Dhu, arrived at Brisbane from the South Seas, reports that when recruiting for islanders, the boats were frequently fired upon. A number of returned natives were seized, murdered, and eaten by the inhabitants of Pasma and Apy Tonoi. The islanders also boarded the schooner Helena and incited the recruits to seize the vessel. The mutiny was quelled and three of the marauders killed.

### FRANCE.

GAMBETTA.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Gambetta's physician states that he passed an excellent night, but refuses to give further information regarding his condition.

DE BRAZZA.

The Municipal Council presented a medal to De Brazza. The Ministers of Finance and Telegraphs were present. De Brazza declared he would strive to promote the interests of freedom by destroying slavery in the regions he traversed. He trusted he was paving the way for a glorious future for France.

ITALIAN ANARCHISTS.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 29.—Seven Italian anarchists were arrested here with compromising documents in their possession.

### ITALY.

PACIFIC UTTERANCES.

ROME, Nov. 29.—The *Rassegra* says the recent visit of De Giers, Russian Foreign Minister, to Rome proves that Russia will support the pacific policy of Germany and Austria, to which Italy has given explicit adhesion.

### ROUMANIA.

A BANKER MURDERED.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 29.—Tomavoli, a well-known banker, was murdered and robbed last evening in a frequented street.

### BELGIUM.

BILL REJECTED.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 29.—The Chambers have rejected the bill providing for jury trials for press offenses.

### THE WEATHER.

**Signal Service.**

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Middle Atlantic States, clearing weather, northwesterly winds, stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

For the South Atlantic States, fair weather, northwest winds, stationary or higher temperature, and higher pressure.

For the West Gulf States, warmer, fair weather, winds mostly southerly, stationary or lower pressure.

For the East Gulf States, fair weather, northerly winds, shifting to southerly, stationary or higher temperature, followed by falling barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, clearing weather, northerly backing to warmer southwesterly winds, and stationary or lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, warmer fair weather, variable winds, mostly southwesterly, and stationary or lower pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valleys, clearing weather, northwest backing to warmer southwest winds, and stationary or lower pressure.

For Southern California, fair weather on and for the Pacific coast; north of San Francisco, local rains.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue on the Atlantic coast.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the Gulf States and lowest in Nova Scotia. General snow has fallen in the Lake region, Middle States, and New England. The prevailing winds are northwesterly east of the Mississippi. The change in temperature has been slight. The warm wave moving to the west and southwest has entered Idaho and Montana. The following special temperatures were reported yesterday afternoon: Washington, 35; Norfolk, 39; Savannah, 51; Atlanta, 43; Jacksonville, 57; Pensacola, 58; New Orleans, 53; Galveston, 47; San Antonio, 52; Los Angeles, 78; San Diego, 77. Fair weather is indicated for Friday in Atlantic coast and Gulf States.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

| Stations. | Ther. 2:18 p. m. | Ther. 10:18 p. m. | Wind. | | Rn | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alpena | ...... | 18 | W... | Fresh.. | .06 | L.snw. |
| Bismarck | ...... | 19 | W... | Light.. | 0 | Clear. |
| Buffalo | ...... | 22 | N.W. | Fresh.. | .02 | L.snw. |
| Cairo | ...... | 35 | N... | Fresh.. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Cheyenne | ...... | 32 | N.W. | Fresh.. | 0 | Clear. |
| Chicago | ...... | 23 | N.W. | Light.. | 0 | Clear. |
| Cincinnati | ...... | 24 | W... | Fresh.. | .02 | Cl'dy. |
| Denver | ...... | 41 | S.E. | Light.. | 0 | Fair. |
| Des Moines | ...... | 28 | N.W. | Fresh.. | 0 | Clear. |
| Detroit | ...... | 26 | S.W. | Fresh.. | .08 | Clear. |
| Duluth | ...... | 28 | S.W. | Fresh.. | 0 | Clear. |
| Escanaba | ...... | 27 | N.W. | Light.. | * | Cl'dy. |
| Indianapolis | ...... | 25 | W... | Light.. | 0 | Fair. |
| Keokuk | ...... | 31 | W... | Light.. | 0 | Clear. |
| La Crosse | ...... | 28 | S... | Light.. | 0 | Fair. |
| Leavenworth | ...... | 35 | S... | Fresh.. | 0 | Clear. |
| Marquette | ...... | 28 | S.W. | Light.. | 0 | Fair. |
| Milwaukee | ...... | 28 | N.W. | Light.. | 0 | Clear. |
| Mackinaw | ...... | 22 | N.W. | Fresh.. | * | Cl'dy. |
| Omaha | ...... | 30 | S... | Fresh.. | 0 | Clear. |
| Pittsburg | ...... | 27 | N.W. | Fresh.. | .02 | Fair. |
| Springfield, Ill. | ...... | 28 | N.W. | Fresh.. | 0 | Fair. |
| St. Louis | ...... | 31 | N.W. | Fresh.. | 0 | Fair. |
| St. Paul | ...... | 27 | S.W. | Fresh.. | 0 | Fair. |
| Toledo | ...... | 27 | W... | Fresh.. | * | Fair. |
| Yankton | ...... | 28 | S.W. | Fresh.. | 0 | Clear. |

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:18 a. m. | 30.193 | 31.8 | 69 | N. E. | 15 | *.08 | Cloudy. |
| 10:18 a. m. | 30.263 | 34.0 | 71 | N. | 11 | | Cloudy. |
| 2:18 p. m. | 30.276 | 31.9 | 82 | N.W. | 7 | *.09 | Cloudy. |
| 6:18 p. m. | 30.338 | 29.3 | 84 | W. | 6 | | Cloudy. |
| 10:18 p. m. | 30.333 | 23.2 | 69 | N.W. | 5 | *.01 | Clear. |

*Melted snow.
Maximum temperature, 37.2.
Minimum temperature, 23.2.
Mean daily barometer, 30.264.
Mean daily thermometer, 29.0.
Mean daily humidity, 80.

### A Snow-Storm in Georgia.

ROME, Ga., Nov. 29.—It is snowing this afternoon. It melts as it falls.

### A RAILWAY COLLISION.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 29.—By a collision between a train from here to Montpelier Junction and an express-train on the main line of the Central Vermont Railway, the passenger coach of an express-train was wrecked, and Charles McAllister, conductor, had a leg so injured that amputation was necessary. The accident was caused by the air-brakes not holding.

**Ward's Cream of Chalk.**

Perfectly harmless, contains no acid, preserves the teeth, sweetens the breath. Depot 22 Lake street. 25 cents.

# NEW YORK.

## Mutual Union Becoming Involved in a Labyrinth of Litigation.

## Gould Given Permission to Move a Vacation of Its Charter.

## Political and Tariff Subjects Discussed by Senator Platt, of Connecticut.

## Myers and George, the Runners, Will Engage in a Contest of Speed Today.

### MUTUAL UNION.

PROGRESS OF JAY GOULD'S FIGHT AGAINST IT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—In the matter of the application of William H. Cameron, stockholder, and Jay Gould, Director, and claiming to be a stockholder of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, to the Attorney-General for commencement of action or actions to vacate the charter of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, the Attorney-General this morning decided to grant the application, and telegraphed simultaneously to counsel for the applicants and for the telegraph company that he had so decided. The Attorney-General says: "The increase of the capital stock of the Mutual Union was

NOT JUSTIFIED BY THE LAW,

but was in direct violation of the statute allowing the formation of telegraph companies. It is fair to infer that Moore & Co. arranged with five Directors for an increase in order to receive for the greater amount of stock of a nominal but fictitious value, for which no other consideration was ever given than that construction contract. Thus, it appears, the whole capital stock of this company, the first 6,000 shares being surrendered, is invalid, as issued under a void increase, which affects every share issued, so that it has no stock, no body or vitality, and the issue was also hollow, unsubstantial, without consideration, and intended to be used

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST HEED TO POLICY

or the mandate of the law. The increase of capital stock and the manner of issue were usurpations of the franchises never given by the State, and in no sense were merely technical violation of its policy and legislation. That the action can be maintained seems obvious. It would be mere evasion to deny the application on the ground that it could not. Therefore, if the court approves and the people are properly indemnified, an action will be brought, and if judgment be directed vacating the charter, the property will be sold or transferred to a reconstructed company as a valid organization, and the proceeds divided among the creditors and other beneficiaries, so that the loss will be only of a violated character."

WHAT MUTUAL UNION OFFICERS HAVE TO SAY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Following is the substance of an interview with officers of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company regarding the decision of the Attorney-General in granting permission to Jay Gould and Cameron to bring suit against the company on the charge that a portion of its stock was illegally issued:

The Attorney-General has permitted the plaintiff to bring the case before the court, and it is only another form of the same suit that Cameron brought, and which was argued before Judge Barrett here today. We would as soon have several suits as one, barring the expense. The fight is simply brought by the Western Union people to try and control this company, and they are proceeding upon the theory that the more suits they can begin the more annoyance it will give. All questions must be settled finally in the courts. In the meantime it may lead to a general telegraph war and cutting of rates. Quite a large amount has already been subscribed to extend our lines and add greater facilities to the present plant. That work will go on. The receipts of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company have increased steadily since the majority of stock was pooled for protection against the Western Union Company, and last week the revenues were the largest we ever had.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY SUIT.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—In Supreme Court Chambers today, Judge Barrett heard argument on the motion to continue the injunction in the suit brought by the Western Union Telegraph Company and Jay Gould against John G. Moore & Co., George F. Baker, George William Ballou, Asa P. Potter, C. F. Peck, E. Schofield, George S. Scott, Harris C. Fahnestock, the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, and the Central Trust Company, of New York, to restrain defendants from carrying out an alleged conspiracy to thwart the fulfillment of an agreement entered into between plaintiff and the firm of John C. Moore & Co., acting on behalf of all the defendants, in July last. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

### SENATOR O. H. PLATT.

HIS OPINION ON POLITICS AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut, passed through this city yesterday on his way to Washington. Senator Platt is a thorough representative of what would be called by the machine politicians the "Old School Republicans"—that is, a Republican who has no special affiliation with either of the so-called wings of the party known as the Stalwart on the one hand and as the Half-Breed in this State and as the Independent in Pennsylvania on the other. Like the great majority of the Republicans in his State, he believes in Republicanism because of its principles rather than because of men, "or leaders," as they are termed. Senator Platt thinks the Republican party can have no success in 1884 without the abolition of personal politics and personal legislation. Those two things are to his mind the

GREAT DANGERS THAT CONFRONT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

at the present time. There has been in the past too much legislation for individual benefit and too little for the good of the whole country. If the leaders in the Republican party continue to think more of how certain men or certain wings of the party can be successful than they do of the country's needs, they may make up their minds to certain defeat in the future. He thinks that the leaders are thoroughly convinced by the results of the recent election that this is the situation of affairs and that they have been convinced in time to remedy the evil. Speaking as to the possibility of success in 1884, the Senator said: "If the Republican party can select as its candidate a man who has not been identified with the quarrels which have existed in the party—one in whose ability and integrity the people have confidence—I am confident it will succeed."

ON THE TARIFF QUESTION

the Senator said: "We have been raising too much money, have been extinguishing the debt too rapidly, and have not been as prudent in appropriations as we should have been. The expense in the direction of pensions will be much larger this year than last if the law giving arrears is executed. Without having the exact figures at hand, my judgment is that $150,000,000 will be required for payments during the fiscal year ending June, 1884. With this exception, it seems to me that the expenses for the year may very naturally reduced. I would recommend doing away with all internal-revenue taxes except those on spirits and tobacco, and I think I would be in favor of reducing the tax upon tobacco one-half. I am in favor of

A REVISION OF THE TARIFF,

a reduction of the duties on many articles, and an enlargement of the free list. I think the position of New England people on the tariff question is misunderstood because they have been misrepresented. New England manufacturers and laborers do not ask for a tariff which shall prohibit the importation of manufactured goods. The anti-protectionists charge us with being 'high-tariff' men. All we ask is that the American manufacturers shall be so protected by a duty on articles of foreign manufacture that he can pay his workmen fair wages, according to the American idea of fair wages, and make a reasonable profit on his goods when selling them in competition with foreign manufacturers. All we ask for is an even chance with the foreign manufacturer, and our skill, inventive genius, and ability will do the rest. Any policy which shall give foreign manufacturers a decided advantage over the American, will be absolutely ruinous to the business prosperity of the whole country."

### INSANE.

A BROTHER OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—For some weeks a rumor has been current in Brooklyn that Mr. Beecher's half-brother, the Rev. James Beecher, who for a time was pastor of the Bethel Mission, in Hicks street, near Fulton, had become deranged, and had been sent to an insane asylum. For several years past he has lived in the country back of Poughkeepsie. "From this quiet retreat," said the Rev. Mr. Halliday, of Plymouth Church, today, "where he had lived for about five years, he was last autumn brought down here and placed in the dizzy whirl of the work of the Bethel Mission, where he was daily confronted with pictures of the utmost poverty and suffering. Already predisposed to melancholia, this life intensified it, and the excessive labor incident to his charge was too much for a man, who, at the best, was not strong. He brooded more and more on his condition, became possessed with the idea that he was but

A BURDEN TO SOCIETY

and his friends, and finally it was determined that rest and quiet were absolutely essential to him, and he was persuaded to relinquish the charge of the Bethel and go to the Elmira Water-Cure. This was some time last June. After remaining there a month or so his friends deemed it advisable that he should go to the Middleton asylum—not that he is insane, or that he is detained there forcibly, but they thought it best that he should be under the care of physicians who have made a specialty of mental diseases. I think that with absolute rest and quiet he will be much improved, but I don't think that he will ever be capable of active work again."

"The trouble with James," said Mr. Henry Ward Beecher this evening, "is simply that

HE WAS OVERWORKED.

He has been buried in the woods up there in Ulster County so long that he could not stand the city work. Up there he led a quiet life, preaching all the while, too, for he was a kind of a missionary to the people around there, and he could have gone on in that easy way without trouble; but his wife became discontented, thought that he was wasting his talent up there in the woods, and finally persuaded him to come here and assume the charge of the Bethel. Well, he was green, as we say of a horse that has just been taken up from pasture, and had been out of work so long that he could not stand the hard, rasping labor of the Bethel, and he broke down."

### CHRISTMAS CATTLE.

SHIPMENTS TO EUROPE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—For the last six years the United States have been creditably represented in the annual Christmas cattle markets of London, and mainly through the enterprise of Mr. T. C. Eastman, of this city, and Mr. J. D. Gillett, of Elkhart, Ill. Tomorrow the steamer Greece, of the National Line, takes out a noteworthy cargo of live cattle, and Friday the steamer St. Ronans is to sail with upwards of 300 fine steers. The cargo of the Greece includes eighty premium steers, 3 years old, whose average weight in Chicago last Saturday was 1,950 pounds; and eighty-one premium steers, 2 years old, weighing 1,660 pounds average. All of these cattle are owned and were fed by Mr. J. D. Gillett. Some of them were awarded first and second prizes at the late Fat-Stock Show in Chicago, and the herd, as a whole, was probably never before matched for quality, except by a lot of 130 head sent about three years ago by the same shipper to the same market.

### ATHLETICS.

MYERS AND GEORGE WILL RUN THEIR RACE TODAY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A meeting of the Manhattan Athletic Club was held this evening to ascertain whether Myers and George were willing to run their final race of three-quarters of a mile in spite of the prevailing bad weather and heavy state of the track at the Polo grounds. Previous to the time of meeting, Mr. Bell, of the Polo Ground Association, informed the members of the Manhattan Club that the track and also the foot-ball field would be kept clear of snow, and that men would work all night to put the track in as good condition as possible. Mr. George, the English runner, on being informed that Myers was willing to have the race tomorrow, declared his readiness to run. It was then decided that the race should be run at noon tomorrow, spite of wind, rain, or snow. The minor events will begin at 10:30. Myers is said to be in good condition, excepting a slight cold. George appears to be in fine fine trim, but says he has not run since Friday last, and has not particularly trained since that date.

### ITEMS.

THE COREY LIBRARY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The sale has commenced of the celebrated Corey library. Among the books sold was the "Antiquarian Repertory," on the first page of which is written, "With my compliments to Mr. Jefferson. Alex. Hamilton." While beneath is written, "This book will be of no use to me, and I respectfully decline receiving it. Thomas Jefferson." It brought only $7.50. Numerous other rare books, published in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, were sold.

A HEAVY VERDICT.

The trial of an action brought by Edward Murphy against James H. Clark, a wealthy liquor-dealer, has just been concluded by Judge Hyatt in the Marine Court. The plaintiff sued to recover damages for the seduction of his daughter. The jury returned a verdict for $2,000, the full amount claimed. The defendant is now in jail on an action of $20,000 for breach of promise, alleged to have been made to the complainant, Mary F. Murphy.

THE "PASSION PLAY."

William L. Wannemacher, a young Baptist preacher of Philadelphia, who is to take the part of *Christ* in the "Passion Play," has arrived, and rehearsals are to begin at once.

A LOTTERY AGENCY BROKEN UP.

The Kentucky Lottery Agency has been put to flight by Pinkerton's detectives.

ALDERMEN IN JAIL.

Fifteen Brooklyn Aldermen were today sent to jail for contempt of court.

### A COLLISION ON THE ERIE.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 29.—An express train on the Erie Railway, two hours late, ran into the rear of a freight-train near Greenwood today. Conductor David Lanning, on the freight-train, was killed. The engineer of the express, Andra Rockett, and the fireman, Charles Eager, were severely injured.

### SCARLET-FEVER.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 29.—The epidemic of scarlet-fever at the Imbecile Asylum continues, with ninety-four cases at present. There have been six deaths to date, and the fever is spreading to an alarming extent.

### LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

Early yesterday morning as Matthew Herman, a scavenger, was driving his horse and wagon across the Pan Handle Road at Hoyne avenue, a switch-engine struck the rig, demolishing the wagon and cutting off a leg of the horse. Herman's shoulder was dislocated.

When Henry Fick, of No. 38 West Twelfth street, went home last evening he found a three-weeks' old female babe wrapped up in a white blanket on his doorstep. It was taken to the Foundlings' Home for its Thanksgiving dinner.

Peter Baden was caught stealing half a hog from in front of the butcher-shop at the corner of Alexander street and Wentworth avenue, and he spent the night in the Twenty-second Street Station.

### AN ALLEGED MURDERER.

Fred Keifer, the blacksmith, who is alleged to have fatally kicked his employer, August Held, whose death was announced in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was arrested and locked up at the Desplaines Street Station last evening.

### Mulicide.

*Richmond (Mo.) Register.*

Near the Town of Irvine, in Estill County, the other day, a mule belonging to Mr. W. F. Park, deliberately committed suicide. He put his head through a crack in a post-and-rail fence, slipped his neck down to a narrow place, pulled back and choked himself. The cause of the suicide is not known. He had not been drinking, and there was no trouble with his family. It is thought by some to have been the result of religious excitement.

# POLITICAL.

## The Conspiracy to Swindle Kellogg Out of His Seat in Congress—Various Other Political News.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 29.—There is nothing new from Baton Rouge in regard to the withholding from Kellogg of his certificate of election. In fact, no business was transacted at the State Capitol today on account of the funeral services of Congressman-elect Herron, who died suddenly night before last. It was the largest funeral ever had in Baton Rouge, all the civic societies participating, and some 3,000 persons forming the cortége. It transpires, however, that St. Mary was thrown out because the Clerk of the Court inadvertently failed to attach the certificate to the returning officer's returns that they were correct copies of the duplicates filed in his office. The law requires that two duplicate returns shall be filed with the Clerk, which was done, and one to be forwarded by the Clerk to the Secretary of State, which was done by the Clerk, with the necessary certificate that the returns were correct copies of the returning officer. This officer is a Democrat, and he and the Clerk afterwards, to cover any contingency, again certified to the Governor and Secretary of State that the returns were correct and that

KELLOGG RECEIVED 1,891 MAJORITY.

They also sent all the Poll Commissioners' returns, sworn to, and tally-sheets from the different polls. Assumption, a white parish, which gave Kellogg 1,100 majority, was also thrown out because at one poll the Commissioners failed to make their returns to the Clerk of Court before the returning officer made up his return. They were, however, received by the returning officer and incorporated by him in his returns thus causing a discrepancy in the footings. Kellogg's large white vote in these parishes seems to have exasperated the Governor and canvassers. Notwithstanding the whole election machinery was in the hands of McEnery and his appointees, the final compilation has been signed by the canvassers, and notwithstanding the throwing out of these parishes and several polls of other parishes, Kellogg has about 2,000 declared majority. Every poll thrown out gave Kellogg a majority. McEnery canvassed only in Kellogg's district. In a speech at Lake Charles against Kellogg, McEnery said: "Remember that you are citizens of Louisiana, free from Federal dictation, and have

A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR."

At New Iberia he said: "It is the duty of every Democrat to vote against Kellogg, for there will be no peace in this State while this political agitator remains in office. His defeat will wipe out the last vestige of the Republican party of this State." The New Orleans *Picayune* this morning editorially says: "We suppose nobody seriously doubts either that Mr. Kellogg is a citizen of this State or that he was duly elected by the voters of the Third District. Every attempt to defeat the people by legal subleties and flimsy pretexts is a blow at the popularity and stain upon the honor of the party which makes it. Nothing remains but the certificate of the Governor." The pressure of business men from the city and the planters from Kellogg's district and the tone of the press, all, both city and State, conceding his election, will, it is believed, compel the Governor, who is very sensitive to newspaper criticism, to reconsider his determination and give Kellogg the certificate. Mr. Acklin, interviewed tonight, admits that he has no doubt of Kellogg's fair and honest election, but claims that there are legal authorities to support his charge of non-residence against Kellogg. These he had printed in a brief and filed with the Governor. Kellogg left this evening for Washington.

THE ALABAMA WAY OF DOING THINGS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 29.—Opelika, Ala., near the State line, is at present in a fearful state of disorder. A short time ago a municipal ticket, composed of Independents and Republicans, was elected, but the previous Council, which was strictly Democratic, refused to swear the new Council in because of their political standing. The courts have decided the new Council legally elected, but the old Council, whose duty it is to swear in and qualify the new body, refuse to do the same, disregarding the decision of the court. In consequence, several merchants, sympathizing with the old Council, refuse to pay their taxes to the new Council upon the ground that that body is not qualified to collect them. This bitter state of feeling has caused considerable bloodshed in Opelika and vicinity, and more is anticipated. A resident of Opelika here on a visit, says: "Our Council did nothing at the last meeting to settle the difficulties of the city. Last night we had to a small extent a repetition of the big riots. The residences of the Hon. W. H. Barnes, Mr. Beck, and Mrs. Freeman was fired into. Mr. Gus Barnes had a narrow escape from death at the house of his father. The party or parties fired into the room in which he was sleeping, and the shot came very near striking him. Mr. L. F. Dixon, who was in the room at the time, also had a narrow escape. Mr. Beck's daughters were retiring to bed when the residence was fired into and also had narrow escapes. This is said to be about the average condition of affairs nightly. A circus a few days since had to pay license to both Councils before a performance could be given."

REPUBLICANISM IN DAKOTA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

YANKTON, Dak., Nov. 29.—While the official returns of the late election are still wanting in most cases, it is known that not a single county in the whole Territory gave a Democratic majority, though here and there a Democrat was elected. There are fifty organized counties in the Territory, and these, with two unorganized counties, gave the following vote for Delegate in Congress, partly authentic and partly estimated:

| | |
|---|---|
| John B. Raymond, Rep. | 40,483 |
| Judge W. W. Brooking, Dem. | 9,950 |
| Majority for Raymond | 30,533 |
| Total vote | 50,433 |

Two years ago the vote for Delegate stood as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pettigrew, Rep. | 18,511 |
| McCormack | 9,235 |
| Pettigrew's majority | 9,276 |
| Total vote | 27,746 |
| Gain in two years | 22,697 |

The gain, it will be seen, is just about 80 per cent. It will also be seen that the proportion of Republicans to Democrats is just about four to one.

There were, of course, a large number of voters in the Territory who did not deposit their ballots on election day. It is reasonable to suppose from the data we have that there are between 55,000 and 60,000 legal voters in the Territory. Counting five inhabitants to each voter the population of the Territory will be between 275,000 and 300,000. This will give an increase of at least 100 per cent in two years, which is about as large an increase as any other State or Territory has ever gained.

The Fifteenth Legislative Assembly of Dakota will be overwhelmingly Republican.

The Legislature meets early in January and holds a session of sixty days. The members receive a per diem salary of $4 per day. The next Legislature will be an important one, and a large amount of business will come up, the most of which, however, will be in the shape of measures of local application.

THE BUFFALO MAYORALTY QUESTION.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The mix in the municipal affairs of Buffalo is over, at least for the present, and the City Government is in running order again. Last evening several prominent attorneys gave the newly-elected Mayor, Mr. Drake, opinions holding that, as an Alderman, he is eligible for the office of Mayor. The opinions given him heretofore were that he was not eligible, and his election was consequently illegal. Acting on these he determined to resign, but finding the bar about evenly divided on the question he today resolved not to offer his resignation, but to discharge the duties of the office until the election Jan. 9. This decision brought the Republican and Democratic members of the Common Council together, and a meeting of the body was held this evening, when a mass of business which had accumulated was disposed of. It is probable that the legality of Mayor Drake's election will never be questioned, and general satisfaction is expressed at the solution of the difficulty.

THE DELEGATE FROM NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 29.—Acting-Governor Ritch today canvassed the vote of the Territory for Delegate. The total vote was 28,440, an increase of 1,000 over the vote two years ago. Luna, Republican, received a majority of 16,480 over Manza Hares, Democrat. The latter has retained four of the most prominent lawyers to contest Luna's election.

VIRGINIA CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 29.—John S. Wise has been awarded the certificate for Congressman-at-Large.

# FIRE RECORD.

## Mandan, D. T., Scorched to the Extent of $17,500—Blazes Elsewhere.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 29.—A special from Mandan gives the following particulars of the fire there: At 9:15 flames were discovered on Main street in a block of five, emanating from a little frame building occupied by Mack & Drury for a restaurant and saloon, and located in the heart of the city. The town being without adequate protection against fire the flames spread rapidly, and in fifteen minutes it seemed as if the whole block was doomed to destruction. The fiery demon licked up everything before it, and the restaurant, the Commercial Hotel, the Mandan House, the Pacific House, Strong, Hackett & Co.'s hardware store, and O'Rurare & McGillie's grocery, besides some smaller buildings, fell an easy prey and were soon reduced to ashes. Mayor Bellows telegraphed to Bismarck for assistance, which was promptly responded to. The cause is as yet unknown, though the general belief attributes it to a defective flue. The total loss will aggregate $17,500; covered by $6,000 insurance, distributed as follows: E. Buckley, proprietor of Pacific House loss $4,500, insured for $3,000, equally divided among the American Insurance Company of Philadelphia, German of Greenport, Commercial Union of London, and British America of Toronto; P. H. Byrne of the Commercial Hotel, loss $8,000, insurance $850 in the Orient of Hartford and Springfield (Mass.) Insurance Company; Strong, Hackett & Co., $1,800 on stock, fully insured in the California of San Francisco and Home of New York; John Whalen of Bismarck, building total loss, insured for $700 in the Insurance Company of North America. The following are without insurance: L. B. Winston, building $1,000; Mandan House, $4,000; John Mack, $2,000. The large dry-goods store of Charles Van Slyck narrowly escaped.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NILES, Mich., Nov. 29.—A fire broke out last evening in the kitchen part of Gephart's restaurant and news-depot, doing damage to the building and stock to the amount of $500; insured with the Brooklyn Phenix.

DENISON, Tex., Nov. 29.—The Alamo Hotel burned. The guests had a narrow escape.

CHICAGO FIRES.

The alarm from Box No. 592 at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of flames in the two-story frame building at No. 154 North Western avenue, occupied by Patrick Rice as a saloon, grocery, and residence. Damage to stock and furniture; no insurance. The building was owned by Patrick McLaughlin, and was damaged to the extent of $1,500. Insured for $1,700 in the Glens Falls Insurance Company of New York. Cause of fire unknown.

We are thankful for having your patronage, giving us the largest sales we ever had, and that our straightforward way of doing business pleases you. James Wilde Jr. & Co., corner of State and Madison streets.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**In all forms of fever the patient needs** easily-digested, strengthening nourishment, and generally cool, slightly acid drinks. All these qualities are combined in Arend's Kumyss, the most grateful and nutritious relish for an invalid ever made. Arend's drug-store, Madison street, corner Fifth avenue.

**Allen's Brain Food is the most reliable** tonic for the brain and generative organs. It positively cures nervous debility, nervous headache, loss of memory, and all seminal and sexual weakness. Sold by all druggists; $1 a bottle; six for $5.

**The Germicide protects you against** scarlet-fever, diphtheria, etc., and prevents offensive odors by a constant flow of chloride of zinc and vapor of thymal. Try it free of charge. 305 Wabash avenue.

**Oscar W. and Lydia P. both agree that** Electro-Silicon has no equal as a silver polish. Grocers.

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In Arrasene on
Plush, Felt, and Satin.

Table Scarfs,
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Send 50 cts. for 100 of the best Gilt Cards in the world, post-paid, put up in handsome box. 11 fine Plaques for $1.00.
Just the thing for a Christmas Present. 95 Madison-st., Chicago.
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RARE INDUCEMENTS!
To all who wish to buy
Cloaks and Suits
TO VISIT
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Satin Rhadame Circulars with durable Ground Squirrel Fur Linings, Coney Collar, Edge and Handsome Ornament.......$18.75
Satin Rhadame Circulars, with warm Quilted Linings, Coney Collar, Edge and Ornament....$14.75
Fine Diagonal Dolmans, with full Fur Trimmings..............$10.00
Stylish Jackets of heavy Colored Cloakings......................$6.50
Colored Serge Suits, late styles.. $9.00
Deutscher Fraulein Flannel Dresses..........................$10.00
Stylish Satin Dolmans, with Quilted Linings and Fur Trimmings......................$18.[illegible]

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With Rich Fur Trimmings........$25.00

We offer Great Bargains in
Seal Plushes
By the yard, ready-made in all the most desirable styles, or made to order.

OUR IMPROVED
RUSSIAN CIRCULARS,
Imitated everywhere, are not equaled anywhere at the prices for which we sell them.

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Carriage
Robes!
JUDSON
& CO.
Have just received, direct from HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND, a Large Lot of MOHAIR and SILK
CARRIAGE ROBES,
Which they will offer for the NEXT TEN DAYS at
IMPORTATION COST.
This is a rare chance to secure a valuable article at a very low price.

The most acceptable Christmas Present this year will be
DIAMONDS,
The only ornament that is never out of fashion and always maintains its value. We have the largest lot of Real Fine Gem Diamonds ever offered in Chicago, and request purchasers to call and allow us to show them our stock; choice artistic settings.
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TOMORROW.
The finest and most varied stock of
Japanese Goods,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY TRADE,
Ever Shown in Chicago
OHSAWA & CO.,
171 Twenty-second-st.

# RAILROADS.

### The Northwestern Managers Still Engaged in Vigorous Skirmishing.

### The Rock Island Ready to Meet Any Cuts in Time by a Bonus of Spot Cash.

### Rumors of a Compromise with the Western Indiana—Reorganizing the Road.

### The Southwestern Pool Difficulty Still Unsettled—New Trains on the Fort Wayne.

### Close of a Very Prosperous Year for the Lehigh Valley Road.

**The Northwestern War—But Little Change in the Situation—Meeting of Presidents and General Managers to Be Held Here Next Saturday—Interesting Interview with General-Manager Cable, of the Rock Island.**

The situation in the Northwestern Railroad war remains about the same as yesterday. No further steps towards a settlement of the difficulties have been taken, and no new hostilities have been commenced. Hopes are being still expressed that the conflict can be brought to a termination without any further "bloodshed," and the present inactivity is likely to continue until the beginning of next week. If by that time no compromise has been effected a most terrific conflict will ensue, as the warring roads threaten to take the most decisive measures in their power to bring the conflict to a speedy issue. President Keep and Vice-President and General-Manager Hughitt, of the Northwestern, and President Porter, of the St. Paul & Omaha line, are expected in the city this morning. It is understood that a meeting of the Presidents and General Managers of the various Northwestern roads is to be held here next Saturday, such arrangement it is said having been made before the above-named parties left New York. The managers of the Rock Island say they have not yet been approached regarding the holding of such a meeting, but will attend it, of course, if requested to do so.

Mr. R. R. Cable, Vice-President and General Manager of the Rock Island, and President of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, was called upon at his office last evening by a TRIBUNE representative, who suggested to him that, in view of the late attacks made upon him and Mr. Porter, on the alleged ground that they were instrumental in defeating the recent peace negotiations in New York, a statement from him regarding the present situation would be in order.

Mr. Cable said he had ever since the commencement of hostilities avoided newspaper controversies, as he did not think it just the thing to fight the battle in the newspapers. Yet he was perfectly willing to give the newspapers all that is of public interest. The Milwaukee & St. Paul, he said, the statements of General Manager Merrill to the contrary notwithstanding, commenced the fight on west-bound business by making a cut in passenger rates to Rock Island and Moline, reducing the rates to the nominal figures of 50 cents from Chicago, for the avowed purpose of forcing the Rock Island to fight. Previous to that the Rock Island had made no cut whatever on west-bound business. Mr. Merrill during the last day or two had a good deal to say about the medicine he meant to give the Rock Island if it would not come to terms at once. He (Mr. Cable) wishes Mr. Merrill to understand that when he gets the Rock Island's liver cleared the Milwaukee & St. Paul's liver will be in a condition where it will require no more medicine, but will need an electric belt to keep up the circulation.

In regard to the threat of Mr. Merrill that the Milwaukee & St. Paul would so shorten the time between Chicago & St. Paul that the Rock Island could not possibly compete, Mr. Cable said that the Rock Island would meet this matter when it came up. The Rock Island, in such an event, would make up to the passenger in fare the loss he sustained in time. "Time is money," he said, and money in this case will be made to represent time.

THE TRIBUNE representative suggested that he understood that the Northwestern traffic agreement prevented the cutting of rates direct to St. Paul, and wanted to know whether the Rock Island meant to get out of the agreement.

"Not at all," replied Mr. Cable. "It is not necessary to cut the rates direct to accomplish our object. The agreement does not prevent us from paying as liberal a commission as we like, and consequently the ticket-brokers will be enabled to sell our tickets at largely reduced rates. I notified Mr. Merrill more than a month ago that if he would shorten the time of his trains we would shorten our rate by paying more liberal commissions."

With the cut on east-bound business from St. Paul and Minneapolis Mr. Cable said the Rock Island had nothing to do. The Milwaukee & St. Paul and St. Paul & Omaha Roads cut east-bound passenger and freight rates before the Minneapolis & St. Louis (Rock Island's St. Paul connection) did. The Albert Lea route, as well as the other lines, were paying commissions on passenger business before the break in freight rates took place. It was claimed by the other roads that the Albert Lea route was paying higher commissions than they did. For this reason they reduced the passenger rate from St. Paul to Chicago to $5, which the Albert Lea route met by reducing the rate to $3. Afterwards the rate was reduced to 50 cents.

All the Rock Island asks, Mr. Cable said, is fair play. Its officers have never yet refused to meet the officers of the other lines for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the difficulties. As regards arbitration, he was not yet ready to say what position the Rock Island would take. No discussion regarding a settlement of the troubles has yet been had between the officers of the various roads interested in this conflict, and such discussion was necessary before there could be any talk about arbitration. Before talking about arbitration he wants to know what propositions the other roads had to make.

Mr. Cable denied the reports that he and Mr. Porter were acting in concert in this matter. "Mr. Porter," he said, "takes care of his property and I take care of the interests which I represent."

The correspondence which is given below shows how seriously the relations between the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Rock Island are disturbed. Yesterday Mr. E. St. John, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Rock Island, received the following startling communication, signed "A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, per H.":

"Will you please notify your traveling agents that we do not propose to permit bulletin-boards, half-sheet cards, or advertising matter of any description belonging to our direct competitors to be put up in any of the stations of this railway, and that if any boards or frames belonging to your company are at any of our stations they must be removed before Dec. 31, 1882. If not removed by your men by that date, our agents will be instructed to take them from the rolls and place them 'on deposit' in the station baggagerooms. Please acknowledge receipt."

Mr. St. John at once acknowledged receipt in the following letter, directed to Mr. George H. Heafford, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, Mr. Carpenter, the General Passenger and Ticket Agent of that road, having gone to California:

"I recognize the letter of Nov. 22, emanating from your office and signed, A. V. H. Carpenter, per H, as coming from you, and am inclined to the belief that it is wholly of your inspiration and dictation. I simply want to suggest that while this is a matter we care very little about, still I think you should not place yourself just in the position you do in regard to it. Of course we can stand it if you can, and would take similar measures on the line of our road west and southwest, but I hardly think upon second consideration you would want us to do this. The little railway skirmish that we are now having with your people, it seems to me, should not relieve us of all of the sense that we possess, nor should it make us personal enemies. There is a day coming for a settlement of all these things, and after such settlement, it seems to me, that you yourself would feel that this letter was wholly out of order, and certainly the bulletin-boards that we have along the line of your road will do you no damage in the meantime. I simply suggest that when the percentages, that evidently you think the Rock Island Road is after, are allotted to them, you will treat us so kindly that you will ask us to place two in every depot along the line of your road where there is but one now. We know that your people are going to be good enough to give us all we ask for, and consider the demands very light with the facilities we have at hand to secure our full proportion. Just think this over once more, and if you still insist, our men will be notified as you suggest."

It was reported last evening that the rates on live stock from points in the West are being badly cut by the various roads, and that the reduction amounts to more than one-half of the regular rates. As this matter affects all the other Western roads there is likely to be quite a "rumpus" about it, if it is not stopped at once.

THE SITUATION AS VIEWED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—H. H. Porter, President of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha Railroad Company, just before starting today for Chicago, said he was ready to unite in the restoration of rates as soon as rival railroad managers would consent to place his road on an equal footing with others in the questions at issue.

Vice-President Wadsworth, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, leaves tonight for Chicago.

Congressman Flower, a heavy stockholder in at least two of the warring companies, said: "The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company will stand firm. There will be no backing down from the position they have taken, as they think they are right, and a surrender would be very undignified for them under the circumstances."

An effort will be made to induce C. C. Wheeler, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, to act as arbitrator of the Western pools.

It is freely stated on the street that current speculation in grain is one of the chief factors in the break in freight rates, with the purpose of inducing the farmers of the Northwest to ship their grain by giving them low rates, and in this way afford those who had sold for future delivery to fulfill their contracts.

HISTORY OF THE CHIPPEWA VALLEY & SUPERIOR ROAD.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 29.—The Chippewa Valley & Superior Road lately became a candidate for notoriety through the allegations of President Porter, of the Omaha Line. It has been alleged by the officers of that company, who are also Directors in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, that it was a separate and distinct organization, and as such would be operated independent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. There was an agreement between the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Omaha which precluded the former from building into Eau Claire. In order to avoid this agreement, so it is claimed, a new company was formed, and the road was built by Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul money, handled by Mr. J. C. Easton, who is a Director in that company. It has been said on the street that the Chippewa Valley & Superior was sold at an advance of $7,000 per mile over first cost. He no doubt had in mind when the peace conference was proposed that his piece of property would be included as one of the questions for arbitration. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul issued Nov. 16 a circular announcing that freight could be billed over the Chippewa Valley & Superior, and that the consolidation was virtually effected. It has been operating the road for sixty days. The road is forty-eight miles long, reaching from Eau Claire to Wabasha, and from Durand to Menomonee and Red Cedar Falls. It penetrates to the heart of the lumber region. The lumber interests there were developed by the Omaha line. The lumber cut there in 1879 was 6,000,000 feet, and has grown to 50,000,000 feet cut last season by one company alone—the Eu Claire Lumber Company. This will stimulate others at that point, so that next year the cut will probably be 100,000,000 feet. The Omaha has a spur five miles long from Menomonee Junction to Red Cedar Falls, at which latter point Knapp, Stout & Co. have a mill, their cut being 15,000,000 feet per year.

**Another Meeting for the Purpose of Forming a Southwestern Passenger Pool—No Result Reached—A Committee Appointed to Collect Statistics upon Which a Pool Can Be Formed and to Report to a Meeting to Be Held Dec. 19.**

Another meeting of the General Managers and General Freight Agents of the Southwestern roads was held at Commissioner Midgley's office yesterday, to take further steps regarding the proposed pooling of the passenger business between Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City, and St. Louis and Kansas City, the same parties being present as the day before.

After the meeting had been called to order, the committee of General Passenger Agents, which was instructed to prepare a plan for pooling the Southwestern passenger business or to devise some other plan by which the troubles regarding Southwestern passenger rates could be brought to a close, reported that they had been unable to come to an understanding. The matter was again discussed, and arguments were advanced that nothing could prevent the continued cutting of Southwestern passenger-rates except the formation of a pool by which the business could be divided proportionally among the various roads. Numberless propositions were made to bring about such a result, but they always failed of receiving a unanimous vote. There were always one or more roads that voted in the negative.

The prevailing system of paying commissions for the sale of tickets to agents, brokers, and others seemed to be one of the greatest obstacles in the way of reaching a satisfactory conclusion. This subject was discussed at great length, and the discussion at times became quite animated. It was proposed that this system should be abolished altogether, but the Rock Island officials strenuously opposed such action, and showed considerable feeling in the matter. General-Manager Cable, of the Rock Island, announced that he would make no agreement that would abolish commissions. Mr. Gault and most of the other managers insisted that nothing could be accomplished without abolishing commissions first. Finally Mr. Gault proposed to submit the question to an arbitrator. This was also declined by the Rock Island. The officials of the last named road were willing to agree upon the establishment of maximum rates to all points, but would not for a moment consent to their entire abolition. In this position the Rock Island stood alone and determined.

After wrangling over the subject all day it was finally concluded that it would not be possible to form a pool without having statistics of the business done during the last year upon which the meeting could base its action. It was therefore resolved that the meeting adjourn until Tuesday, Dec. 19, in Chicago, and meanwhile all existing agreements as to rates and commissions are to be maintained. The General Passenger Agents of the various roads are to be a committee, with France Chandler, of the Missouri Pacific, as Chairman, to prepare statistics showing the amount of competitive business carried between Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City, and St. Louis and Kansas City. These statistics are to be sent to Commissioner Midgley when ready, and the committee of General Passenger Agents is to hold another meeting in this city Dec. 13 to agree upon a plan for pooling the business to be submitted for final action to this general meeting Dec. 19. The statistics must show the amount of competitive business carried by the various roads from Oct. 1, 1881, to Oct. 1, 1882.

The matter of appointing an arbitrator to settle the matter under discussion the day before was not again discussed at yesterday's meeting. It is quite certain, however, that, if the roads succeed in agreeing upon a plan for pooling the business at the meeting Dec. 19, an arbitrator will be required to fix the percentages for the various roads, as they are not likely to be able to agree among themselves.

**The New Owners of the Western Indiana Meet in New York Next Saturday to Reorganize the Company—What They Propose to Do Regarding the Extension North from Twelfth Street.**

The representatives of the various roads who have purchased a controlling interest in the Western Indiana Railway will meet at New York next Saturday for the purpose of taking full control of the company, and to effect a new organization. It is understood that the main line and the belt line will be separated and each be run independently. Mr. Andrew Crawford, Vice-President of the Western Indiana since its organization, and at present Acting President, will, no doubt, be elected President of the reorganized company. He is well fitted for the new position, as, besides Mr. Brown, the retiring President, there is no one who knows so much about the affairs of the road and its future requirements than Mr. Crawford. He is a man of great ability, energy, and integrity, and enjoys the confidence of the new owners in the highest degree. The General Managers of the various roads who purchased the Western Indiana, together with the President, will constitute a "Board of Management" for both the main line and the belt line. There will, however, be two General Superintendents—one for the main line and one for the belt line—but who they will be is not yet known, as no selections can be made before the new Board of Management has been organized.

It is quite probable that after the reorganization of the Western Indiana the matter of the extension of the road north from Twelfth street will at once be taken up and considered. A majority of the roads owning the Western Indiana are strongly in favor of extending the road as far north as Van Buren street. The officers of these roads contend that the opening of Dearborn street will not prevent the company from extending its line to Van Buren street at once, nor will it suffer much from its opening. The road, they say, will have plenty of space for tracks between Dearborn street and Fourth avenue. After crossing Harrison the line can be turned west to the block bounded by Clark street and Third avenue, and Harrison and Van Buren streets. No expensive structures are on this block, and it would take but little time to have the land and buildings condemned. This block, it is argued, will afford ample room for the construction of a great union depot, which shall not only accommodate all the roads now coming into the city over the Western Indiana, but as many more roads as may be taken in hereafter. The land between Dearborn street and Third avenue, from Twelfth to Van Buren, most of which is now owned by the Western Indiana Company, it is claimed, can be utilized for freight purposes. Still, in view of the fact that the company is anxious to build a new depot at once, and as such a scheme as that indicated above would cause considerable delay on account of the now condemnation proceedings that would have to be commenced against the property in the block between Clark street and Fourth avenue and Harrison and Van Buren streets, and on account of the heavy expense for the procurement of this property, the company may after all compromise with the city by locating its depot on Harrison street, between Third and Fourth avenues, if the city will vacate Dearborn street as far north as Harrison street. It is generally believed that this will be the final outcome of the controversy, as it is said to be the best thing for both railroad company and the city that can be done under the circumstances.

**Flattering Condition of the Lehigh Valley Road.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 29.—The fiscal year of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company closed last evening. It is probable that the gross earnings will be larger than ever before. They may possibly fall short of last year, but in that case the difference will not be great. The expenses have been much larger, however. Last year the company earned not less than 12 per cent net, while paying only 5¼ in dividends. For this year it has paid 6¼, and has also taken advantage of its large receipts to make expenditures necessary for the development of its business. More than $500,000 has been expended during the last six months in what may be called permanent improvements, and yet the net earnings will exceed 10 per cent for the year. A new wharf has been built at Perth-Amboy, which will almost double the shipping capacity of the docks, and will probably cost over $250,000. A much needed improvement has been undertaken in the shape of the Rockport tunnel, on the main line, above Penn Haven. A mile of new track is being laid double all the way, of which 1,100 feet is through a tunnel under the mountain. The cost of this can hardly be less than $100,000, and the result must be an immense saving, as it will shorten the distance for all through trains, and all the coal coming over the mountain by fully a mile and a quarter. The shops of the company have been kept busy, and have added all the locomotives that they could take out, while others have been purchased from the Baldwin works, so that the total equipment will show a gain of twenty locomotives for the year. The total number of cars has not only been kept up but over 2,000 new cars have been added. The floating equipment has been very much increased during the year. A fine new steamer, the Fred Mercer, named after the Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's mines, has been added to the five before operated on the lakes by the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company, and eight barges have been built for the Bee-Line Transportation Company, the line owned and operated by the company in New York Harbor and Long Island Sound. Large additions have also been made to the terminal facilities of the company at Buffalo, which are not now exceeded by those of any other company, and over $100,000 have bee spent in purchases of real estate in Chicago for the accommodation of the lake fleet and the company's Western coal traffic. It also put in operation a through passenger service between Buffalo and New York with its own motive power, and it is the only railroad in the country with the right to run its own engines over three of the four great trunk lines.

**Satisfactory Arrangements for the Building of the St. Louis & San Francisco Road Through the Indian Territory.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 29.—Advices from the Indian Territory say that the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company has filed a bill accepting the terms made by the Choctaws for allowing the road to pass through that Nation, and that preparations are making to construct the road. It is claimed that the railway will be in operation through the Territory inside of eighteen months. A map of the survey has also been filed with the Secretary. The opposition to the contemplated road is rapidly diminishing, the majority of the Choctaws looking upon the entrance of the iron horse as a matter of "manifest destiny," though there are some who regard it in the light of a public calamity, and predict the overthrow of Indian supremacy in consequence.

**D. W. Colwell and J. F. Miller.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 29.—The *Journal* says it has the best of authority for stating that D. W. Colwell, Vice-President and General Manager of the Nickel-Plate Road, will, on Jan. 1, take a similar position on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Road, which is owned and operated by the same syndicate that placed Mr. Colwell in his present position, and in a semi-official way it is also learned that J. F. Miller, of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Line, has been offered an important position on the road, but he is so pleasantly situated on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St Louis Road, and so well thought of by the present management, and his interests at Richmond, Ind., are such that it is thought that only a handsome increase in salary would induce him to accept the proffered position.

**Raising Funds for the Building of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—It is stated on good authority that an important negotiation has been progressing favorably to provide the funds necessary to complete the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad to Buffalo, and to furnish a large increase of the equipment originally deemed necessary. The amount required to finish the line to Buffalo (in addition to the company's present cash resources) is only $11,500,000. This is exclusive of the amount required for the proposed increase of equipment. The parties engaged in this work seem to have realized at the outset the magnitude of the task set before them.

**The Kansas City Ticket Brokers.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 29.—At the ticket-brokers' meeting today proofs of the proposed revision of their agreement not being ready it was not formally adopted. It will probably be ratified, however, in a few days. In the revision the clause providing for the expulsion of members for a third offense will be omitted and heavier penalties substituted. It will also be necessary to prefer charges within five days after the offense is committed, and it will not be necessary to produce the ticket in establishing the charge.

**New York & New England Yearly Statistics.**

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—New York & New England Railroad financial operations the past twelve months: Total liabilities, $35,244,376; increase, $2,604,159; net income, $909,440; increase, $143,110; surplus for the year, $43,262; decrease, $58,629.

**Reading's Earnings.**

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—President Gowen says the net earnings of the Reading Company, after payment of the full fixed charges for rents and interest, will be fully 2½ per cent on the share capital.

**Miscellaneous Items.**

The Michigan Central Railroad yesterday brought in seven car-loads of European emigrants most of whom are destined for points in the Northwest.

The Classification Committee on eastward-bound traffic will hold a meeting at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Dec. 7, for the purpose of agreeing upon various changes in and additions to the eastward-bound classification.

Mr. R. T. Boydon, Secretary of the Joint Executive Committee Passenger Department, with Commissioner Fink in New York, and formerly Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Burlington, is in the city. He came here to get a square meal of Thanksgiving turkey with cranberry sauce.

The Union Pacific Railway gives notice that Dillon, Colo., Station No. 1,154, nine miles from Breckenridge, on the South Park Division, has been opened for business. The passenger rate between Breckenridge and Dillon is 85 cents. Connecting roads are requested to make rates for all classes between Dillon, Colo., and all other stations by adding 85 cents to rates quoted in local tariffs between Breckenridge and the desired destination. Care should be taken to note plainly the State or Territory on all tickets sold to Dillon, Colo., or Dillon, Mont.

Mr. E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Company, was in the city yesterday, and perfected arrangements for putting additional suburban trains on the Fort Wayne Road. Several new trains will be put on, but how many has not yet been determined, nor has it been decided to which points they will run. Mr. Ford states that entirely new cars, especially adapted for suburban traffic, and supplied with all the modern improvements, will be placed on those trains. Two additional suburban trains have already been placed on the Pan-Handle, and Mr. Ford says more will be put on as soon as business requires it.

Mr. B. F. Mills, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, has issued a circular to connecting roads informing them that the Pacific Division of his road is now open and trains running to Worthington, Minn., distant from Vinton on the main line 231 miles. He requests connecting lines to issue tickets to Worthington and have the same included in their district rate sheets. Connections are made at Worthington with the main line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway for points North and South; also with the Worthington & Sioux Falls Division of the same line for Salem, Dak., and intermediate points, for which representation is also requested.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley, of the Southwestern Railway Association, has just issued the following circular relating to business to and from El Paso, Southern Mexico, and Arizona:

"Commissioner's circular No. 17, dated Feb. 11, 1882, authorizes the use of the El Paso, Arizona, and New Mexico classification between Chicago or Mississippi River points on business carried to or from El Paso, Southern New Mexico, and Arizona. This rule will apply, however, only in cases where the classification of this association exceed the one above referred to. It is not intended that business to or from the territory described shall be charged at more than the established local rates."

The Joint Western Classification Committee held a meeting yesterday at Commissioner Carman's office and adopted a number of changes in and additions to the classification. The committee had placed before it a package containing ninety-six pounds of self-raising buckwheat flour, upon which a classification was desired. Having the flour on its hands after getting through with it as a sample, the committee disposed of it by instructing the Chairman, Mr. W. S. Mellen, to donate it to the Newsboys' Home, that the newsboys may enjoy buckwheat cakes for Thanksgiving, and Mr. Mellen accordingly sent it to the Superintendent of that institution with the compliments of the Permanent Western Classification Committee.

Mr. George J. Charlton, son of Mr. James Charlton, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Alton, for some time past chief rate clerk in his father's office, left for Detroit yesterday afternoon by the Michigan Central Railroad, where he will be married to Miss Amie Jordan, an estimable young belle of this city, but who is at present stopping in Detroit. Mr. John J. Byrne, private secretary to Mr. O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Michigan Central, accompanied Mr. Charlton to Detroit to act as "best man," and Mr. Byrne is really the best man whom Mr. Charlton could have chosen for the performance of that important duty. Mr. George Charlton, who is a great favorit in the Alton offices on account of his many excellent qualities, will be given a grand reception by "the boys" in the office upon his return.

The Southwestern Railway Association has just issued a new eastward-bound freight tariff on business from Missouri River points, to go into effect Dec. 1. The new rates from St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City to Chicago and Milwaukee will be as follows: First class, 75 cents; second, 60; third, 45; fourth, 30; fifth, 27; sixth, 27; seventh, 25½; eighth, 20; ninth, 26½; tenth, 25¼; wheat, 25; corn, rye, oats, and barley, 20; dressed beef, hogs, and mutton, minimum weight, 20,000 pounds in refrigerator cars, 42; ore (silver, lead, antimony, or copper), base bullion, not to exceed $100 per net ton, and scrap iron, 17; pig-lead, "O. R.," 17; horses and mules, $50 per car; cattle, $47.50 per car; hogs, $40 per car; sheep, in single-deck cars only, $30 per car. Dressed hogs, beef, or mutton, carried in ordinary box-cars, will be charged five cents per 100 pounds less than the rates quoted on shipments in refrigerator cars.

Commissioner Midgley, of the Southwestern Railway Association, Iowa Trunk Line Association, and Colorado Traffic Association, has issued the following joint circular regarding sash, doors, and blinds:

"So much of Commissioner's joint circular No. B 3, dated Nov. 18, as relates to mixed carloads of lumber, lath, or shingles, and doors, sash, blinds, etc., is hereby withdrawn. Until further notice, doors, sash, blinds, and similar freight, when loaded in the same car with lumber, lath, or shingles, will be transported at the car-load rate on such freight—viz.: Class B, on the basis of actual weight, and the lumber, lath, or shingles in the same car will be charged at the current lumber rate, also on the basis of actual weight, provided a full and accurate description is furnished by the shipper of the doors, sash, blinds, etc., contained in the car, together with the actual weight of the same. When such information is not given, or if it appear that an effort has been made to deceive the carrier in any manner whatever, then in all such cases the entire carload will be charged for at Class B rate. The minimum weight per car that will be charged for is 20,000 pounds. If the total weight of the contents of any car is less than 20,000 pounds a sufficient amount will be added to the weight of the lumber to make 20,000 pounds in the aggregate."

## THAT DYNAMITE CASE.

**Arrest of M. W. Babbitt for a Vile Conspiracy in Iowa.**

Monday, Nov. 13, a department superintendent in the International Distillery at Des Moines, Ia., received a note warning him that there were concealed in and about the distillery fifty pounds of dynamite, which would explode at 140 degrees Fahrenheit, or by a slight jar or concussion. The cause of this diabolical plot was finally simmered down to a dispute between the distillers and Messrs. Babbitt & Woolsey, the owners of a patent apparatus in use in the distillery. Mr. Babbitt was blamed, and the following is the sequel:

Tuesday evening Detective Morgan, of the Central Station, who had been informed of M. W. Babbitt's presence in Chicago, and that he was located in a room at No. 295 Dearborn street, leased to him by one George Arvine, went to the number and arrested his man. He was taken to the Central Station, and yesterday afternoon Adam Hafner, Chief of Police of Des Moines, arrived in the city with a requisition which he had obtained from Gov. Cullom about two weeks ago. The officer presented his papers to Chief Doyle, who turned Babbitt over to him. In view of the fact, however, that the train did not leave the city until 9:30 in the evening over the Rock Island Road, Babbitt was permitted to remain in the armory. About 8:30 o'clock Chief Hafner went to the station, and after handcuffing him started for the depot. For some reason not explained he took his man to Central Station, where to his surprise he found an attorney with a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Rogers demanding the appearance of Babbitt before him on Friday morning. The writ was upon Chief Doyle and Chief Hofner was not compelled to give up his man, but he was induced to remain in the city until Friday. Since his arrest Babbitt has been very close-mouthed. The only thing he said with reference to the matter was that had he known how the thing would turn out, he would not have done what he did. Chief Hofner seems to think he has a strong case against the man, and that there is no doubt of his guilt. The distillery has been running all right since Monday last, with no accidents, although only eight and one-half of the fifty pounds which Babbitt said in his note was distributed about the concern has been found. Babbitt is a man about 35 years of age, and is very shrewd. He informed Chief Hofner that he had only $2 left, and he had no other available means. When first arrested he expressed a willingness to go back to Des Moines, but yesterday he suddenly changed his mind. Chief Hofner thinks he will have no trouble in getting his man on Friday, and of taking him back for trial, but he looks upon it as a little rough that he should be beaten out of his Thanksgiving turkey at home. He is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel, however, and will probably not suffer much.

## SHOT HERSELF.

**A Woman and Her Husband, Believing Themselves Haunted, Take Pistols to Bed with Them—Suddenly Awakened the Woman Shoots Herself Fatally.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 29.—Mrs. Thomas Moore, of Sac Gap, died today from the effects of a wound inflicted personally by herself yesterday morning while in bed. Eight months ago her husband, who was then employed as a night-watchman at the Spring Colliery, began to imagine that he was haunted by spectres and weird and mysterious forms. So confident was he that he saw these objects that he repeatedly fired a pistol at the ghostly visitors. He said nothing to his wife of the matter until quite recently. At her request Moore obtained day work and the apparitions disappeared until a few weeks ago, when Mrs. Moore claimed that she was haunted as her husband had been, and that ungainly spectres and phantoms prowled around their house both day and night. This time the apparitions were accompanied by sulphuric adors. Mrs. Moore invited a number of her neighbors to her home, and they positively declare that the building was permeated with the smell of sulphur, and at night columns of blue vapor whirled and twisted in and out of the various rooms. The neighbors, however, were not able to see the alleged spirits in a materialized form, although both Mr. and Mrs. Moore declared that this questionable privilege was granted to them. Like her husband, Mrs. Moore armed herself with a stout revolver, and frequently she would blaze away in the air with the intention of shooting some of the haunting phantoms. Last night, it is claimed, the spirits visited the unhappy couple in strong force. During the early part of the evening they ran in and out of the house at will, and, according to Mr. Moore, kept both him and his wife in a restless state of bewilderment. Finally, worn out completely by their ineffectual attempts to kill the phantoms with their pistols, the husband and wife retired for the night. Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning Mrs. Moore was aroused by strange sounds proceeding from the room adjoining the one in which she was. Jumping from bed she started forth, pistol in hand. She made a prolonged search, but her efforts to discover who or what it was that disturbed her rest proved unavailable. Then she returned to her bed by her husband's side, retaining possession of the pistol. She slept for some time, but towards morning she started up from a terrible dream, the pistol exploded, and the ball entered her left side between the seventh and eighth ribs, inflicting a fatal wound. A few minutes before she died the unfortunate woman made an ante-mortem statement, detailing the facts as they have been stated. She leaves six children. She was of German parentage.

## A CUTTING SCRAPE.

The Junior Monaco Club, an organization of colored people, gave a ball at Greenebaum's Hall, last evening, and as is too often the case, it broke up in a row. The main combatants in the set-to were Mrs. Genevieve Coppage, of No. 485 South Clark street, and George Jordan, who was acting in the capacity of floor-manager. According to the "gem'men" present, Genevieve, who was somewhat under the influence, made some disturbance, and Mr. Jordan remonstrated with her. The lady "sassed back," and Mr. Jordan attempted to eject her. While thus engaged the lady drew a knife from her pocket and slashed the colored brother across the head, inflicting a scalp wound about four inches long, which is not dangerous. The lady was arrested by Officer Dennis Quinlan, who found the knife on the floor. She was taken to the armory and Jordan was taken to his home at No. 126 Fourth avenue. While on the way to the station Genevieve attempted to end her existence by choking herself with a handkerchief, but Officer Casey prevented.

# DELIBERATE MURDER.

### Policeman Wright Shot Down Without the Slightest Provocation.

### The Assasin Being William Allen, Colored, Whom He Was About to Arrest.

### Allen Was Wanted for Brutally Assaulting Another Colored Man.

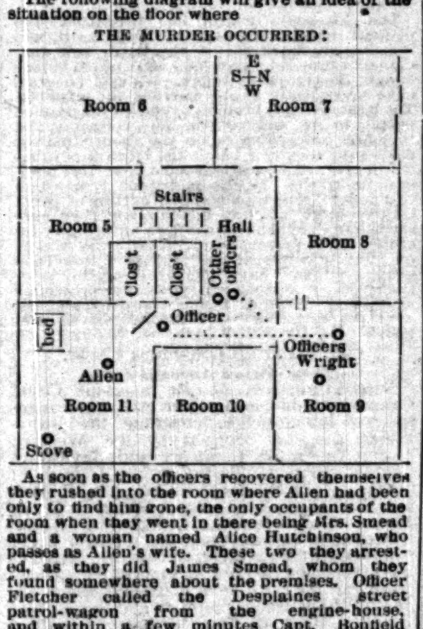
### The Murderer Makes His Escape with Equal Deliberation.

Officer Clarence E. Wright, a young, popular, and efficient policeman connected with the Despiaines Street Station, was shot and instantly killed at No. 37 West Washington street last evening by William Allen, alias Joe Dehlmer, a colored desperado, for whom he was searching. The affair was a plain, cold-blooded out-and-out murder, with no extenuating circumstances and no sensational features.

A few minutes previous to the murder Officer Wright sat at the Lockupkeeper's desk in the cell-room at the Despiaines Street Station talking to Officer Jennings, who was on duty there. Suddenly Lieut. Ward called him up-stairs and handed him a warrant, charging William Allen with disorderly conduct, and told him that the man he wanted would be found at home at No. 37 Washington street, and that the complainant in the case, a man named Merrill, was waiting for him at Chemical 1's house at the corner of Clinton and Washington streets. Taking Officer Tim Foley with him at the suggestion of the Lieutenant, Officer Wright went over to the engine-house, where he found Merrill, who told him that Allen had just come home, and that he was in his room, No. 11, on the second floor of No. 37 Washington street. "All right, come along, let's go over and get him," said Officer Wright and they started for Allen's place, which is but a few steps east of Clinton street on the north side of the street. Just beyond the Clinton street crossing the officers encountered Officer Fletcher, a colored detective from the Harrison Street Station, who was accompanied by William Hizer, a colored man living at 174 Harrison street. Fletcher explained to them that he was looking for Bill Allen himself, that in the forenoon Allen and his half-brother, Jim Smead, had nearly killed a man at the Northwestern Depot, and that his companion, Hizer, had traced Allen and Smead to that place and he was just on his way to get some help. The three officers after a short consultation entered No. 37, went to the upper floor, and after ascertaining which room Allen was in, Wright went to the door of the room and knocked, the other officers standing just back of him. When he knocked they heard a woman remark: "Get up, Bill, and see who it is," but the man evidently did not choose to get up, for, after a moment's delay, the door was opened about half way by a woman. Before the officer had spoken a word, and almost before those behind him could comprehend what had happened, there was a flash and a loud report, and then Officer Wright staggered back a few steps with his hand to his head and fell dead upon the floor of an adjacent room. The other officers, stupefied almost by the suddenness and fatal result of the shot, retreated past the body of their dead comrade, thus giving the assailant a chance to get away, and he promptly took advantage of it and made his way down the stairs and out of the building into the street, turning east and walking leisurely toward the entrance to the footway of the tunnel.

The following diagram will give an idea of the situation on the floor where

THE MURDER OCCURRED:



As soon as the officers recovered themselves they rushed into the room where Allen had been only to find him gone, the only occupants of the room when they went in there being Mrs. Smead and a woman named Alice Hutchinson, who passes as Allen's wife. These two they arrested, as they did James Smead, whom they found somewhere about the premises. Officer Fletcher called the Despiaines street patrol-wagon from the engine-house, and within a few minutes Capt. Bonfield and a number of his men were on the spot. Allen being gone the next best thing to do was to get an accurate description of him, and telephone it to all the stations in the city. This was done, the following message being transmitted to the several stations and telegraphed to the Chiefs-of-Police at Cleveland, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and a number of other cities: "Arrest for murder William Allen, alias Joe Dehlmer (by which name he was known in Cleveland), five feet eight inches tall, dark brown negro, square shoulders, stout build, 32 years of age, with smooth face and protruding underlip, and scar about the size of a silver quarter on back of head, wearing stiff black hat, dark suit, thought to be blue, white shirt, and standing collar. Is a cook by trade."

In the meantime the body of the dead officer had been placed in the patrol-wagon and taken to the station, where it was laid upon a cot in the roll-call room and subjected to a cursory examination by his brother officers. Signal-Sergt. John Wheeler found that the fatal shot had entered about an inch and a half in front of the right ear near the cheek-bone and taken a backward and upward direction, apparently lodging rather high up at the back of the head. His coat was buttoned up to the chin and his revolver lay undisturbed in his breast pocket. "He never knew what hurt him, poor boy," remarked Sergt. Wheeler to a TRIBUNE reporter, "and he never moved after he fell, for we found his feet doubled back under him just as they had happened to be when he dropped."

A TRIBUNE reporter who was detailed to obtain the details of the murder visited the scene of the shooting within an hour after it occurred. The building in which the officer met his death is within fifty yards of where Fireman George Kelly was murdered last election day. It is a double two-story and basement brick occupied by the poorer class of laborers, a number of the occupants being negroes. Ascending to the second floor the reporter encountered Henry Williams, a colored man, who with his wife and family occupied Room 9, the one in which the officer fell and died after being shot.

"We had just about finished moving in here this evening—I think it must have been about half-past 6 o'clock," said he in response to the reporter's request to tell what he could about the case, "when an officer in uniform (Foley) and two citizens (Fletcher and Hizer, probably) came in and asked me if I knew Allen. I told them I didn't, which was true, for I am a stranger here, and they, after looking under the bed, went out. About a couple of minutes afterward I heard a shot, and at the same time the three men who were in first and the officer who was shot came tumbling into the room in a panic. The one that was shot dropped right there by the door—you can see the blood on the quilts in the baby-carriage that he fell against when he dropped—and the others all crowded over there by the head of the bed and began to shoot. They fired four shots, and you can see the marks there in the wall." Here Williams pointed to two bullet-holes in the plastering to the left of the door and about four feet from the floor, another in the woodwork at the side of the door, and a fourth mark where the bullet had struck a piece of molding and glanced off, flattening itself against the opposit wall in the hall. Continuing he said: "I don't know but they fired some shots out of my window, for you can see the two panes that were broken while they were in here, but I know that there was a

GOOD DEAL OF WILD SHOOTING.

I was nervous, and my wife was so badly scared that it was all I could do to hold her still. It was all over in a minute, and they ran out, and after a little while a lot of officers came and carried off the one who was shot."

This statement, which was also made to Capt. Bonfield, makes it perfectly clear how Allen succeeded in getting away from two policemen and a citizen. They simply lost their nerve, and retreated firing wildly and scarcely knowing what had happened, failing even to follow the murderer, who walked deliberately away from the place. In relation to this point Mrs. Sullivan, who was in her room at No. 33 Washington street, two doors east of the place where the officer was killed, stated to a reporter that she heard the shots and saw Allen come rushing out of No. 37, that he stumbled upon the steps leading to the sidewalk, nearly fell, recovered himself, and walked along toward the entrance to the footway of the tunnel.

"Didn't he run, Mrs. Sullivan?"

"No, he walked quite slow and deliberate like."

Mrs. Corbett, occupying a room on the first floor of No. 39, at the foot of the stairs leading to the upper floor, said that her husband heard but five shots. One alone first and then four others fired close together. Then he saw Allen run down the stairs and out into the street without any one pursuing him. It is rather singular, to say the least, that the murderer should have been able to get away so easily, and an investigation will undoubtedly follow, as Capt. Bonfield is anxious and determined to get at the facts in the matter.

Mrs. James Smead, one of the prisoners at the station, who was an occupant of Room No. 11 with Allen when he shot the officer, when questioned about the shooting, said:

"I was lying down on the bed when there was a rap at the door, and I told Bill, who was sitting in a rocking chair reading, to go and see who it was. 'No,' says he, 'you see who it is,' and so I got up and opened the door, never dreaming that it was an officer. When I opened the door I was standing partly behind it and the first thing I knew I heard the report of a pistol behind me and then saw the policeman stagger, and Bill ran out. His wife was in the room too, and we were both nearly frightened to death when Bill shot and ran out, and the officers began shooting, and we didn't think they ought to have arrested us."

THE MURDERED POLICEMAN

was one of those appointed in May last, and previous to his appointment to the force was in the employ of the South Side Railway on the Cottage Grove avenue line. He was but 28 years of age, unmarried, and lived with his mother, brother, and sister at No. 3835 Indiana avenue. He was bright, quick, a good officer, and a gentleman, and was highly thought of by his superior officers and brother policemen. The grief of the mother upon being brought into the presence of her murdered son was painful in the extreme, and some of the "boys" who witnessed it turned away with swimming eyes and a choking sensation in their throats. The body will be turned over to an undertaker today and taken charge of by the relatives.

Allen or Dehlmer, the murderer, was employed up to yesterday morning as a cook upon a Pullman dining-car running over the Northwestern Road, and was discharged for petty theft. His half-brother, Smead was also discharged, and both conceived the idea that another colored man named William Jones, a waiter on the Pullman, was the cause of their discharge. Determining to be revenged upon him, they sought him out in his car where he was at work, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and attacked him. A carpenter's hammer was used as a weapon, and he was struck

THREE TIMES UPON THE HEAD,

each blow fracturing the skull. The injured man was attended by Dr. Isham, who extracted some ten splinters of bone from his head, bandaged him up, and had him conveyed to the County Hospital in the Larrabee street patrol wagon. The Doctor thinks that the injuries may prove fatal, though at half-past 2 o'clock this morning the injured man was reported as doing nicely. Previous to going to work for the Pullman Company Allen worked for Ellsworth, the coal man, cooked for Mrs. Brown at No. 71 East Van Buren street, and for Mr. Brown on Harrison street, near Clark, and for a restauranter named Allen at No. 212 South Halsted street. He claimed to be married to Alice Hutchinson, with whom he lived, and has a mother named Mrs. Stringam at No. 189 Michigan avenue.

The police made a large number of arrests among the colored people on account of the murder, Allen's brother Tom being run in at the armory. There were five arrests on the West Side and about as many at the armory, but up to a late hour no report of Allen's arrest had been made.

## SCOTLAND'S SAINT.

**Thirty-seventh Annual Banquet of St. Andrew's Society.**

The thirty-seventh annual banquet of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society was held at the Sherman House last evening. The members and their guests, to the number of 300, first assembled in the parlors set aside for the informal reception. The Reception Committee included Alexander Kirkland, John Alson, William Dewar, Andrew Wallace, and Alexander M. Thomson. They were assisted by the President of the Society, R. Biddle Roberts, and the Marshals, Gen. John McArthur and Capt. John T. Raffen. The company, headed by Scotch pipers in costume, adjourned to the banquet hall at 8:30, where they were received by the members of the Banquet Committee, J. R. Valentine, D. R. Cameron, J. D. McNab, Alex. Kirkland, and Gen. McArthur. The banquet hall was elaborately decorated the leading feature being the calla lilies which towered on all sides and in the centre of the spacious room. At the head of the main table was suspended the elegant satin banner presented the society by their lady friends about a year ago. Beneath this was a large oil painting of St. Andrew. To the right were the Stars and Stripes, and to the left the Union Jack. Fine portraits of Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott were displayed. The banquet was, gastronomically speaking, an international affair. Scotch broth and Scotch Haggis dovetailed amicably with California salmon and prairie-chicken. "Het spiced kail and slices o' saumon wi' butter bree" joined hands with baked sweet potatoes, and were washed down with a "wee drappie and then jist anither dram tae keep a' doon." The toasts followed. The President, R. Biddle Roberts, congratulated all present upon the return of this anniversary. He said it was a matter of pride to learn from the reports made at the business meeting that the society has expended more money the last year than heretofore, while it has at present in the treasury a larger fund than it had ever before with which to commence a new year. The organization is of an entirely benevolent character and members take an honest pride in responding to the calls of the worthy, needy Scotchmen of Chicago. The President then touched upon the martial history of Scotland, declaring that it had been full of glory from the century of Galcagus down through all the sad and glorious eras that had succeeded. President Roberts

CONCLUDED IN THESE WORDS:

"A great writer once said that there were but two things that were immortal—'Fame, and a People'; and so, while we cannot now add to the fame of the Scotch, we may, as it were, aid in reverencing her immortality. There seems to me at this period in the history of the world to be something strangely apposit in the declaration that a people is immortal; for, with our railroad and steam-vessel communications, with our flashing telegraph and our echoing telephone, all people and all nations seem almost to have become as one; and when the wandering and perhaps poor Scotchman reaches our shores and seeks far out in the West, as he believes, the promotion of his ulterior designs, the advancement of his position, and the increased opportunities that may be afforded him in life, is it not a beautiful thought that, away thousands of miles from the seacoast, he will find an organization of his countrymen who will extend to him the hand of fraternal welcome, and aid him in his progres in the grand purpose of American civilization. The grandest of all objects, American civilization. America, with every land, and clime, and country, and kindred blending in the grand effort of establishing upon earth 'a government of the people, and for the people, that shall not pass away.' I should forget my own heart did I not return my personal obligation to you for the very high honor you have done me in electing me to preside over your deliberations; and I should further forget its pulsations did I not return my acknowledgments to the very accomplished and able President who has preceded me, and the other officers of the organization during the past year. I close with two or three words from Scott, your own great poet:

O, Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for each hardy child!
Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood.
Land of our sires! what mortal hand
Can e'er untie the filial band
That knits us to thy rugged strand.

The first regular toast, "The Day and a' Wha Honor It," was then drank standing and with three hearty cheers. A song by Prof. Gill won generous applause. The next toast, "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland," evoked cheers, and "God Save the Queen," the solo being sustained by J. L. Johnston, the entire company joining in the chorus. "The President of the United States," the third toast, was drank amid cheering, and Prof. Gill rendered "The Star Spangled Banner." "The Memory of Washington" was appropriately honored. "The State and City of Our Adoption" found recognition in loyal cheers, after which Mr. Johnston made a decided hit by his vocalization in "Mary of Argyll." Mayor Harrison then spoke for the City of Chicago, declaring that it had grown with unprecedented rapidity. It had grown sidewise, laterally, and nine stories in the air in the direction of Heaven. It means to get nearer Heaven next spring. The city is very badly governed. [Laughter.] Your city officials are a wicked lot of men, who associate with gamblers and never hold any trumps. The Mayor then paid his respects to the Chicago newspapers, declaring that as they had pronounced him "as dead as a herring," it only remained for him to invite them all to the funeral next spring. "I want you all to come. I'll be there, and I'll preach the funeral sermon." His Honor concluded with a neat reference to Scotland, a happy personal drive at Emery A. Storrs and eulogy to Chicago. The Rev. Dr. Holland responded eloquently to the sixth sentiment, "Poets and Poetry of Scotland." He held that "the poetry of Scotland means the poetry of Burns." "The Army and Navy of the United States," was the seventh toast. It was proposed by the First Vice-President of the Society, Andrew Wallace. The "Bench and Bar" were honored by cheers. Mr. Emery A. Storrs made a characteristically happy speech anent the next sentiment, "The Land We Left and the Land We Live In." Mr. Storrs said he actually saw Scotland for three days, while Mayor Harrison's idea of the country had been drawn from its national beverage. His Honor had admitted that there was mud in Chicago, and had asked, "Who can tell how deep the mud of this city is?" I answer: "Under his administration, no one." [Laughter.] Continuing, Mr. Storrs good-naturedly scored a rattling fire of bulls'-eyes on the municipal target. In conclusion, he paid a glowing and graceful tribute to the men and women of Scotia's isle. The other toasts were "Our Sister Societies," "The Press," and "The Ladies." Letters of regret were read from the British Consul, John Dunn, Gen. James W. Forsythe, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, and others.

DEATH OF EX-CONGRESSMAN SYLVESTER.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Ex-Congressman Sylvester is dead.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian

RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

*Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites. Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.*

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small does, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

*Fifty Cents Per Bottle.*

Radway's Regulating Pills,

*Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.*

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

*Price, 25 Cents Per Box.*

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

*"False and True."*
*"Radway on Irritable Urethra."*
*"Radway on Scrofula."*

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

*READ "FALSE AND TRUE."*

Send a letter-stamp to *RADWAY & Co.*, No. *32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York.* Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

ALTH IS WEALTH!
lth of Body is Wealth of Mind.
RADWAY'S
arsaparillian
RESOLVENT.

e blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and skin. If you would have your flesh firm, bones sound, without caries, and your com- fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARIL- RESOLVENT.

Grateful Recognition.

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LSE AND TRUE.

Extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on e and its Cure," as follows: LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S
saparillian Resolvent.

nic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Hu- n the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or ural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine ons, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Blad- seases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, mption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, rieties of the above complaints to which mes are given specious names. assert that there is no known remedy that es the curative power over these diseases dway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step surely from the foundation, and restores ured parts to their sound condition. The of the body are stopped, and healthy supplied to the system, from which new is formed. This is the first corrective f Radway's Resolvent. es where the system has been salivated, rcury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, cumulated and become deposited in the oints, etc., causing caries of the bones, spinal curvatures, contortions, white varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla olve away those deposits and extermi- e virus of the disease from the system. e who are taking these medicines for of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic owever slow may be the cure, "feel bet- d find their general health improving, sh and weight increasing, or even keep- wn, it is a sure sign that the cure is pro- . In these diseases the patient either ter or worse—the virus of the disease is ive; if not arrested and driven from the will spread and continue to undermine stitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla the patient "feel better," every hour grow better and increase in health, , and flesh.

ARIAN TUMORS.

emoval of these tumors by Radway's t is now so certainly established that s once considered almost miraculous is ommon recognized fact by all parties. the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, ed in our Almanac for 1879; also that of S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our and True." ottle contains more of the active princi- Medicines than any other Preparation. n teaspoonful does, while others require x times as much. ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

NUTE REMEDY.

requires MINUTES not HOURS, to re- in and cure acute disease.

WAY'S READY RELIEF,

one to twenty minutes, never fails to re- IN with one thorough application; no ow violent or excruciating the pain the tic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nerv- ralgic, or prostrated with disease may ADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford ease. *ation of the Kidneys, Inflammation Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, tion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Diffi- reathing, Palpitation of the Heart, ics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, In- , Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, atism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chil- and Frost Bites, Bruises, Sum- mplaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, , Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.*

VER AND AGUE.

AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There remedial agent in this world that will ver and Ague, and other Malarious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other ided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly Y'S READY RELIEF. n a few moments, when taken accord- directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea . Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all In- ins. rs should always carry a bottle of Rad- dy Relief with them. A few drops in ll prevent sickness or pains from f water. It is better than French r Bitters as a stimulant. and Lumbermen should always be pro- h it.

CAUTION.

edial agents capable of destroying life rdose should be avoided. Morphine, ychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and oth- ul remedies, do at certain times, in ll doses, relieve the patient during their the system. But perhaps the second epeated, may aggravate and increase ring, and another dose cause death. o necessity for using these uncertain hen a positive remedy like Radway's elief will stop the most excruciating cker, without entailing the least diffi- ither infant or adult.

HE TRUE RELIEF.

y's READY RELIEF is the only remedial vogue that will instantly stop pain. *Fifty Cents Per Bottle.*

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*urgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act ut Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.*

ABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

y tasteless, elegantly coated with , purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, then. 's PILLS for the cure of all disorders mach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Blad- us Diseases, Headache, Constipation, s, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, ammation of the Bowels, Piles, and ements of the Internal Viscera. War- effect a permanent cure. Purely veg- taining no mercury, minerals, or del- rugs. erve the following symptoms result- iseases of the digestive organs: Con- Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight mach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or at the Heart, Choking or Suffering when in a lying posture, Dots or re the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellow- Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, the Flesh. ses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the m all the abovenamed disorders. *Price, 25 Cents Per Box.* that the reader must consult our papers on the subject of diseases and among which may be named: and True." y on Irritable Urethra." y on Scrofula." rs relating to different classes of Dis-

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O THE PUBLIC.

be no better guarantee of the value DWAY'S old-established R. R. REME- the base and worthless imitations of ere are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and ure and ask for Radway's, and see the "Radway" is on what you buy.

# THE LICENSE QUESTION.

## Beneficial Effects of the High-License Law in Nebraska.

## Unanimous Testimony that the Law Is All That Is Required.

## Words of Commendation from Gov. Nance and Other Prominent Men.

## Interviews with Well-Known Citizens of Chicago on the Great Topic of the Day.

### The Law in Nebraska Works to the Entire Satisfaction of All Classes.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 29.—The statutory provision known as the Slocum High-License Liquor law went into effect in June, 1881, since which time it has been in successful operation in all the principal cities and towns of the State. The law places the license for the sale of intoxicating liquors at $1,000 in cities of the first class and cities having over 10,000 population, and $500 in cities of the second class having a population less than 10,000. A bond of $5,000 is required of every applicant for a saloon license and the names of thirty resident freeholders of the town or precinct setting forth that the applicant is a man of respectable character and standing, and to be a resident of the State. The law previous to this was a municipal one, and in this city the same as now required—a license of $1,000. This law had been in operation about six years, and took the place of the $300 license law, which latter dated back to the early days of the city, or when Lincoln was a small village. There were at that time more saloons in a village of 3,000 people than there are now in a city of 18,000 population. The difference between the $1,000 municipal law and the present State law is in the fact that the latter is strictly enforced, while the former was not. The new law was accepted as a compromise between prohibition and low license or "no license." The liquor element of the State stoutly and persistently labored to defeat this law in its passage through the Legislature, and for some time thereafter in many instances, notably in Omaha, they refused to obey it; but, now that the character of the law is understood and doubt no longer exists of its effectiveness, there is absolutely no trouble in its enforcement anywhere in the State.

IN THE MATTER OF REVENUE,

there is a decided increase under the present system of State license over the old law. In Omaha alone, with its ninety saloons, the sum of $90,000 is annually contributed to the county school fund from the saloons of that city—an increase of at least $30,000 over the low-license system of two years ago. Because of this law there are not now one-third as many saloons in the State as in the days of low license. In towns where there were fifteen or twenty small doggeries there are now two and three well-kept saloons. In quite a number of towns, ranging in population from 500 to 3,000 people, prohibition exists. It may be seen from this that the law is one of local option, high license, and prohibition. In this city, with a population of 18,000, there are now ten saloons, all of them conducted by respectable men, against whom a judgment in court is collectable, and who live strictly up to the requirements of the law. There is some drunkenness in the city, but not as much as in former years when low license was the run. The saloons are closed on Sunday and after 12 o'clock at night, according to law. Several of the saloons are simply palatial parlors, and all much above the average saloon in other States. Not only is this the case in Lincoln and Omaha, but elsewhere in the State. If there is such a thing as respectability in connection with this business, it may be found in this State under the present system of high license. Only among the ultra-prohibitionists is this new law looked upon with disfavor. To a man, saloonkeepers regard the law as a good one, and would not return to low license if they could. It is also a fact that many of those who opposed the law at its beginning look upon it now as the best license system in existence. The saloons are more orderly than heretofore, and there is less rowdyism. Those who keep saloons are better men, and there is less drunkenness. The latter is accounted for from the fact that saloon men, in order to make a living, are not obliged to court the custom of professional drunkards, as was the case under the reign of low license. It is also claimed that

LESS OF POOR LIQUOR IS SOLD

than heretofore—this because of the rivalry in business for the best custom. Taking this city as an example, the present high-license law is, in the opinion of a very large majority of respectable citizens, the best, most effective, and most unobjectionable liquor law in existence. In obedience to the wishes of THE TRIBUNE I have today interviewed a large number of prominent persons on this subject, among whom were the State officers, prominent merchants, city officials, leading editors, and saloonkeepers.

In response to the question as to the workings of the new law, Albinus Nance, Governor of the State of Nebraska, said: "I regard it as one of the best laws of the kind ever enacted. I am more than satisfied with its success in this State. It has put the traffic in the hands of responsible people, and has done away with many of the disagreeable features of the business. It is a law in which is embodied high license, local option, and prohibition. There is no likelihood that a law that is giving such general satisfaction will be repealed."

S. J. Alexander, Secretary of State, was next interviewed. He said: "It is an excellent law and regulates the traffic admirably. I have taken pains to compare it with the so-called prohibitory law of Kansas, and

THE COMPARISON IS IN FAVOR OF THIS STATE

ten to one. I think a large majority of the people consider the present high-license law as unequaled."

G. M. Bartlett, State Treasurer, thought the law a good one. He said: "There is a growing feeling in favor of it, and I doubt if the saloon men would care to have it repealed. It is about as effectual a liquor law as ever was enacted."

Gen. Kendall, Commissioner of Lands and Buildings, opposed the law at first, but subsequently became one of its most ardent supporters. He said: "I believe it to be very near perfect. It places the business in the hands of better class of men and reduces the number of low groggeries. No other liquor-law was ever found that seemed to give such general satisfaction."

The Hon. C. H. Gere, editor of the *Nebraska State Journal*, the leading Republican paper in the State, said: "I regard the law as a most effective one. Its workings in this State so far have been admirable. There is this about the law: the saloonkeepers are their own police force. They watch one another to see that the law is not violated; therefore it is easily enforced. Then there is a greater revenue than under the old system, less liquor sold to minors, and the demand for prohibition is not so great. While it is not desirable to make liquor-drinking respectable, if it has got to be it had better be respectable than otherwise. I regard the law as the best we have ever had."

Albert Watkins, editor of the *State Democrat*, the leading Democratic paper south of the Platte in Nebraska, said: "The law has done much to correct the abuses of the liquor trade in some communities. It is perhaps a little too radical, but the principles of the law are good. I do not know of a better license law anywhere."

Gen. J. C. McBride, Postmaster of Lincoln, gave the law his hearty indorsement. He said: "It is more effective than anything of the kind we have ever had. I have always been in favor of high license, and this law meets my views of liquor regulation exactly. It will certainly

UNPOPULARIZE ANY EFFORT AT PROHIBITION

that may be made in this State for some time to come."

The Hon. John B. Wright, who has been Mayor of the city for four consecutive terms, said: "I have had good opportunities to compare this law with the old ones, and I am free to declare that the present system is very much better than any other I have ever known."

Ex-Mayor Hardy, an active Prohibitionist, said: "I am not in favor of license of any kind, but for a license law this is the best one ever made. It is local option, high license, and prohibition. I regard it as a step in the direction of the latter."

Chief-of-Police Byers, a zealous Methodist churchman and active temperance man, said: "The present high-license law is a good one. I think there is less crime than when there are so many saloons. I can now look after the welfare of the city with one-third less men than I could if there were thirty or forty groggeries, as would be the case under the license system. I find the saloons orderly. There is very little drunkenness. The police service costs the city less by three-fourths under the high-license rule than it would if low license was in operation."

T. P. Quick, saloonkeeper, worth in real estate and other property in the neighborhood of $75,000, said: "The law suits me. I can conduct my saloon on better principles and keep a more orderly place than when the license was lower. I certainly wouldn't go back to the old system if I could."

Maj. J. D. Kluetch, a saloonkeeper worth in real estate about $25,000, said: "It is the best law of the kind ever made. It takes the business out of the hands of irresponsible men and

MAKES IT RESPECTABLE.

Under the high-license law the low groggeries are unknown. No intoxicated men can get liquor in my saloon, and I think the same may be said of all other saloons in the city. The law works admirably elsewhere in the State."

William McLaughlin, a saloonkeeper worth in real estate and property about $50,000, said: "I would not go back to low license if I could. I think $1,000 license none too much. A less amount, and there would be more saloons, and a consequent lower order of drinking-places. I could not keep as orderly a place as I do and avoid selling to drunkards if the license stood at $300. The law is a splendid one, not only for the liquor merchant, but for the people, and comes nearer satisfying everybody than anything of the kind I ever knew."

A number of other saloonkeepers interviewed, all expressed the same opinion as the ones quoted above. Nearly or quite all the saloonkeepers of this city are well-to-do, and are men of good business standing. A number of leading merchants, lawyers, and other professional men were interviewed on this subject, but the opinion that the law is an excellent one is so universal that individual indorsement is unnecessary. As a proof that it is popular with the people, it is enough to say there is no thought, even among the ultra class of prohibitionists, to repeal it or substitute anything different, unless it be absolute prohibition. All that the prohibition fanatics will attempt to work through the Legislature this winter is a bill providing for the disfranchisement for the term of five years of persons convicted of drunkenness. The present high-license law will not be disturbed, so satisfied are the people with its effectiveness.

### Its Beneficial Effects in Omaha, Neb.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 27.—I have been reading THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, and it occurred to me that certain parts of the inclosed slip might be of interest. As you will see it refers to a gentleman here who was largely instrumental in getting the law passed.

I don't know the exact number of saloons here now, but I think there are ninety. Before the law went into effect there were 150. Our license fee is $1,000 per annum. This, as you see, is virtually paid by the consumers and sellers of liquor, instead of going into the saloonkeepers' pockets as before, and goes to the support of the public schools. It is tax taken from the bulk of the community. The revenues for the schools here now are about $90,000.

Before the passage of the law the revenues from fines and licenses were between $20,000 and $25,000.

The balance of the school revenue was made up by a niggardly tax on the general public. Every year we were met with a threat that the schools must close. Now we hear nothing of the kind, and the schools are our pride on account of their efficiency, caused by a well-paid corps of able teachers.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

*Omaha Republican.*

Some fault is found with W. J. Broatch, and the charge is made that he is a prohibitionist. This is simple fudge and nonsense. A candid criticism of Mr. Broatch's career in the Legislature shows that in all things he acted for the best interests of Omaha and Douglas County.

Take the charge of prohibition. Mr. Broatch voted for high license—first, to give respectable dealers a chance to conduct a respectable business; second, to increase the revenues for the support of the public schools.

By the provisions of this act these schools are now provided with a sufficient fund to conduct them from session to session and year to year without a break, and a corps of efficient, well-paid teachers is now in regular attendance. So efficient have the schools become that practical educators and public-spirited men from the older States express astonishment at the attention and care bestowed upon the education of our children. All this is being done through the operation of the "high-license" law. *The burden of taxation is lifted from the shoulders of the great body of the people and placed upon those of the men who wish to trade or indulge in the use of wines and other liquors as a beverage.*

The revenue derived from the operation of the "high-license" law is $90,000 for the benefit of our schools, and Mr. Broatch is too good a citizen, and his colleagues on the ticket are all too good citizens, to desire its abolition.

Do the workingmen, the business-men, our citizens of foreign birth, and others desire this tax abolished and the support of the schools once more thrown upon their already heavily taxed and overburdened shoulders? Living is high enough now in Omaha, and an increased tax of $90,000 and upwards, as the schools increase, such as the repeal of the "high-license" law will entail upon the workingmen and other citizens of limited and moderate means, will be a burden such as no right-minded man can contemplate with complacency. One of two courses will then be open—either to pay the tax or shut up the schools. Prohibition, or the repeal of the high-license law, will be sure to bring about one or the other, and perhaps this is what the *Herald* wants in its spiteful opposition to W. J. Broatch.

### Doesn't Want the Price of His Grog Raised.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Will you be kind enough to give expression to this little "Voice of the People" about the proposal to charge high licenses on saloons? If it could be multiplied by the number of persons in moderate circumstances who have similar views it would make at least as much noise as the voice of Mr. J. V. Farwell, who is represented in your issue of the 28th as saying that he and all other "good men" favor high license as a means of making it "as difficult as possible for poor men to get liquor." That other eminent good man, Mr. Marshall Field, is also quoted as desirous of taking this means of making it "harder for the laboring classes" to get anything to drink. I do not in any sense speak for the dissolute, the criminal, or the intemperate classes, or for those opposed to the proper regulation in all respects of every saloon. I speak for those who consume by far the larger part of the beer and liquor drank in this city; those who use it temperately or properly either as a luxury or an aid to digestion, but upon whose moderate purses any excessive or unnecessary taxation is a keenly-felt pull. They do not wish to feel twice a day when forced to pay 15 cents for a 10-cent drink under high license, "here is 10 cents for whisky and five cents to help rich property-owners to pay their just taxes." They believe that the enjoyment of some degree of luxury and comfort is the privilege of the "poor man" as well as of Mr. Farwell; that without any luxuries they would be little better than beasts of burden; and that it would be hard to formulate a better definition of a good government than that in which the laboring classes are enabled to enjoy as many luxuries as possible as the fruit of their labor. They believe the policy of a good municipal government should be to render their obtainment as easy instead of as "difficult as possible."

I have no doubt of the sincerity of Mr. Farwell and the other "good men" in expressing their desire to squeeze every cent they can out of poor men to help pay their taxes, but I feel the other way myself, and would prefer to be taxed as little as is consistent with the proper regulation of the issue of licenses and the conduct of saloons. No doubt, however, I might as well tilt at a wind-mill as oppose any such scheme of the rich to fleece the poor.

DON QUIXOTE.

[For the purpose of allaying the bibulous fears of our "poor man" correspondent we can assure him that the price of his stimulants will remain 10 cents a glass for bug-juice and five cents for lager, and there will be no trouble in getting all he wants. The increase in license will not have the slightest effect on the retail cost of liquor. The 4,000 places where liquor is sold take in about twelve millions of dollars a year—*eight* millions of which is clear profit over the wholesale cost of the liquors. Raising the license from $52 a year to $500 would have the effect of freezing out 1,500 to 2,000 of these shops and throwing their custom into the hands of the 2,000 or 2,500 saloons which would pay the high license. From the increased business they could well afford to pay the high license, as it would leave them a large margin of profit, and there would be no necessity for increasing the charge on the price of liquor by the glass to their customers. Nor would Field and Farwell derive any benefit in reduction of taxes, as the same amount of taxes would still be levied. The money from the high license would be used to increase the police force about 300 men and clean and light the streets much better than now.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

### Interviews with Prominent Chicagoans.

A TRIBUNE representative continued inquiry among prominent and interested citizens regarding their views on the proposition to increase saloon licenses in the city to $500 per annum.

The first gentleman seen was ex-Mayor Monroe Heath, who said he heartily favored the proposed measure for several reasons, the most important of which perhaps was the great good that would undoubtedly be wrought in the morality of the city. The greater part of the crimes committed emanated from the low dives which the light license now imposed permitted to exist; and there was no question that a license of $500, or more if it was deemed expedient, would serve to weed out the more objectionable of those places. The result would be that the cause of a great deal of crime and suffering would be removed, and there would be less necessity for increased police protection, of which the city was now in great need. As a financial measure Mr. Heath looked upon it with favor. While he believed that at least one-third of the saloons, and perhaps more, would be forced to suspend business, the increased revenue would be sufficient to meet the current expenses of the City Government. The measure would give the city a better class of saloons, for the reason that a man with $500 invested in a license would be more careful to do nothing that would place him in danger of having it revoked. Very few of the crimes which were daily reported were committed in respectable saloons; but they generally come from the lowest class of places, where the vilest sort of decoctions were sold to men who were robbed of their senses as well as their money. With reference to the suggestion made by some gentlemen that a license costing say not more than $250 be issued to those who sold beer and light wines exclusively, Mr. Heath said he thought it a good idea in one respect, but it would be easily violated by those who would sell something stronger on the sly if they were not watched very close. He had understood that many of the low saloons of the city sold beer that was almost as vile and poisonous as the whisky peddled out to customers. If this was so all of the interests of the poor favored a high license that would remove those places from their midst.

Mr. Murry Nelson, a member of the Citizens' Association, was found in his office on La Salle street, willing to talk upon the question. He was in favor of the raise proposed, and he thought all or the better class of saloonkeepers would be willing and anxious to have such a measure adopted. They certainly would if they were posted regarding their own interests. If some such plan was not adopted for the regulation of the business—a plan that would stamp out the low places where so much mischief was done—he was confident that it would not be long before the people of the State, aided by the better class of residents of the city, would cast a majority vote for prohibition. He was a temperance man, but was opposed to prohibition principally for the reason that it

DID NOT PROHIBIT.

But if it was necessary to get such a condition of things that would prevent his men from getting drunk in those places, as they were liable to do, he would work and vote for it. There were respectable men in the saloon business, and there was no question that a large number of respectable men visited saloons. There was nothing particularly objectionable to this mode of transacting business between such men. But the poor man needed protection, and that had to be given him soon. He thought that not more than one-third of the saloons in the city would be shut out by the adoption of the proposed measure, and that the additional revenue that would be obtained would go largely toward defraying the increasing expenses of the city.

Mr. W. M. Dale, the druggist, thought the proposition an excellent one, and he would like to see it adopted for the good of the City Government and the people. In view of the fact that a large portion of the taxes of the city were indirectly imposed by the saloonkeepers, he thought they ought to pay their proportion of the expenses. As a reformatory measure he praised it very highly, as he believed it would wipe out the worst class of groggeries.

Mr. Charles Clayton, of Clayton & Co., looked upon the proposition with favor, as he thought it would redound to the benefit of the city as well as to the business in which he was interested. His firm was willing to pay the increase, and he believed all respectable men in the business would willingly do the same. He thought the advance would remove perhaps one-third of all the saloons in the city.

"I think a high license would root out many of the low dives."

SAID CONTROLLER GURNEY;

"but, whether it would or not, right should be done by the citizens, and let the consequences fall where they may. The Council should license every business it has authority to license, and then a high fee for saloons would not be looked upon as onerous; the keepers would be perfectly willing to pay a high license. They say, 'We alone should not be asked to pay.' The people interested in the City Government should make a strong effort before the coming Legislature to see that there is a law passed so that all businesses and professions may pay a reasonable sum in the shape of a license."

"A high license," said Superintendent Doyle, "would not decrease the number of low dives, because they

CAN AFFORD TO PAY MORE

than respectable places. The only way to reach them is to revoke the licenses. We are looking them over now, and I'll recommend that course with reference to the really bad saloons—places which are the resorts of thieves and prostitutes, where strangers are taken in and done for."

The Mayor was asked his views on the subject, but he refused to give them, saying, "Wait, and you will find out." He said, further, for the hundredth time, that he didn't propose to be interviewed any more or give any information to reporters, as the papers abused him most unjustly.

Mr. Sickler, of the firm of Lansing & Sickler, of South Clark street, said the firm would be willing to pay $1,000 license if it was deemed desirable. They didn't desire the trade of places that would be crowded out by an advance in the price of license, and he didn't think they would get it. But he thought it would operate to make the business more respectable, and result in great benefit to the poor of the city.

## OBITUARY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Three Massachusetts doctors of divinity died today. The best known was Jacob M. Manning, fifteenth pastor of the old South Society of Boston, who was made pastor meritus a year ago on account of ill-health. He had served as pastor for a quarter of a century, and was generally considered one of the strongest theological writers and sermonizers in New England. Intellectually he ranked among the foremost divines of the day. He was an unwearying student, and was much sought after by prominent preachers who visited Boston. He was the author of several religious works, and served through the War as Chaplain of the Forty-third Massachusetts Regiment. Dr. William Lamson, of Gloucester, a prominent Baptist divine, who had seen forty-five years of active service, died of heart disease. The third was Dr. Flint, for fifteen years pastor of the Congregational Church at Hinsdale. He spent yesterday in preparing his Thanksgiving sermon, and retired with pain. This morning he was found dead.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CALAIS, Me., Nov. 29.—The Hon. James Shepherd Pike died this morning in this city of angina pectoris. He became well known by his writings, and about 1850 he connected himself with the New York *Tribune* staff, and for several years before the Civil War his Washington correspondence and editorials were a leading feature of that well-known paper. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln Minister to The Hague, and continued such till 1865, when he resigned and returned home. Since then he has devoted himself to literary pursuits, political and financial questions enjoying most of his attention.

While in St. Paul, Minn., on one occasion, Miss Minnie Palmer tripped on the stage, causing her to sprain her ankle. St. Jacobs Oil was promptly and freely applied, and in two days Miss Minnie was as active as ever.

# THE STURLA TRIAL.

## Stiles Once Complained to Pinkerton that She Had "Hoo-Doo'd" Him.

## To Another He Said "the More He Thumped Her the Better She Liked Him."

## Several Witnesses Testify to His Having Beaten Her.

## Some Sharp Linguistic Encounters Between Counsel.

The best of good order prevailed in the Criminal Court yesterday in the trial of Teresa Sturla for the murder of Charles Stiles, which is now in progress before Judge Gardner and a jury. Monday the court was obliged to put up, in spite of his repeated warnings, with indecorous laughter, almost amounting to contemptuous applause. Tuesday the Bailiffs of the court attempted to regulate the number and character of those admitted to the court-room, but so great was the crush for admittance, and such the public interest centered in the case, that the crowd was even greater than the day before, and almost unruly. The court refused to take offense at the several apparent demonstrations made during the day, and let the Bailiffs do their best towards maintaining order. Yesterday the court wisely determined to have order at any cost, gave instructions that both the galleries be locked against all comers, and that only such be admitted as there were seats to accommodate in the main room. Fully 500 people were turned away, as many if not more than upon the day before, but as they were all, or nearly all morbid curiosity-hunters it was but little pity that they should be denied a presence in the court-room and a glance at the defendant. Ladies had no difficulty in gaining admission or, in procuring choice seats when admitted, but the number in attendance was considerably less than on the day before, although the cyprians, attired as they were in penitent black, were out in large numbers.

THERE WAS NOTHING NEW TO BE NOTED

in the appearance, or the action, or manner of any of the principals in the case, save that Mr. Mills had at last fully clothed himself in the dignity of his office and the ethics of his profession, and was but ill-disposed to tolerate any idiosyncrasies in the opposing counsel for the defense or any of the witnesses. The defendant maintained her usual unobtrusive manner, but appeared to use her handkerchief altogether more than necessary when certain witnesses were testifying. The handkerchief as wielded by her has been one of the most important concomitants of the trial, although its use as a tear-absorbent has never yet been demonstrated. Among the ladies present it is plainly to be seen that there are two factions—one in sympathy with the accused, and the other in sympathy with public morality and the bereaved family, while by careful searching one may find the component parts of a "goody-goody" element, who are, from the very best of motives, lending themselves to an effort to create sympathy for the murderess. They, like some other good people, forget their admiration for the law in their zeal to convert and reform. The cyprians in attendance are subdued in demeanor and draped in black, as has been previously noted. It is very difficult to know them from the crowd, so demure and grave do they appear.

One of the features of the past two days has been the presence in the court-room of a horde of physicians. They began to come in Tuesday morning, and they did not fail to make themselves as conspicuous and consequential as possible by stroking their gray beards, and strutting or prowling about the court-room until they either found or preëmpted prominent seats, or were called forward by name by counsel and given seats commanding a good view of the proceedings. It is evident that a number of these doctors are present in court because they have been retained by one side or the other to testify in great part about matters of which they have less acquaintance necessarily than other persons endowed with reason and common sense chancing to be employed about the building.

THE FIRST WITNESS

yesterday morning was William A. Pinkerton, who was recalled by Mr. Trude to testify to an occurrence which took place upon his second visit to No. 10 Clark street, which was forgotten by him when last on the witness-stand. Miss Sturla accused Stiles, who was present, of having told witness lies about her, and Stiles confessed that he had. They had some words, and he made a rush for a bottle standing on a table, and, being prevented by witness, said he would knock her G. d. head off. He also said she had "hoodooed" him, and, being pressed for an explanation, said she had taken one of his pictures and stuck it full of pin-holes, and then tacked it face downwards, hoping that it would change his luck, which of course it did not.

On the cross-examination Mr. Mills attempted to get an answer to a question if it was not a fact that women of Miss Sturla's class in life were full of superstition of the kind named, but Mr. Trude objected and one of the usual spats between counsel ensued. The question asked was, "In your experience, Mr. Witness, as a detective, are not women of the street almost invariably very superstitious?"

Mr. Trude—I object to the question as grossly improper.

Mr. Mills—Very well.

Mr. Trude wished a note of the question made and of his objection, and that the court should rule that the State's-Attorney should refrain from asking such questions.

The court—The question has been withdrawn, and that puts an end to the matter. Proceed, gentlemen.

Frederick E. Davis, of No. 2250 Wabash avenue, was at Sunnyside in the afternoon or evening of the day before the tragedy; was sure it was not so late as 9 o'clock. While eating supper he heard some one playing and singing, and as witness and his party passed out, saw a lady sitting at the piano, and on the porch outside met Mr. Stiles. He stopped and conversed with him, not having seen him for some time before. Mr. Mills objected to witness relating the conversation, claiming it was improper.

Mr. Trude said he expected to prove a threat something like this: that Stiles said he was hard up and in need of cash, and that he was going to make her give him some, and when remonstrated with for his treatment of her said the more he licked her the better she liked him, and that he was going to lick hell out of her. Mr. Trude claimed it threw light upon the occurrence in the Palmer House, and explained the relationship existing between the two at the time.

The court was disposed to let the matter in, but was in doubt about its competency, and said so.

The witness, to the best of his recollection, stated that he asked Stiles how he was getting on, and that he replied very badly; that he had lost money on the Board of Trade and in speculation, and was in pretty bad shape. Prior to that he asked who was the lady at the piano, and he said, the "old girl," or something like that. "And so," said witness, "you are in pretty bad shape." Stiles said he was, and that the Italian, meaning Miss Sturla, might help him out of his difficulties if she wanted to, and that if she didn't he was going to leave her there. They then spoke of his treatment of her, and Stiles said the more he thumped her the better she liked him.

ON THE CROSS-EXAMINATION

it was elicited that the witness was the Secretary of the Tolu Rock & Rye Company, and Mr. Mills' attempt to show Mr. Trude's connection, present or past, with that firm brought the latter gentleman to his feet with an objection and an argument backing up the same. After citing numerous authorities the court called Mr. Trude to time as he was getting entirely beyond the exigencies of the case and making an abstruse argument, and allowed the question, whereupon Mr. Trude noted an exception.

On the redirect Mr. Trude recriminated as follows:

Mr. Trude—Do you know the State's-Attorney?

Witness—By sight.

Mr. Trude—You have seen him often, I suppose, at your place of business?

Mr. Mills—No, he has not.

Mr. Trude—You had better get on the stand, Mr. Mills, and allow me to cross-examine you.

The Court—This is out of order.

Mr. Trude—I submit, your Honor, that you might rule Mr. Mills out of order once in a while.

The Court—I have repeatedly stated, gentlemen, that all this is out of order, and must cease.

Witness continuing said Mr. Trude was not now and never had been since its incorporation attorney for the company. He had a personal acquaintance with Mr. Trude, and had visited his office occasionally, the last time about a year ago. He last saw Mr. Trude one day last week in front of his office in company with E. B. Smith, and at that time gave him a brief summary of all he could testify to. Mr. Smith was present at Sunnyside with witness when the conversation with Stiles occurred.

Another spat between counsel then ensued, during which Mr. Trude said it was not a personal encounter between himself and the State's Attorney, but an effort to obtain justice for his client.

Mr. Mills said he was glad to hear this news. He had supposed, as had no doubt many others in attendance upon the trial, from the personal attacks made by the counsel for the defense, that it was such an encounter, and he fully appreciated the statement that it was not.

On the redirect the business which brought witness to Mr. Trude's office was elicited, and also the unwillingness of witness to appear and testify because he was a friend of the deceased.

GEORGE W. MANLEY, HACKMAN,

knew the defendant for upwards of two years, and also knew Stiles. Used to drive both him and her; the first time was when she lived at No. 10 Clark street. The only occasion on which anything of interest transpired was once when Mr. Stiles entered his carriage and was driven to No. 10, where the defendant somewhat reluctantly dressed and entered the carriage. Just on the other side of the Exposition Building the latter was heard to exclaim "Don't!" or "Stop!" or something like that. A little farther on she screamed, and witness got down from his seat and asked what the trouble was. She said, "It's all over with now," and ordered him to drive on. At a saloon on Thirty-fifth street they stopped and had quite a long talk, and at the Wabash pavilion they stopped again. The next day Stiles told witness to go to No. 10 and get his money, but witness professed unwillingness and said it was he and not she who had hired him.

Mr. Mills objected to all this as improper, but the court said he would first hear from Mr. Trude on the question. The latter argued his legal right to the evidence, and gave as his specific reason that he expected to show that at the time of the defendant's screaming in the carriage Stiles deprived her of $800 in cash, which he almost immediately squandered or invested on the Board of Trade. A number of authorities were cited.

The court ordered stricken out all that occurred at which Miss Sturla was not present.

Continuing, the witness said he went to No. 10 and told Madeleine that Stiles had sent him there to get his pay. It was not long before she sold out. She said, "My God! he has all my money."

"That is the very thing I was arguing," said Mr. Trude.

Mills objected, but the court said let it remain.

Madeleine acted flurried and excited. Witness was sober and straight and sober, and don't drink, but she acted wild and excited.

A little while after that witness took her around to fortunetellers, eight or ten of them, and then she wanted to go somewhere where they could have refreshments and some music. At Batchelder's, on State street, she sat down and sang, and a number came to the room to get in and hear the singing. She acted wild and flurried, and said she wanted to do something to keep her mind busy.

On the cross-examination witness said she was always ever since he knew her very wild and excited.

Mr. Mills—Flurried?

Witness—Why, cert.

Mr. Mills—That's all.

John A. Corwin, an employé of the Grain-Inspector's office, and one of the reporters who wrote up the tragedy for THE TRIBUNE, testified as to the facts of an interview he had with the accused in a cell at the armory. She was pale and bloodless, her eyes were bulged outwards and swollen, and there were slight marks and discolorations about her neck.

GEORGE A. ELTON, UNDERTAKER,

testified to having met Charles Stiles and the defendant at their house on Wabash avenue where Mr. Stiles' father was then lying dead. As he and his assistant were about to remove the body to the ice-box she furnished strips from a garment of some kind for the purpose of bandaging the legs. A lady appearing to be the wife of Mr. Stiles was present, and witness mistook the defendant for her daughter, not that she was crying or feeling particularly bad however. The body was removed first to witness' shop, and then shipped on the cars. As he was turning away from the cars Charles handed him $40 in gold; the bill was $90. Never saw Stiles after that until he was brought to him dead. There was blood upon the face, but upon being washed off no mark was found beneath it; it was only dried blood. The course of the bullet was then described as well as witness was able. While the witness was testifying Mrs. Stiles was deathly pale, and eagerly leaned forward to catch every word.

On the cross-examination it was brought out that Mrs. Stiles sent to witness, from Dixon, the money for the son's bill, and also what was yet remaining due upon the father's bill.

Mr. Trude opposed the question which elicited this answer, but it was admitted by the court.

Officer Cornelius Murphy failed to recognize the boy who summoned him at the time No. 10 Clark street was pulled. Stiles and the woman made charges against each other, and, knowing the character of the the house, he arrested both of them. He did not see any marks about her face, but her hair was down, and she looked as if she had been scuffling. She summoned a carriage, in which the party rode to the station. Objection was raised and sustained by the court as to all that transpired at the armory, and also as to what occurred between the boy and the police officer. The next morning he failed to appear, but she did, and both of them being fined for disorderly conduct, she paid the fine. He registered as Benjamin Shaw. Mr. Stiles made a great deal of talk, but made no threats against him or any other member of the police; but did say he was a member of the Call-Board.

The cross-examination only served to draw out the latter fact in greater detail.

Charles Blair, an occasional driver for William Bassett, livery-owner, had also driven out the deceased and defendant four or five times, perhaps, and the first time to Bowmanville, where, after a short stop at Sunnyside, they had supper. He made her pay for the suppers, and she took out a roll of bills and paid for them. He, too, had money, but witness did not know how much. About three-fourths of a mile this side of Bowmanville there was a disturbance in the carriage, and he was ordered to stop. He did so, and got down from his seat, when Stiles said he was going to put her out

AND LET HER WALK BACK;

and that she could ride no farther with him. Witness remonstrated with him, as it was a very stormy night and raining, but Stiles said he was paying for the carriage and that he should do as he pleased. Witness refused to do anything of the kind, and then closed the door, mounted his seat, and drove on. There was no further disturbance, but upon arriving back in the city as she alighted from the carriage he saw blood on her handkerchief, and noticed that her nose was swelled.

Another time witness drove him to Watson's bagnio on Clark street. Madeleine did not want to come out, fearing that he would abuse her, and he went back and told Stiles, who said, "S'help me God, I'll treat her as well as ever she was treated in her life." She then came out, and was hardly seated in the hack when he hauled off and slapped her. Witness said she better go back, but Stiles said he was only fooling, and held her fast. They drove to Mrs. Horton's, on Wabash avenue, but Madeleine would not go in, and he slapped her again. He suggested Mrs. Metzger's, on Hoyne avenue, and witness suggested Mrs. Gee, on Van Buren street. They went to the latter place and remained about an hour. Prior to leaving Watson's Madeleine was about to arm herself with a revolver, but witness advised her not to do so.

The witness related of another time when Stiles stopped the carriage on the boulevard and, dragging her forth, seized her by the hair. She fell on her knees, imploring him to cease, and when remonstrated with Stiles said, "I'll kill her if she don't do as I want her to." She asked, "What do you want me to do? You won't leave me alone and keep away from me, and yet you are always abusing me."

The cross-examination and the redirect elicited nothing new.

Col. Richard S. Tuthill, formerly a member of the Owl Club, testified to having met and conversed with Stiles at the club-rooms several times, but he did not remember any of the particulars. One night he heard a statement made by Stiles regarding money, but it was only a fragmentary remark which he happened to overhear. Objection having been raised by Mr. Mills, Mr. Trude argued the point. He proposed to show that Stiles was in need of money, and that he said he was going to his —— and get some, or something like that, and that he did that night go to her for money. He thought his client was entitled to all the evidence he could get on that point.

Mr. Mills opposed the admission of any such testimony, and, the court sustaining him, the witness was dismissed.

Carrie Watson, plainly dressed in black, was next called and sworn. Charles Stiles introduced Madeleine to her at her house some three years ago, saying as he did so that she was a fine entertainer, fine player, and good company for gentlemen. She came to the house to live in May, 1881, and staid until April, 1882, save at intervals when she was living elsewhere with Stiles. He used to come to the house frequently, always to see Miss Madeleine, and always something unusual happened. He would ring the door-bell, rush through the house to her room, and if he could not get her would raise a row about it. Madeleine was a magnificent player and singer, and used to receive a great deal of money for her performances from gentlemen. Witness did not know who finally got this money, but Madeleine always gave her to understand that her lover got it. She had known him to come to the house and stand in the hall or bathroom until she was able to see him; but she did not know of her own knowledge of his collecting money from her. He said when he brought her there that she was a good girl, and that he could get $500 of her whenever he wanted it.

SOMETIMES HE COAXED HER AWAY.

She had plenty of money when she left; when she came back she had none, not even a wardrobe. Her diamonds were generally in pawn also.

The latter was stricken out, as the witness could not substantiate it of her own knowledge.

The last time but one that Madeleine returned to her, after the death of Mr. Stiles Sr., she was haggard and pale and very worn, besides being very poorly attired.

Witness related how Stiles to get at Madeleine once kicked in a door in her house, and how Madeleine once came in with her face cut and bleeding as if she had been kicked. Stiles did not call for some time after this. He came there intoxicated frequently, and was ordered out five or six times. Witness remembered the incident referred to by Blair. Madeleine played, sang, and entertained all the time she lived at the house, but she was always peculiar and would have the pictures in her room stood on their heads, pins stuck into them, little boxes of earth planted about them, and she would burn incense, and candles, and do other foolish things.

Once when she returned from a trip with Stiles she was very despondent, and had a fit or something of that sort, but recovered before a doctor could be summoned. The painted dress was described, and then court adjourned for the noon recess.

Mrs. Papendieck, the matron of the jail, testified that since the 12th of July last, when the defendant came to her charge, she had been under her supervision continually from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. excepting Sundays, and that she frequently was in a peculiar condition. When she first came in she was excited and backward, and kept closely to her cell. On occasions she would become excited, refuse to answer questions, kneel down and pray, or turn her face to the wall. She would sing and cry alternately, and kiss the picture of Mr. Stiles and pray. She was pale at times, and the pupils of her eyes were dilated. It was generally understood that the defendant wore about her neck a little bag containing

A PICTURE OF CHARLES STILES,

a little of his hair and some of his toe-nail clippings. She was very ill every month, and her left side was sometimes so swollen that her clothing had to be loosened. Mr. Trude attempted to show by witness that Madeleine had not been the heroine of constant receptions in the jail, and his questions in this regard led to another spat between him and Mr. Mills, and as usual on such occasions Mr. Trude took exception to the language of the State's-Attorney.

"Very well," said the Court, "put it all down so that what Mr. Trude said may also appear."

Mr. Mills' cross-examination caused Mrs. Papendieck to tell an entirely different story. It was plainly to be seen that her sympathies, as they always have been, were bitterly opposed to the prosecution.

Rufus Chapin, a bailiff who has been attending the Sunday song services in the jail, related one or two instances of peculiar though not insane conduct of the prisoner, and told in "goody-goody" fashion how much of an interest the defendant took in these services.

James Maitland, a reporter on THE TRIBUNE staff, and E. J. McPhelim corroborated the stories already told about interviews with the defendant while at the armory on the day of the tragedy.

Miss Watson was then recalled. She answered a variety of questions concerning the defendant's several illnesses, all of which were designed to support the theory of insanity resulting from dismenorrhea. Witness always had to keep a music professor, but when Madeleine was in the house she kept none, so thorough and good a musician was she. When she left the house for the last time witness advised her to quit Stiles for good, but she was afraid that he would kill her. She said she still had $700.

Several questions then put by Mr. Trude were objected to, and the explanation was then made that he proposed to prove that Stiles Sr. had visited Miss Watson's for the purpose of seeing an alleged niece, Clarisse Coleman, and through this some financial transactions.

The cross-examination elicited that Miss Watson came to Chicago in 1864 in June. She visited the defendant two or three times in jail at the armory and several times at the jail. She had contributed money to the defense, and had also collected some for her. At one time she had charge of a subscription-paper which she took around to three or four ladies living on the South Side from whom she got some money. Other people had charge of it and similar subscriptions. Witness knew House very well; he did business at her house, and it was he who bargained for and had the snake dress painted for Miss Madeleine; he did all their painting.

The redirect brought out the statement that Miss Watson solicited money only to pay the shorthand reporter, doctors' bills, and incidentals.

On the recross Mr. Mills attempted to show that the witness, Mr. Trude, and another lawyer met in the defendant's cell at the armory the day of the tragedy or shortly thereafter, and that the former said, "Mr. Trude, you take care of this woman; I have no further time just now"; but Miss Watson appeared to have a very defective memory.

THE PAINTED DRESS WAS THEN SHOWN,

and proved to be an ordinary velvet costume, with painted and embroidered snakes, lizards, frogs, and other reptiles, all of them very unlifelike, painted and embroidered upon it. The witness described it as a horrid-looking thing, enough to scare anybody, and pointed out where diamonds and jewels had been inserted into the broidery as eyes for the reptiles. The jurors seemed deeply interested in it and wanted to handle it.

"Who had this painted?" asked Mr. Mills.

Witness—Mr. House claims he does it, but I don't know whether he does or not.

Before leaving the stand Miss Watson said it was not unusual to have a dress painted, but not with snakes and lizards.

This witness was most self-possessed throughout, and appeared unusually anxious to tell how charitable she had been, what good acts she had done, and what nice gentlemen and nice people contributed to her collection.

Mrs. Bridget Harvey, who was next sworn, proved to be a witness who could talk faster, if possible, than the shorthand reporters could write, and whose testimony, valuable as some parts of it may have been to the defense, was spread out over a great surface, and was tedious in the extreme. She had lived off and on in Chicago and Evanston for about thirty years, and at present was the lessee of a flat of sixteen rooms at No. 295 Wabash avenue, which she rented out singly or in suites. She had known State's-Attorney Mills for eight years; he was her attorney in the contested will case of her father—a case which lasted not months, but only about one week. She rented rooms to families and single gentlemen, but apparently not content with this answer the counsel for the defense proceeded to fortify the witness, as he had attempted to fortify Mrs. Rose Ashton the day before, by asking if there were any questionable characters in her house. She answered "No, sir." It was also brought out that the defendant had two sons—one in the employ of the American Express Company, and one running on the railroad. She knew Charles Stiles and the defendant; they came to her house about April 1 last to inquire for rooms. She had only one large room, which she proposed they should take until July 10, when she would have a suite of rooms vacant. They looked at the rooms and agreed to take them after the 10th. The rate agreed upon was $10 per month, and Stiles at the same time said she could have more rent if she wanted it, as the rooms were very desirable, and they liked them. She closed the bargain with them. Mr. Stiles stated that they had been living at No. 371 Wabash avenue, and that, his father having died there, Madeleine was timid and afraid to remain there any longer. She never noticed any trouble between them until July 9, when at about 11 o'clock a messenger boy came to the house with a note directed to herself. One of her boys went to the door, and was about to open the note when she intercepted him, as she was not in the habit of receiving notes of the kind, and at once surmised that it was for Mrs. Stiles. The latter opened and read it, and then got excited, folded her hands over her head, and walked about the room. She wanted a note sent to Stiles on the Board of Trade, but they reminded her it was Sunday and that the board was closed. Later in the day Stiles came to the house, and, asking for money, was told by her that

HE COULD NOT HAVE ANOTHER CENT.

He then kissed her, and smacked so loud, and ——, and the witness went on to such length about the kiss that even the court and jurors smiled, and Mr. Trude was obliged to say, "Please do not linger around that kiss so long." They went out together. At midnight or after Madeleine called her up, saying she was afraid that Charlie was in her room and that she was afraid to go in there. He was not there, and she then said he was likely down at his brother's room in the Palmer House, and clasping her hands over her head with repeated expressions of grief she told how he had abandoned her at Sunnyside and compelled her to walk back. Her underclothing and stockings were bloody, in addition to being muddy, and her clothing was badly soiled with rain and mud. Witness got some clean clothing and gave her a change.

The witness, whose manner of speech knocked the shorthand reporters into a fit, insisted on telling everything in her own roundabout way, with a great lingo of superfluous words, and she described with great gusto her indignation when she discovered that Madeleine was not married, and her surprise when she discovered everything in her room turned topsy turvy and Madeleine suddenly disappeared. At her request, witness slept that night with her, and at 6 o'clock in the morning went into an adjoining room to call her son. She laid down on a lounge, fell asleep, and did not awake until 6:30 or thereabouts, as her son slammed the door going out. Remembering that she had promised Mrs. Stiles to return, she went back to her room, but she was already gone.

While changing Miss Sturla's clothing the witness found a pocketbook said to contain $40 or $50 in one of her stockings, and laid it on a centre-table. What afterwards became of this she does not know.

The cross-examination was swift and impetuous and the witness became greatly exasperated and made careless answers. The principal point elicited was that the testimony of the witness as to the defendant's illness had all been rehearsed before Mr. Trude and several doctors, with a view of formulating a theory for insanity based on the complaint of dysmenorrhea.

ON THE REDIRECT

Mr. Trude retaliated by several questions having within them indirect references to Mr. Mills' family doctor, Dr. Lyman, who sat beside Mr. Trude, retained apparently for the defense.

Mr. Mills was righteously indignant, and breaking in upon the examination said:

"That cuts no figure in this case, and it is unlawyer-like to refer to it."

Mr. Trude—You had no right to refer to it. To witness—Did any one in your law business ever ask you to do anything?

Witness—Well, at the time I was having my will case——

Mr. Mills—I object to it and denounce it. I know exactly what is meant. I have dealt with all these witnesses fairly and justly, and with this witness with a view of testing her opportunities for knowing. She is inflamed now, and maddened, and jumps at the chance designed by counsel to make an insulting answer.

The court—The question is highly improper, Mr. Trude, and you know it.

Mr. Trude—He asks just such questions, and I ask for a ruling.

The court—I will not have a word about it. You know it is an improper question.

Mr. Trude—In view of the fact that he himself tried to convey that idea——

Mr. Mills—I submit that it is an outrage.

The court—It is entirely improper.

Mr. Trude—Then with that ruling, and with the understanding that the court so rules, I submit.

The court—The question has been ruled out as improper, Mr. Trude.

Trude—How long were you Mr. Mills' client?

The court—It is immaterial, and is not allowed.

Defendant notes exception.

A few more unimportant questions were then asked of witness and replied to, and then court adjourned until Friday morning, to the apparent disgust of several jurors who are already tired of their captivity.

## "LOTTA" AS A COTTON SPECULATOR.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—"Lotta," the actress, who indulged in a cotton speculation at Fall River and consequently became involved in a lawsuit, gained her case today. The sum involved was a few dollars short of $14,000, with interest from June, 1877, and the question at issue arose from the settlement of a partnership account with one Benjamin B. Randall, a cotton broker. The case was decided in Lotta's favor by a referee, but exceptions being alleged by the defendent the case went to the full court, which today overruled the exceptions.

## TIRED OF LIFE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 29.—This evening George Ford, aged 23, for the past four years a compositor on the *Courier-Journal*, went to his mother's, took supper, left the table, went into an adjoining room, shot himself in the head, and died a short time after. He had had a difference with his wife, from whom he had been living apart some time.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

MR. HENRY E. ABBEY respectfully announces the first appearance in Chicago of

MME. CHRISTINE

Nilsson!

In one GRAND CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 5, at 8 O'Clock.

MME. NILSSON will be assisted by the following distinguished Artists:

MISS HOPE GLENN, Contralto,
N. THEODORE BIORKSTEN, Tenor,
SIG. GIUSEPPE DEL PUENTE, Baritone,
In conjunction with the
MENDELSSOHN QUINTET CLUB,
Of Boston.
CHAS. E. PRATT, Pianist.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1, $2, and $3, according to location.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Friday Eve., Dec. 1, 1882.

GRAND
POPULAR CONCERT,
To be given by the
LYON & HEALY MILITAY BAND.
Assisted by the following artists:
MR. FREDERICK BOSCOVITZ,
MISS JENNIE DUTTON,
ST. CECELIA QUARTETTE,
MR. E. W. KENT, MR. JOHN QUINN,
MRS. J. A. MURRAY,
MR. FRANK T. BAIRD, MR. JULIAN HEINZE.
TICKETS, including reserved seats, $1.00.
For sale at Lyon & Healy's, 162 and 164 State-st., and at Central Music-Hall Box Office.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........................Manager.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT!
The CHARMING FRENCH TRAGEDIENNE,
MLLE. RHEA,
Will play an engagement at this Theatre, limited to ONE WEEK, beginning Monday, Dec. 4.
ADVANCE SALE NOW IN PROGRESS.
REPERTOIRE:
Monday..........Adrienne Lecouvreur.
Tuesday..........Unequal Match.
Mat. Wed..........Camille.
Wednesday..........Romeo and Juliet.
Thursday..........Adrienne Lecouvreur.
Friday..........Camille.
Mat. Sat..........Unequal Match.
Saturday..........Ingomar.
Sunday..........Unequal Match.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
EXTRA.
☞THE SALE OF SEATS for the FIRST WEEK of the DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH COMEDIAN,
MR. CHARLES
WYNDHAM!
Will begin THIS MORNING at 9 O'CLOCK.
On Monday Evening, Dec. 4.
The ENTIRE WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY, from the CRITERION THEATRE, LONDON, will appear here in the LATEST SENSATION, entitled
"14 DAYS!"

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager.
GALA! THANKSGIVING! GALA!
TODAY! 2 - Grand Performances - 2 TODAY
MATINEE AT 2.
EVENING AT 8.
The Romany Rye!
*The Grandest Spectacle,*
TO THRONGED HOUSES OF
DELIGHTED PEOPLE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........................Manager.
SPECIAL THANKSGIVING MATINEE
This Thursday Afternoon, Nov. 30.
Leaders of Refined Minstrelsy.
Every Evening this Week and Saturday Matinee.
Thatcher, Primrose & West's
CONSOLIDATED MINSTRELS.
Thatcher's Minstrels, from the Arch Street Opera-House, Philadelphia, united with the Principal Members of Primrose & West's Old Organization, making Two Distinct Companies appearing in a Grand Combined Performance.
Special Souvenir Performance Friday eve, Dec. 1.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Special Thanksgiving Matinee Today at 2, Evening at 8 p. m.,
The Eminent Artists,
MR. AND MRS. M'KEE RANKIN,
In their World-Famous Success,
THE DANITES,
The Greatest of all American Dramas.
Sunday, Dec. 3, Benefit of Mr. Harry Pierson.
Monday, next, Dec. 4, Mr. Chas. Wyndham and his unrivaled Comedy Company, from London, in the latest sensation, 14 DAYS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES THIS THANKSGIVING DAY AND EVENING—Matinee at 2 o'clock, Evening at 8 o'clock—
MR. DENMAN THOMPSON,
IN HIS FAMOUS CREATION,
JOSHUA WHITCOMB.
Last JOSHUA WHITCOMB MATINEE SATURDAY.
Next Week—MR. BEN MAGINLEY IN A SQUARE MAN.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
The Second Entertainment of the STAR LECTURE COURSE will be given TONIGHT.
Hon. Schuyler Colfax
Will deliver his new lecture, entitled "OUR MARTYRED PRESIDENTS." Reserved seats, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. For sale at Box-Office of Central Music-Hall.
MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
MILWARD ADAMS, Manager.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
JAS. H. MEADE..........................Manager.
The only first-class Variety House in the city.
Admission One-Half that of any other theatre.
Every evening this week, also Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
M. B. LEAVITT'S Gigantean Minstrels.
☞Special Extra Matinee Thanksgiving-Day, Thursday, Nov. 30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted and West Madison Streets.
DAN'L SHELBY..........Proprietor and Manager.
Ernest Stanley's American Anglican Allied Shows.
Extra Matinee This Afternoon at 2.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
DIME MUSEUM, 158 and 160 W. Madison, near Halsted.
THANKSGIVING DAY,
OPEN from 10 in the morning to 10 at night.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### Proposals for Laying and Furnishing Water-Pipe.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Clerk of the Village of Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill., will receive up to 4 o'clock p. m. of Monday, Dec. 4, A. D. 1882, at his office in the Village-Hall in said village, sealed proposals for the laying of 1,400 feet (more or less) of six-inch cast-iron water-pipe on Wabash-av., between Fifty-first and Fifty-third-sts.

Bids will also be received at the same time and place as stated above for furnishing the said 1,400 feet (more or less) of 6-inch cast-iron water-pipe.

Bids for furnishing and laying said pipe to be separate, and each bid to be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of $200.

Payment to be made in certificates drawn against Special-Assessment Fund No. 128, on the back of which the village shall be released from all liability.

All work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the Village-Hall, and the village reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

EDWARD W. HENRICKS,
HYDE PARK. Village Clerk.

# THE CITY.

## PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Congressman George C. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, is at the Palmer.

The United Order of American Bricklayers and Stonemasons held their third annual ball in McCormick's Hall last night.

In accordance with the custom of the John B. Jeffery Printing-House, Mr. Jeffery presented each employé with a Thanksgiving turkey.

Uncle Rufus Hatch and his secretary, Mr. Cole, passed through the city yesterday en route to New York from the West. They go to Europe Dec. 12.

George B. Mansur, who keeps a saloon at No. 3118 South Park avenue, was fined $52 by Justice Wallace yesterday for selling liquor without a license.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $34,384, whisky paying $24,940, cigars and tobacco $7,100, and beer $2,275. The total for November was $815,032.

The annual election of officers of the Young Men's Christian Association will occur Tuesday of next week. The polls will be open from 12 to 6:30 at the office.

Messrs. Gage Brothers & Co., the wholesale millinery firm, presented each of the married men in their employ yesterday with a good fat turkey for a Thanksgiving dinner.

An inquest was held in Lake View yesterday on the body of John Skaer, the man who fell from his wagon on Wells street, near Michigan, and dislocated his neck. The fall was purely accidental.

Company F of the First Regiment gave a reception last evening at the armory on Jackson street. The dance, the main feature of the evening, was preceded by an excellent exhibition drill by the company.

Congressman Davis presented the name of Mr. R. G. Jenkins for the position of Bank Examiner without Mr. Jenkins' knowledge. Mr. Jenkins is not a candidate for the place but if it comes to him he will accept it.

Dr. George F. Orton, Fergus, Ont.; H. B. Gross, Philadelphia; D. S. Crandall, Troy; Mr. and Mrs. George P. Alten, Toledo; L. Hamilton, Oskaloosa, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. John H. King, Loveland, Colo., are at the Sherman.

Franz Thielmann, a dramshop keeper at No. 324 Sedgwick street, was yesterday held by Justice Prindiville under $200 bond on complaint of C. M. Albenson, of the North Side Citizens' League, for making threats to do him bodily injury.

"Scotty" Edwards, an old-time thief, was arrested by Officer Granger yesterday and locked up at the armory pending the identification of an English lever hunting-case silver watch found in his possession. Scotty says he got the chronometer "from another feller."

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 34 degrees; 9 a. m., 32; 10 a. m., 37; 11 a. m., 36; 12 m., 36; 1 p. m., 36; 3 p. m., 37; 6 p. m., 33; 8 p. m., 28. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.59; 8 p. m., 29.70.

J. R. Williams, Mechanical Engineer and Superintendent of the Merchant Mills of the Union Iron & Steel Company, has resigned his connection with the company to accept the General Superintendency of the Spring Steel & Iron Company's works at Pittsburg, Jan. 1.

The first of a winter series of entertainments for railroad men and their families was given last night at the new Railroad Men's Rooms, 141 Stewart avenue, and thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly gave their time and talents a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Judge W. B. Leach, Cedar Rapids; T. Luna, Santa Fé, N. M.; G. H. Hobart, New York; George C. Burdett, Troy, N. Y.; George E. Dougherty, Buffalo; A. L. Page, Brooklyn; W. B. Elliott, Detroit; J. J. Morse, Auburn, N. Y.; and J. F. Stevens, Negaunee, are at the Tremont.

J. H. Thomas and John E. Mason, San Francisco; Thomas Higgins, Liverpool, England; C. M. Hubbard, editor *Herald*, St. Joseph, Mo.; Dr. Stamford and E. B. Stallman, Louisville; F. Chandler, St. Louis; E. A. Ford, Pittsburg; and John Henry, Toronto, are at the Grand Pacific.

The members of Fire Engine Company No. 17 wish to return thanks this morning to Mr. J. K. Russell, proprietor of the planing-mill Nos. 82 to 96 Fulton street, for his generous gift of one dozen turkeys, which the boys received at the engine house last night and will demolish today.

J. P. Fenning, Pittsburg; John A. Norton, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Power, St. Louis; William Andrews, Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. F. Neubach, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Moore, Dakota; Adolph Schampest, Stuttgart, Germany; H. T. Clark, Omaha; and W. B. Clark, Wisconsin, are at the Palmer.

John Murcheson, 7 years old, fell under a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train at the Beech street crossing yesterday, and had his right arm crushed under the wheels. The boy was removed to the County Hospital, where the injured member was amputated. The boy's parents reside at No. 138 Ewing street.

The Chicago Mercantile Battery Veteran Association met last evening at the Grand Pacific, with W. L. Brown in the chair. It was determined to hold an annual entertainment in January in the shape of a grand ball. The Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen to make the necessary arrangements.

Shang Andrews, charged with publishing obscene literature, took a change of venue yesterday from Justice Wallace to Justice Prindiville. The latter continued the case to Dec. 7. There is some speculation as to whether Shang will publish his paper this week, the police having suppressed its sale last Saturday.

L. Schonbeck and Charles Lublow, saloonkeepers at the National Theatre on Clybourn avenue, were yesterday morning held under $900 bonds each by Justice Kaufmann for their appearance in court Dec. 9, on complaints made by C. M. Albenson, charging them with selling liquor to minors and with keeping a disorderly house.

Sister Walberger, of St. Vincent's Asylum, corner of La Salle avenue and Superior street, is about to be transferred by her superiors to a new field of labor. She has labored here for upward of fifteen years, and will be long remembered as one of the founders of St. Joseph's Hospital and of St. Vincent's Asylum for Abandoned Infants.

Mr. J. W. Oakley, who is about to sail for Europe, was last evening given a complimentary dinner at the Chicago Club, tendered to him by a few of his friends, who took this method of wishing him a pleasant journey and a good time abroad. Among those present were Mr. J. W. Oakley, W. H. McAvoy, H. J. McFarlane, John Bullen, R. M. Phelps, J. W. Doane, and O. S. A. Sprague.

A roll of bills amounting to $250 and owned by an old German named Leo Glich, was stolen yesterday morning from the office of a Bridgeport packing-house while the men were being paid off. Three young men employed about the place were arrested on suspicion, but were discharged by Justice Wallace, the evidence against them being circumstantial and very weak.

John R. Key, the artist, has sued John W. Doane for $1,619, the balance due for decorating his handsome residence on Prairie avenue. Mr. Key alleges that he agreed to do the work for $2,800, and carried out his contract, but received only $1,181. He offered to compromise with Mr. Doane, but the latter wouldn't arbitrate, claiming that the time occupied was longer than that stipulated—three months. Hence the suit.

Charles Fleisher, who stabbed an old teamster named Mathew Manhattan about two weeks ago, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Wallace yesterday in $700 bail for assault to kill. The assault occurred on Sherman street, near Manhattan's home, and for several days it was thought the wounded man would not recover. Thomas Whitesides, arrested as an accomplice of Fleisher, was discharged, he having taken no part in the affray, although he was with Fleisher when the latter used the knife.

The funeral services of the late Henry W. Hunt were conducted by the Rev. J. H. Barrows, of the First Presbyterian Church at the late residence of the deceased, 25 Thirty-third street, at 11 o'clock this morning. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Hollingsworth, Wells, Simon Faulkner, C. B. Nelson, Henry M. Sherwood, and H. D. Penfield. The remains were conveyed to Graceland Cemetery for interment. The deceased was 66 years of age, and was well known among wholesale merchants, he having opened one of the earliest wholesale clothing-houses in this city. He leaves one daughter and a son.

Merchants and the public generally are cautioned against parties pretending to represent the Passenger Department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in soliciting and demanding pay for advertisements in some mediums they allege will be hung in the station-houses of that company. All such representations are false and fraudulent. In no considerable particular has the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company any interest in the schemes or in any partnership advertising schemes. The parties who are working the schemes are frauds, and should be arrested for attempting to obtain money under false pretenses.

About 200 members of the Board of Trade remained in the hall after 'Change yesterday noon and attended a meeting called for the purpose of taking action upon the proposed amendment to Rule No. 27, commonly known as the "corner rule." A motion disapproving of the proposed amendment was lost; and a motion providing that the repeal or amendment of the rule, if adopted, should take effect Jan. 1 was adopted. The Chair then announced that the amendment would be voted upon next Saturday between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. The noise on the floor was so great during the brief proceedings that only those near the stand could hear what was being said or could make themselves heard.

Two inquests were held at the County Hospital yesterday afternoon. One was in the case of William Ray, of No. 120 South Halsted street, who was accidentally shot Nov. 7 by Richard Doyle. The jury acquitted Doyle of all blame. The other inquest was in the case of Jacob Ehron, the young man who was shot at Mrs. Gengeler's residence on Emerald avenue by George Wehrner, a young bricklayer, who boarded with Mrs. Gengeler. Ehron was shot while he was forcing his way into Mrs. Gengeler's house or just after he had been driven away by Wehrner, who was roused from his bed by the screams of his landlady and his daughter. They mistook young Ehron for a burglar. There being some doubt as to the time when the fatal shot was fired, Wehrner saying it was while Ehron was half-way through the window, and the women asserting that it was while both men were in the yard, after Ehron had been frightened away, the jury decided to hold the shooter for the grand jury.

One of the most important changes of business location that has occurred in Chicago for some time will be the removal of Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co., the largest booksellers in the West, from the building now occupied by them on State street, near Madison, to the building at the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street, which will take place the 1st of next May. The removal is a forced one, the building they are now in having been purchased last spring by Mandel Brothers, now established in the building next to it on the south. As soon as Jansen, McClurg & Co. get out of the building the wall now separating the two structures will be removed, thus giving the additional room which the fast increasing business of the firm so much requires. Hirsch, Meyer & Co., now occupying the building into which the book firm will move, have rented a portion of the new Farwell Building, and have arranged to go into it by May 1.

### A SUIT AGAINST A MINOR FOR BUYING LIQUOR.

Thomas Coughlin, who keeps a saloon on Ashland avenue, near Thirty-second street, yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of a youth named Thomas Powers, who is charged with a violation of the new ordinance making it an offense for minors to buy liquor in saloons. This is the first warrant issued under the new ordinance. The particular section under which Powers will be prosecuted reads as follows:

"Any person being a minor, who shall obtain from the proprietor of any saloon or grocery, or from his or her agent or servant, any intoxicating liquor under the false pretense of being then of age, shall upon conviction be fined for each offense in a sum of not more than $50."

### THE BOY PREACHER.

Thomas Harrison, the "boy preacher," is at the Grand Pacific. He has just returned from Grand Rapids, where he closed a series of meetings on Monday night, and where, he said to a Tribune reporter, he had succeeded in bringing 500 souls to Christ. The object of his visit here was to arrange for a series of revival meetings, to take place in Trinity M. E. Church, and which will be under the united control of all the Methodist churches in Chicago. He conducted just such a series of revivals in Cincinnati last winter, under the auspices of the twenty Methodist churches there, through the instrumentality of which some 1,200 souls were saved. At the jubilee here he thought that there would be at least 1,000 conversions. While the revival of religion would be more of a denominational character than the services conducted by Mr. Moody, still all the other churches would be invited to coöperate, and converted sinners could join any church of Christ afterwards. Today he leaves for Decatur, where he opens a two-weeks' series of revival meetings. From there he goes to Boston for a two-weeks' rest, after which he comes to Chicago to open his campaign, of which he hopes and expects much, as he believes the field is great and the harvest is ripe. All he desires is an active support and coöperation from not only the Methodist, but from all the churches in the city.

### DEATH FROM KICKS IN THE STOMACH.

The police think they have another murder on their hands, the alleged villain being still at large. His name is Fred Kiefler. He is 49 years old and a journeyman blacksmith, as well as a railroad hand. He is supposed to be responsible for the death of August Held, 60 years old, who lived in the rear of No. 208 South Desplaines street. A week ago Friday the two old men got drunk together—they were in the habit of doing this thing—and in the evening got into a fight with each other at Held's house. Mrs. Held, who was in an adjoining room at the time, heard her husband cry for help, and when she ran into the room where the fight was going on she found her husband on the floor in one corner with Kiefler kicking him in the stomach. She separated the combatants and sent Kiefler away. He returned the following morning, and Held, who seemed as well as usual, except that he complained of a soreness in the stomach, made it up with him. To celebrate the renewed friendship they got drunk again that day. A few days later Held's stomach began to bother him a great deal, and, as his home did not afford the best of accommodations for a sick man, he was sent to the County Hospital. He remained there until Sunday, when, at his own request, he was taken back home by his brother-in-law, P. J. Adams. Dr. Plecker, of No. 183 West Madison street, was called in that day to attend the patient, but the latter continued to grow worse and died at 9 o'clock Tuesday night. His death is thought to have been caused not alone by inflammation of the bowels or kindred ailments, but partially by erysipelas, which broke out anew in an old wound received by Held in a fall several years ago. An inquest will be held in the case very soon.

Kiefler's home is a shanty near Englewood, and it is thought that he is employed on one of the railroads in that vicinity. Held's wife and brother-in-law do not seem to think Kiefler is much to blame for the man's death.

### C. B. FARWELL

is recovering from the effects of his recent fall, though his right arm is still painful. In addition to the fall, Mr. Farwell suffered from an affection of the throat, which made a surgical operation for the removal of a portion of the palate necessary. The operation was successfully performed, and the patient will be able to come to the city from his home in Lake Forest in a few days.

A communication was published in a city paper the other day from a correspondent, urging that Mr. Farwell be put at the head of the Republican ticket next spring, and stating that he had all the qualifications necessary for a successful Mayor. The *Staats-Zeitung*, referring to the subject, says that Mr. Farwell "is unquestionably a man for whom every German voter would, with great pleasure, cast his ballot for the office of Mayor, but that it cannot be kept out of sight that a man on whom his business makes as many claims as it does on Mr. Farwell, who employs thousands of people in the construction of new buildings, and is incessantly extending his business, would not be apt to have any pleasure in assuming the duties of Mayor, with its annoyances and vexations, especially since Mr. Farwell would be the Mayor of Chicago not merely in name but in fact. Still if he sees that it is the general wish of his fellow-citizens, if it is made plain to him that the welfare of the city requires a sacrifice on his part, Mr. Farwell ought to consent to become a candidate."

### THE NEW DRIVING PARK.

Two or three years ago an attempt was made to start a gentlemen's driving park on the South Side. Several persons of prominence took an interest in the matter, and a sort of informal organization was agreed upon. The matter dropped out of sight, however, the impression being apparently that the West Side Driving-Park furnished all the facilities that were needed. But of late the project has been revived. There are large numbers of gentlemen, especially on the South Side, who own fast horses and like to drive them, but who do not care about going out to the West Side Park on account of the great distance. They prefer to have a place which is nearer their homes, and which can be reached without going through the heart of the busy city and without crossing bridges.

Among those interested in the new movement are Marshall Field, Samuel W. Allerton, Charles Schwartz, John Dupee, N. K. Fairbank, and Charles Kerfoot. An option on eighty acres on Sixty-first street, between the parks, has been secured, and $68,000 has already been subscribed. The ground will cost $160,000, or $2,000 an acre, and a handsome club-house is to be erected on it. A meeting of those who have the matter in charge is to be held Friday, when it may be possible to get the details.

## THE CITY-HALL.

All the offices will be closed today.

There are two cases of small-pox at No. 44 Burlington street.

John Hanley, of Truck 8, died yesterday of consumption and will be buried by the department Friday.

The address presented to Mayor Harrison when in Dublin arrived last evening, and will be hung up in his office this morning. It has been very beautifully engrossed, and will be quite an ornament.

There is a case of diphtheria at No. 2337 Wentworth avenue, No. 969 West Taylor street, No. 1244 Indiana avenue.

William Horigan, of No. 768 Allport avenue, was fined $25 by Justice Walsh yesterday for violating the building ordinance.

As today is "lost," 10 per cent will be taken off water bills paid tomorrow. Saturday the deduction will be only 5 per cent.

Ald. Colvin said yesterday that he knew of a gentleman who was willing to pay a rental of $30,000 a year for the Exposition Building.

A case of scarlet-fever was reported at No. 256 Michigan avenue the other day. This was a mistake, the case being at No. 256 Michigan street.

The Committee on Public Grounds will meet Monday and act on the proposition of the Michigan Central to pay $800,000 for the three blocks on the Lake-Front.

The Mayor revoked the saloon-license of John Schaack, No. 40 Pacific avenue; Bertram, No. 529 Clark; and the Adelphi Theatre, for selling liquor in "wine-rooms."

Among the building-permits issued yesterday were the following: E. S. Heaton, three-story dwelling, 20x70 feet, No. 9 Warren avenue, $7,500; A. B. Fiedler, four-story factory, 25x125 feet, Nos. 630 and 632 North Franklin, $25,000.

Scarlet-fever was reported yesterday at the following places: No. 217 Hurlbut, No. 3210 Prairie avenue, No. 149 Warren avenue, No. 317 Aberdeen, No. 403 South Clinton, No. 356 Fulton, No. 832 West Jackson, and No. 194 Canalport avenue.

Deputy-Sheriff Stacy made his return yesterday on the writ of replevin taken out by George Hankins to recover the gambling tools seized by the police during the recent raid on No. 134 Clark street. He could not find them, Chief Doyle refusing to tell him where they were. So it remains to be seen whether Hankins will apply for a writ citing Doyle to appear in court and show cause why he did not obey the mandate. His refusal is claimed to be no contempt. The articles are unlawful, and application should be made to a court for an order to destroy them.

## COUNTY-BUILDING.

W. E. Morgan, one of the internes at the County Hospital, tendered his resignation yesterday, and it was accepted.

McKindley, Gilchrist & Co. were yesterday awarded the contract for supplying the County Hospital with groceries for December.

James R. Willett, the architect, has been selected by the County Board to put the jail and Criminal Court Building in a sanitary condition.

An order was entered in the County Court yesterday calling upon the Marseilles Paper Company to appear Dec. 5 and show the condition and value of its property.

The weekly report of the Warden of the hospital shows that the institution contains 384 patients, against 397 for the previous week. The admissions were 91, the discharges 92, and the deaths 12.

Notices were sent to the Town Collectors in the city yesterday by the County Clerk informing them that their books would be ready for delivery Saturday. The books for the Collectors in the outside towns will be ready in a few days.

The Sheriff yesterday sold on an execution the trotting mare Minnehaha, the property of Ida E. Howe, for $750. The animal was seized some months ago to satisfy a judgment, and has since been fed and groomed with the greatest care. M. D. Wells & Co. were the purchasers.

Sheriff Hanchett yesterday announced that he would not make known the list of his appointees until Saturday. One of the reasons for the delay is that the Judges have not yet agreed as to how many deputies they will allow him. They meet tomorrow for that purpose, it is understood.

The last of the West Park boulevard condemnation cases was disposed of yesterday. The property to be condemned was a lot about 250 feet square at the corner of Thirty-first street and Western avenue, belonging to C. H. McCormick and others, the value of which was fixed at $6,657.

As an illustration of the injustice of giving the engineer at the County Hospital $2,800 per year and the board of himself and family, some of the Commissioners were yesterday saying that the engineer at the new Court-House was receiving $3,500, and had to pay out $1,900 of the amount for his help.

### THE HONEST GRANGER.

Monday evening some persons in the Town of Barrington entered the Town-Hall and smashed the ballot-box used at the late election. It is supposed that the purpose of entering the hall was to fix things for the person who is contesting Commissioner Senne's seat in the board, and finding that the box did not contain the ballots, the marauders proceeded to demolish it, which they did most effectually. The parties to the affair are known, and yesterday the facts and names were presented to the County-Attorney with a view to prosecuting them. His advice was to swear out a warrant against them for malicious mischief, and this course will probably be adopted. The proposed contest could be brought to an end, it is thought, if Mr. Senne would open his pocketbook, but, knowing that he was honestly elected and having no fears of the result of a recount of the votes, he does not propose to submit to being blackmailed.

### A WAYFARERS' LODGE.

The Committee on Public Charities audited sundry bills yesterday and listened further to Messrs. Galvin and Ela, who are interested in establishing a Wayfarers' Lodge in this city similar to the one which has been in operation in Boston for some years. The arguments in favor of the enterprise were gone over, and it was announced that the church at the corner of Washington boulevard and Green street could be obtained for the purpose, but the committee appeared opposed to doing anything. All that was asked was a small appropriation from the County Agent's fund to fit up the lodge, the promise being that it would not only be self-sustaining, but a relief to the county and city, but the committee looked on the movement as calculated to interfere with the present "system of public charities," which enables everybody to become a pauper who wants to, and substantially set down upon it. They agreed, however, to report the proposition to the board tomorrow without recommendation, and to allow the gentlemen interested to repeat their arguments. The movement appears to be a good one, and has for its aim the propagation of industry, rather than pauperism. In other words, its friends propose to establish a place where wayfarers can go and get something to eat and a bed to sleep simply by paying for the same with their labor, and since the lodge is a success in Boston there is no good reason why it should not be here. Further than this, the representations were that the establishment of such a place would be an economical measure, and that every cent appropriated for it would save dollars in the expenditures of the County Agent's office. It is a movement, therefore, that would seem to demand the most earnest consideration of the Commissioners, especially since its aim is to reduce pauperism, and afford professional paupers an opportunity to earn what they eat.

## SENATOR CONDEE.

### HIS VIEWS ON THE NEXT SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A reporter yesterday had a brief interview with Senator Condee on State politics and the organization of the Legislature for the coming session. In answer to questions he said that Senator Campbell was the most favorably mentioned for the Presidency of the Senate, but he did not care to discuss the possible effects of the election of Representative Collins to the Speakership. On the question of the United States Senatorship he believed that Gov. Cullom's chances were the brightest, Oglesby came second, and Raum was a good third. Still it was just possible that neither of the gentlemen named would go to Washington as David Davis' successor, for the reason that the younger men of the party were anxious to see an entirely new man—a dark horse. The young men brought to the front so far for the important office are Judge Payson, of Pontiac, Livingston County; Senator George Hunt, of Edgar County; and Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton. The question was becoming more and more involved every day. He did not think that any action would be taken on the saloon-license question, as the liquor laws were now about as perfect as they could be. The trouble was not in the law itself, but in the enforcement of the law. He did not believe that Chicago could be legally divided into ten Commissioner districts, and he doubted the right of the Legislature to subdivide the county at all, as the Constitution contemplated but one district of fifteen members, ten from the city and five from the county. Last session Senator Campbell introduced a bill to make Cook County all one district. The bill passed the Senate and reached a third reading in the House, and then was lost in the shuffle.

"The next session promises to be long and tedious on account of the peculiar division of the House. The Republicans have a majority of eleven in the Senate, and everything will go along smoothly enough there; but in the House we have only one majority. The policy of the Democrats will be to obstruct business, and no matter what the Republicans do to facilitate it it will be almost impossible to pass any bills of a political character through the House. When such bills are pending it will be next to impossible to get a quorum present."

He did not believe there would be any attempt to make a revision of the criminal code, but important amendments would be made to cure existing defects.

## THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

### NO CHANGE IN THE STATUS OF THINGS.

The telegraphic war at East St. Louis between the Western Union and Board of Trade Telegraph Companies continues. Superintendent Flynn, of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, reached the scene of the collision yesterday, and it is stated that another attempt will be made to carry the Board of Trade wires into St. Louis on the Baltimore & Ohio poles.

The official statement for the Western Union folks which was published in The Tribune of yesterday was prepared by R. C. Clowry, of this city, General Superintendent of the Central Division. On yesterday afternoon, when a reporter from The Tribune called on Mr. Clowry, that official said:

"I find that statement which you published from us did not include some points which I intended to embrace. I should have said that the Board of Trade Telegraph Company applied to the court at Belleville, which is the county-seat of St. Clair County, to condemn the right of way on the Belt Road, and this in the face of our existing contract with that organization. The railroad is defendant in that suit, and the case is still pending. Meantime the Board of Trade Company sought to

### FORCIBLY AND UNLAWFULLY

put up lines on that right of way without waiting for the decision of the court. They employed a force of men to make the connection last Sunday. They supposed the railroad and the Western Union people would not be on the alert. They were doomed to disappointment, as you know. We had a force there and we prevented the connection. We shall not permit them to put up lines until the court decides in their favor. Our position in this controversy is misrepresented so grossly that we wish the public and our patrons to understand the merits of the case. We have a contract with the Belt Road, and at this time that road is making an effort to carry out its part of that contract. Aside from that, however, the Belt Road wants no more poles erected on its line. All talk of 'persecution' in this connection is made for a purpose. In August last they built their line up to Brooklyn. There it has remained ever since, when they might have just as well gone into St. Louis by a cable, or crossed the river at some other point and gone down on the St. Louis side."

"How do you account for the delay?"

"Well, I should say it does not indicate good management. But their general idea is to prejudice the merchants against us."

"When do you expect a legal determination of the case?"

"It comes up some time next month. The public should remember that the Board of Trade of Chicago and the Board of Trade Telegraph Company are separate enterprises. The telegraph company is organized to make money. They have a perfect right to make as much money as they properly can, but when they talk of 'lack of telegraphic facilities between Chicago and St. Louis' they become targets for ridicule. There are now in existence three competing telegraph companies between these points—the Western Union, the Mutual Union, and the Baltimore & Ohio—all working direct wires, and affording first-class facilities. The distance is 285 miles. The tariff is exceptionally low, being but 25 cents for ten words, full day rate. The companies in existence seem to be doing the work satisfactorily, for I have heard of no complaint whatever except from the gentlemen of the Board of Trade Telegraph Company."

"There is nothing new at our end of the line," said General-Solicitor Story, speaking for the Board of Trade Telegraph Company, "but the end is not yet."

## CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

### GROSS ERRORS IN THE FIRST WARD—BRADWELL GAINS EIGHTY-ONE VOTES—WENDEL GAINS IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

In the Bradwell-McNally contest the recount in the First Ward was completed yesterday, which shows a gain of 81 votes for the contestant. The majority against him on the start was 49½ votes, so it will be seen that his gains in this ward alone elect him by 32 majority over his competitor. This will be increased, of course, when the errors discovered are corrected, such as the throwing out of duplicate ballots, correcting the poll-books, etc., which the Legislature alone can do.

In the recount of the Fifth Precinct a horrible condition of affairs was found to exist, showing inexcusable ignorance on the part of the judges of election, to say the least. Forty ballots were found bearing duplicate numbers; six were found bearing numbers in excess of the names and numbers on the poll-list; one was found as having been voted from Mike McDonald's place, which is out of the precinct; and seven were found bearing numbers corresponding with numbers on the poll-list where there was no evidence that any one had voted them where the name was blank. Then again it was found that some of the legislative candidates had received four and a half votes, and had been credited with three, whereas the most that any one could receive is three. In fact, there was nothing but irregularities, and a more complete bungle was never seen. It will take days, if not weeks, to straighten matters out.

The following table gives both the "official" and "recount" figures, counting the "duplicates," and allowing all the errors alluded to:

FIRST WARD.

| | OFFICIAL. | | | | RECOUNT. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRECINCTS. | Bradwell.... | McNally.... | Thomas.... | Abrahams.... | Bradwell.... | McNally.... | Thomas.... | Abrahams.... |
| 1..... | 166½ | 207½ | 165 | 318 | 160½ | 211½ | 163½ | 316½ |
| 2..... | 167 | 617 | 122 | 470½ | 177 | 612 | 135 | 486 |
| 3..... | 238 | 261 | 168 | 127½ | 319½ | 313½ | 220½ | 156 |
| 4..... | 203½ | 1266 | 155½ | 139½ | 255½ | 1220½ | 174 | 147½ |
| 5..... | 451 | 929 | 538 | 662 | 372½ | 890½ | 481½ | 659½ |
| | 1216 | 3280½ | 1148½ | 1717½ | 1265 | 3248 | 1174½ | 1765½ |

It is quite clear, it will be seen, that Judge Bradwell has been elected, and a strange feature about the whole affair is that McNally, his opponent, cannot be found. His place of business is at No. 322½ South Clark street, and though an officer has called there time and again, and at all hours of day and night, to serve the necessary papers in the contest, he has been unable to see him or learn anything of his whereabouts. He is supposed to be hiding in the attempt to dodge service, but the papers have been left at his house, which constitutes a legal service in such cases when the individual cannot be served in person. The recount of the Second Ward will be commenced tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

In the Donnelly-Wendel contest the Third and Fourth Precincts of the Fourteenth Ward were counted. Very few mistakes were discovered, and the most of the gains were in Mr. Wendel's favor, increasing rather than decreasing his majority. It is thought that the contest will be abandoned tomorrow.

## CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

### THE PECULIAR COMPLAINT AGAINST MR. BUTLER, OF PARK RIDGE.

The hearing of the alleged larceny case against Leander H. Butler was resumed yesterday before Justice Meech. This case, which has been pending for several weeks, has already received two or three notices in The Tribune.

Mr. Butler is a well-known citizen of Park Ridge, where he resides with his family, and is, and was, in the employ of Mr. Brookman as a traveling man for the sale of seeds. The warrant on which Mr. Butler was arrested was sworn out by his cousin, Mrs. Kate D. Pike, a widow, whose home is also at Park Ridge. Sept. 26 Mrs. Pike's satchel-purse was stolen from the mantel-piece in her sitting-room—sneaked out of the room by some thief. The purse contained some money, three diamond rings, a gold watch and chain, a diamond pin, a gold bracelet, and a certificate of deposit for a large sum of money—all worth about $3,500. The thief left no clew behind, and no one was openly accused of the theft until after Capt. Turtle's detectives had worked some time on the case. Then a warrant was sworn out charging Mr. Butler with the larceny, and he was arrested Oct. 18 and placed under heavy bail.

Shortly after the purse was stolen the certificate of deposit and other private papers it contained were returned to Mrs. Pike through the mail, the thief being evidently afraid to fool with these tell-tale documents, but the other valuables were never recovered. It is alleged by the prosecution that the direction on the envelope which contained the papers returned to Mrs. Pike was in the handwriting of Mr. Butler, and the fact that he called at Mrs. Pike's house, where he was a frequent visitor, on the day of the theft is also alleged to be a circumstance against him. An expert yesterday gave it as his opinion that the direction on the envelope in question was in the disguised handwriting of Mr. Butler. The latter denied all knowledge of the larceny, and swore he did not see the envelope or the papers they contained. He said he and Mrs. Pike had been on very friendly terms, and that the lady had asked him to desert his family and go West with her. He thought she was prosecuting him through spite and manufacturing evidence against him.

The hearing will be resumed next Tuesday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

## DAKOTA TERRITORY.

### REMOVING THE OBSTACLES TO ITS ADMISSION INTO THE UNION.

Gov. N. G. Ordway, of Dakota, is at the Palmer. He was seen last evening by a Tribune reporter and asked what his mission was East. The Governor said: "I have been three years and a half in the Territory, and everything good that has been said regarding that country is only the truth. In the time that I have been there I have visited every nook and corner of it, and I have become pretty well acquainted with its resources. Every man who has properly cultivated land in Dakota has made money. It is a land of the fairest promise and unlimited resources. The Territory has had one drawback, which has kept it from being admitted into the Union, although it has all the requisites which entitle it to the dignity of a State. This drawback is the debt of Yankton County, which has been repudiated, and amounts to about $300,000, principal and interest. This debt was created and validated by Congress for the purpose of having the Southern Dakota Railroad built from Sioux City to Yankton, along the Sioux River bottoms. It was not the location for a railroad at all, and it has rather been a drawback than an advantage to the Territory, because the floods wash it away now and then at several places. Our own courts decided that the debt was invalid, but the United States Supreme Court, a somewhat higher authority, has decided that the debt was valid and that it must be paid. Yankton County is wealthy enough and able to pay it, and it has decided that it will, and at a recent meeting in Yankton a memorial to Congress was adopted and a committee appointed to go to Washington, comprising our best representative citizens, of which I was selected Chairman. This memorial asks Congress to pass an act to allow us to issue $300,000 in bonds, bearing 4½ per cent interest per annum. We ask nothing of the Government, but we are willing to take a few idle sections of Government land in the Territory to help pay off the debt. If we get the bill passed all the obstacles to the Territory being admitted as a State will be removed."

## SUBURBAN.

### LAKE.

At a late hour Monday night two thugs entered the saloon of John Nugent, on Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue, and after being refused drink assaulted Nugent, cutting an ugly gash in his forehead. Nugent's sister swore out a warrant for the men's arrest, and Detective Finn was detailed to hunt them up.

Since the hog-thieves were given such a close shave they have let up on stealing swine and have devoted their energies to more lucrative business. At a late hour Monday night a gang of these marauders entered the pens of the Anglo-American Packing and Provision Company and drove off five valuable steers. No clew to the perpetrators.

John Nugent, who resides at the corner of Dearborn and Forty-sixth streets, while crossing the Wabash tracks at Root street yesterday morning at an early hour was met by four footpads, who knocked him down, cutting a deep gash in his head. They then rifled his pockets, and, finding nothing, kicked him brutally. He knows his assailants, and warrants will be issued for their arrest.

Bill Simpson, Mrs. Bill Simpson, and David Dobson were arraigned before 'Squire Houtaling yesterday afternoon to answer to the charge of conspiracy preferred by George Vollenberg, the piano-tuner, who is out $275 owing to his acquaintance with the above-named trio. The reputation of the gang is well known. Mrs. Simpson, the "invalid," appeared in court comfortably attired in a thirty-six-inch sealskin. Her story was of short duration. The usual "illness" took place, and the Judge excused her, much against the wishes of the audience. Bill took the matter in a philosophical light, apparently. Dobson was nervous, for it was he who did the steering, and of course he expected a dose. Vollenberg, whose acquaintance with the English language is meagre, recited the manner in which he became acquainted with the horsemen, and how he buckled on to Beeswax. He met Dobson, who sells "potatoes," and who told him he had a nice horse. Flattery was brought into play, and, as is usual, achieved the desired success. Mrs. Simpson paid considerable attention in showing to Vollenberg the beautiful home the horse would have if her husband would buy it. The piano-man purchased the horse, buggy, and harness, giving in return a check for $250, payable in thirty days. Dobson represented Bill to be a wealthy man, and the only reason for so doing was that he lived on Michigan avenue. After the trade was consummated Dobson took Vollenberg aside and "touched" him for $10. Vollenberg gave him $8. Wishing to find out if Simpson was a wealthy man Vollenberg entered a drug-store and inquired. He was almost paralyzed when he found that he was the victim of a conspiracy, and with a throbbing heart he went back to Simpson and requested him to take back the horse and give him his note. Bill declined peremptorily, and with Dobson, who rebuked Vollenberg for talking in such a harsh tone to so nice a gentleman, walked away. After the case was argued for over an hour it was found that Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Simpson had nothing to do in the matter, and were discharged. It was proved, however, that Dobson was guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses, and he was rearrested before he left the court-room. A bond was given, and his case was set for next week. This is Simpson's fiftieth time of getting out of the clutches of the law through a mere technicality.

### JEFFERSON.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is just completing the laying down of an extra track from the city to Montrose. It is given out that the telegraph-station heretofore maintained at Grayland will be moved to this place and the general business transacted thereat as the terminus of the double track.

The citizens of Irving Park are being agitated concerning the financial condition of their school district, which remains still under a large bonded debt, incurred years ago in the construction of their school building. A meeting of taxpayers has been called for general consultation as to means of providing relief.

Humboldt Park and vicinity are now assured of the speedy completion of an improvement long sought for—viz: The cindering and graveling of their favorit street—California avenue. The money for the work—about $5,000—has all been collected under the assessment and is in the hands of the Village Treasurer, and the work will proceed.

### HYDE PARK.

Burglars entered the barns of the Rev. Mr. Chapin and Thomas Garrigan, Hyde Park, at an early hour Wednesday morning, and got away with a valuable single harness at each place.

## SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

### Report of His Summer Trip—Ceding the Crow Reservation—Speculators in the Yellowstone Park.

Gen. Sheridan has just completed the official report of his tour of exploration through Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana, in August and September. The principal points of the trip were given in The Tribune at the time of the return of the party. The report covers a detailed diary of the entire trip. On the subject of the Crow Reservation, and its relation to the settlers along the Northern Pacific Railroad, the General speaks as follows:

On August 31, at 6:15 a. m., continued our march down the prolongation of the beautiful valley through which we marched yesterday. It opened out to the width of about eight miles, as we approached the Yellowstone River, which we crossed, by a very good ford, just about the mouth of Clark's Fork. We then continued down the north bank of the Yellowstone River, to Billings' Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, arriving there about 1 o'clock p. m. The bottom lands of Clark's Fork, passed over this day, were especially noted for fine grasses and good agricultural soil. At one point I saw one or two good fields of wheat, with fine vegetables at the same place. These were the only signs of cultivation in this valuable valley; they belonged to a white man who had married a Crow Indian woman. The Crow Reservation begins near the 110th meridian and extends eastward along the south side of the Yellowstone nearly to the mouth of the Rosebud, embracing the Valleys of Clark's Fork, Pryor's River, and those of the Big and Little Horn Rivers. These are all valleys with good agricultural soil and abundant grasses. Irrigation is necessary for the best cultivation. The formation of the valleys and the large rivers running through them render irrigation easily attainable if desired. The high, rolling country separating these valleys is covered with bunch and gama grasses. The section and reservation mentioned, is subjected to what is known in that country as the chinook-winds. They are soft, warm winds which melt the snow quickly, giving a warmer temperature and good grazing in the winter. In this Crow Reservation there are 6,000,000 acres of valuable land, on which nothing is now grown. It is used by the Crows only to gather a few berries and for grazing their small amount of stock. The Crow Nation numbers 3,470 souls. They cannot keep this body of good land much longer for such purposes, and I would recommend that the Government give eighty acres to the head of each family, buy the balance from the Indians, paying them say, 50 cents per acre, if thought proper, then purchase Government bonds with this money and each year use for their support, through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and their agent, the interest upon the bonds without touching the principal. This interest would be very much more than is now appropriated yearly, and the Indians, by these means, would have a perpetual fund, the principal of which should never be touched, except by acts of Congress. In fact, if all Indians and their reservations were treated in this way, a better system of government for the Indians could be obtained. It would also be a good bargain for the Government, as the purchased land could be sold to actual settlers for an advance, and be occupied by people paying taxes, to say nothing of the opening up of the country. The Indian would be satisfied, as he would then receive a fair compensation to him for what we acknowledge belongs to him. No appropriation would then have to be made by Congress each year for the Indians, there would be less chance to squander what would be justly due them from the interest on their bonds, and from the principal in bonds held by the Government they would have the security of never coming to want.

The geysers in the National Park presented nearly the same conditions as in the previous year, but there seemed to be greater action on the part of some of them, Old Faithful, the Beehive, and the Grand showing a marked increase in their efforts. The Sheridan has been very violent, wearing out the crater until the diameter has enlarged from seventy feet to about 125 feet. Quite a large section of the crater next to the Fire Hole River has been torn out, and at each eruption an immense volume of water is emptied into that river. The bed of the river contains many large blocks of stone, thrown out by the violent action which has taken place.

### THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

On arriving at the railroad I regretted to learn that the National Park had been rented out to private parties. The place is worthy of being a National Park, the geyser phenomena and the Yellowstone Cañon having no parallel in any nation. The improvements in the park should be National, the control of it in the hands of an officer of the Government, and small appropriations be made and expended each year, for the improvement of roads and trails. It has been now placed in the hands of private parties for money-making purposes, from which claims and conditions will arise that may be hard for the Government and the courts to shake off. The game in the park is being killed off rapidly, especially in the winter. I have been credibly informed that, since its discovery, as many as 4,000 elk were killed by skin hunters in one winter, and that even last winter in and around the edges of the park there were as many as 2,000 of these grand animals killed, to say nothing of the mountain sheep, antelope, deer, and other game slaughtered in great numbers. I would like to see the Government extend this park to the east as far as a north and south line through Cedar Mountain. This would be due east about forty miles, at the same time placing the southern boundary of the park at the 44th parallel of latitude, which would be due south ten miles. This would increase the area of the park by 3,344 square miles, and would make a preserve for the large game of the West, now so rapidly decreasing. This extension would not be taking anything away from the people, as the territory thus annexed to the park can never be settled upon.

## A HEAVY ROBBERY.

### A Wealthy Farmer's House Near Cleveland Entered by Burglars and Robbed of Money, Jewelry, and Promissory Notes of the Value of $21,000.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Cleveland, O., Nov. 29.—Through the efforts of the local detectives a burglary which occurred in Rockport, a suburban village of Cleveland, on Saturday last has been kept secret until today. On that night the house of Israel D. Wagar, a wealthy farmer, was entered by burglars and money, jewelry, and promissory notes of the value of nearly $21,000 carried away while the inmates slept. The gang also attempted to enter other houses in the vicinity, at one of which, that of Capt. E. Day, one of them narrowly escaped being shot. The Captain discovered him prying on the window and fired at his breast, but the bullet struck a small nail in the sash, split and scattered. The fellow escaped. No clew to the robbers or property. A large part of the plunder is in non-negotiable promissory notes, which are valueless unless the well-known name of Wagar is forged as an indorsement. The detectives told Wagar that if he gave the local journals any information the chance of getting back his property would vanish. Their action was caused by the criticism they have been subjected to for several asinine moves a short time ago.

## THE CINCINNATI LOBBYIST.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 29.—The case of J. D. Watson, the Cincinnati lobbyist, was given to the jury this afternoon about half-past 4, and after a consultation of over six hours disagreed, standing eight for conviction to four for acquittal. It is hardly probable that the case will be tried again this term of court.

**Flies and Bugs.**

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15 cents.

We are thankful that we have such a beautiful line of rich neckwear, gloves, handkerchiefs, ties, and dressing-gowns, house-coats and smoking-coats for holiday gifts. Wilde, maker and retailer of good clothing, corner State and Madison streets.

Perfectly safe. An experienced physician examines each case. Skill, care, elegance, and comfort. Drs. McChesney. $8 best set. Finest filling. No fancy prices. Randolph and Clark.

Be sure and see the colored rattan goods the Wakefield is introducing at 280 Wabash.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were issued yesterday:

| Name and residence. | Age. |
|---|---|
| Hugh S. Haren, Chicago | 20 |
| Allie Hale, Chicago | 19 |
| Bernhard Baumann, Chicago | 22 |
| Rosalie Berngen, Chicago | 21 |
| Charles Hoffman, Clinton, Ia. | 22 |
| Carrie F. Hibbard, Chicago | 19 |
| Frank Goebel, Chicago | 24 |
| Emilia Spoerl, Chicago | 25 |
| Rasmus Hanson, Chicago | 26 |
| Christiana Rasmussen, Chicago | 21 |
| Louis W. Thompson, Chicago | 24 |
| Emilia Nepf, Chicago | 20 |
| Bernhard Ervert, Chicago | 22 |
| Lena Grapenthin, Chicago | 19 |
| John Harmon, Chicago | 29 |
| Maria Haughey, Chicago | 26 |
| August Hirsch, Leavenworth, Kas. | 77 |
| Henrietta Wellemeyer, Milwaukee, Wis. | 56 |
| Cornelius Hagerty, Manitowoc, Wis. | 27 |
| Nellie Egan, Manitowoc, Wis. | 20 |
| Rudolph H. H. Blom, Downer's Grove | 28 |
| Jane M. Pierce, Hanover | 20 |
| Patrick R. McDonough, Chicago | 26 |
| Maggie Barrett, Chicago | 30 |
| Johan Schmeckpiper, Homewood | 30 |
| Catherina Cordes, Homewood | 26 |
| Fred G. Koller, Chicago | 22 |
| Hattie B. Easterbrook, Chicago | 20 |
| Albert P. Tanner, Topeka, Kas. | 23 |
| Margaret H. Speirs, Chicago | 22 |
| John O'Connor, Chicago | 27 |
| Fannie James, Chicago | 22 |
| Henry Felton, Washington Heights | 23 |
| Rose Bauman, Akron, O. | 20 |
| John Elfline, Kensington | 22 |
| Sophia Burmeister, Kensington | 18 |
| Mathew Gross, Chicago | 30 |
| Mary Saxler, Chicago | 20 |
| Robert M. Cannon, St. Paul, Minn. | 46 |
| Ella F. McCartney, Chicago | 37 |
| Byron Fown, Fond du Lac, Wis. | 57 |
| Minerva N. Trall, Evanston, Ill. | 35 |
| George B. Pierce, Chicago | 24 |
| Carrie E. Clarke, Chicago | 24 |
| De Witt C. Kelley, Chicago | 31 |
| Mary Sloan, Chicago | 31 |
| Henry J. Sweet, Chicago | 22 |
| Harriet L. Buck, Chicago | 21 |
| Thomas Ryan, Chicago | 49 |
| Esther Gleonnan, Chicago | 40 |
| Louis Johnson, Chicago | 21 |
| Sarah Lebrun, Chicago | 18 |
| John Boese, Elmhurst, Ill. | 23 |
| Minnie Butendorf, Beecher, Ill. | 18 |
| John F. Higgins, Chicago | 23 |
| Kittie A. Fleming, Chicago | 24 |
| Rasmus A. Scheveland, Chicago | 26 |
| Dorothe Olsen, Chicago | 31 |
| William C. Garvey, Chicago | 24 |
| Minnie Keefe, Chicago | 25 |
| Alfred Lindell, Chicago | 28 |
| Christian Ellison, Chicago | 22 |
| Philip Welsh, Chicago | 24 |
| Annie E. Shannon, Chicago | 22 |
| Jeremiah H. Hurley, Chicago | 25 |
| Mary E. Hannaway, Chicago | 22 |
| Edward Batthof, Chicago | 23 |
| Nettie V. Moore, Chicago | 19 |
| Farany Freewaldt, Chicago | 24 |
| Ida Berg, Chicago | 20 |
| Sidney G. Sellick, Chicago | 27 |
| Carrie A. Burch, Chicago | 27 |
| John B. Nycum, Chicago | 28 |
| Mamie E. Payson, Chicago | 24 |
| Charles Duivel, Niles | 21 |
| Mary Wedell, Niles | 24 |
| William Wuertgler, Chicago | 23 |
| Lena Stammler, Chicago | 20 |
| Erskin Hart, Chicago | 26 |
| Sophia Gerber, Chicago | 21 |
| William McGuire, Lemont | 24 |
| Katie Bonfield, Chicago | 24 |
| John Kavanah, Montreal | 27 |
| Ellen Tracey, Chicago | 26 |
| Rugeby D. Seymour, Chicago | 24 |
| Anna B. Mayberry, Chicago | 21 |
| John Reimer, Chicago | 23 |
| Louise Samm, Chicago | 21 |
| Baltious H. Sullivan, Plankinton, Dak. | 23 |
| Mary H. Comerford, Chamberlain, Dak. | 23 |
| Franz G. Fleck, Chicago | 23 |
| Annie Schubert, Chicago | 20 |
| James Lee, Chicago | 28 |
| Barbara Kinger, Chicago | 23 |
| Andrew O. Shillestad, Chicago | 26 |
| Saspie S. Risberg, Chicago | 18 |
| Fritz Witt, Chicago | 24 |
| Bortha Niemans, Chicago | 21 |
| Nels Nelson, Chicago | 24 |
| Adolphina Olson, Chicago | 24 |
| Francis T. Colby, Chicago | 21 |
| Rose L. Sullivan, Chicago | 23 |
| Siba Van Dyke, Chicago | 28 |
| Ellen H. Brusch, Lawndale | 25 |
| Fritz Grimm, Lake | 40 |
| Wilhelmina Herzog, Lake | 30 |
| Otto H. H. Sigmund, Chicago | 30 |
| Amelia Wallendorf, Chicago | 23 |
| Louis Hansen, Chicago | 24 |
| Carrie Paulson, Chicago | 25 |
| Eddy Carney, Chicago | 24 |
| Maggie Lee, Chicago | 22 |
| Sivert Davidson, Chicago | 28 |
| Selina Svenson, Chicago | 31 |
| Carl Schuster, Chicago | 25 |
| Erastine P. A. Geruke, Chicago | 21 |
| Edward A. Reed, Cheyenne, Wyo. | 29 |
| Milly G. Anders, Chicago | 23 |
| David V. Adams, Chicago | 35 |
| Delia A. Ford, Chicago | 33 |
| John D. Martin, Chicago | 26 |
| Nellie Grudy, Chicago | 20 |

## MARRIAGES.

SWEET—BUCK—Nov. 29, Harry Sweet Jr. and Miss Harriet Buck, at Cathedral, by the Rev. Cannon Knowles. No cards.

SEYMOUR—MAYBERRY—At 3976 Lyman-st., by the Rev. J. H. Alling, Nov. 29, Rugeley D. Seymour, of New Orleans, and Anna Belle Mayberry, of Harrisburg, Pa.

## DEATHS.

McCOMB—At her residence, 242½ South Sangamon-st., Nov. 25, Melissa, wife of W. T. McComb, after a brief illness. Mrs. McComb was the daughter of Mr. W. E. Henry, of Joliet.

The remains were interred in Oakland Cemetery, Monday afternoon.

WARING—Of inflammatory rheumatism, Nov. 25, at Archibald, Fulton County, O., William L. Waring, relative of R. C. Waring, of this city.

St. Louis papers please copy.

CHATTERTON—Nov. 27, of paralysis, Leonard Chatterton, in his 71st year.

CARRIGAN—Mary Carrigan, widow of the late Owen Carrigan, at Joliet, Nov. 26, aged 64 years.

## DEATHS.

O'MALLEY—At Lake View, Nov. 28, at [illegible] William O'Malley, at his late residence, the [illegible] House, corner of Clark and School-sts., formerly of 81 East Chicago-av.

Funeral Friday morning at 9 o'clock to St. Vincent's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

PIERCE—Nov. 29, at 3 o'clock p. m., Harry Ward, only child of S. Dermott and Eva H. Pierce, aged 3 years 9 months and 28 days.

Funeral services at 185 East Washington-st. Friday, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock a. m.

STEWART—Nov. 29, at 5 o'clock p. m., Hugh Stewart, beloved husband of Jennie Stewart, at No. 81 Judd-st.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FELSENTHAL—Wednesday, Nov. 29, Mrs. [illegible] Felsenthal, at the residence of her son, Herman Felsenthal, 343 Langley-av., at the age of 79 years.

Funeral from the house on Friday, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Northwestern Depot, thence by train to Rosehill.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COL. G. R. CLARKE WILL LEAD THE noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room today.

THE W. C. T. U. WOULD BE GRATEFUL for donations of money and provisions to furnish a Thanksgiving dinner to the inmates of the Rehoboth. Donations can be sent to the home, 13 Fourth-av.

THE 3 O'CLOCK GOSPEL MEETING in lower Farwell Hall, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is led today by Mr. W. S. Mather.

Alaska Seal Plush!

We call especial attention to our celebrated Alaska Seal Plush, which we had made for us last summer when in Europe. Its general appearance is equal to the finest sealskin, and we will GIVE A WRITTEN GUARANTEE that it will wear better than sealskin and that water, mud, or crushing will not harm it in the least. The color is seal brown, is 24 in. wide, and the price is $10 per yard. Every one that has seen it says it is elegant, and cannot be found elsewhere.

We have this Plush made in Dolmans, Sacks, and Surtouts, in price from $7 to $125; all made by cloak tailors.

Have just received by late steamer a case of Plush Dolmans at $50 each. A nice article for the price.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 and 139 State-st.

Fine Fittings
FOR OFFICES,

From the choicest native and foreign hardwoods, at lowest prices consistent with THE HIGHEST STANDARD. Large line of Desks, Tables, Chairs, etc., now in stock—ALL OUR OWN MAKE.

A. H. Andrews & Co.,
195 & 197 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

THE CARTER COLLECTION.

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Of this Superb Collection
OIL PAINTINGS
FRIDAY, Dec. 1st,
At 3 and 7:30 p. m.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
214 and 216 Madison-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS
FRIDAY, DEC. 1, 9:30 A. M.
One Thousand Lots Seasonable Goods to close.
No sale Thursday, the 30th inst.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

HOLIDAY TOYS.
FRIDAY, Dec. 1st, 9:30 a. m.,
We shall sell an Importers' Consignment. Perfect.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Holiday
Decorations.

Xmas Green in quantity, or made up wreathing. Full line of Florists' Supplies. Colored Grasses, Pampas Plumes, Baskets, Bouquet Papers, etc. Beautiful Baskets and Bouquets of Grasses and Everlastings, artistically arranged. Call and see or send for prices. Special prices to dealers.

Hiram Sibley & Co.,
SEEDSMEN,
200-206 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

GUNTHER'S CANDY
Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 MADISON ST.
Send $1, $2, $3 or $5 for retail box by express (charges light) of the best candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

Candy
KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.

BIRDS
KAEMPFER'S Food for MOCKING BIRDS. At his Bird Store, 127 Clark-st.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND CRAYONS
GENTILE'S XMAS PORTRAITS.
70 Monroe-st.
Branch 2119 Cottage Grove-av.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office,
99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

BIRDS
KAEMPFER'S Food for MOCKING BIRDS. At his Bird Store, 127 Clark-st.

## DEATHS.

ALLEY—At Lake View, Nov. 28, at ... m O'Malley, at his late residence, the ... corner of Clark and School-sts., formerly of Chicago-a... ral Friday morning at 9 o'clock to St. Vincent's ... n, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

... RCE—Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock p. m., Harry Ward, ... ild of S. Dermott and Eva H. Pierce, aged ... months and 28 days. ... eral services at 185 East Washington-st., Fri... Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock a. m.

... EWART—Nov. 29, at 5 o'clock p. m., Hugh ... art, beloved husband of Jennie Stewart, at No. ... ld-st. ... ice of funeral hereafter.

... LSENTHAL—Wednesday, Nov. 29, Mrs. ... nthal, at the residence of her son, ... nthal, 378 Langley-av., at the age of 76 years. ... eral from the house on Friday, Dec. 1, at ... k a. m., by carriages to Northwestern Depot, ... e by train to Rosehill.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

... OL. G. R. CLARKE WILL LEAD THE ... noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room ...

... E W. C. T. U. WOULD BE GRATE... ful for donations of money and provisions to ... h a Thanksgiving dinner to the inmates of the ... both. Donations can be sent to the home, ... h-av.

... E 3 O'CLOCK GOSPEL MEETING ... n lower Farwell Hall, under the auspices of the ... an's Christian Temperance Union, is led today ... r. W. S. Mather.

laska Seal Plush!

... e call especial attention to our cele... ted Alaska Seal Plush, which we had ... e for us last summer when in Europe. ... general appearance is equal to the ... st sealskin, and we will GIVE A ... ITTEN GUARANTEE that it will ... r better than sealskin and that water, ... , or crushing will not harm it in the ... t. The color is seal brown, is 24 in. ... , and the price is $10 per yard. Ev... one that has seen it says it is elegant, ... cannot be found elsewhere. ... e have this Plush made in Dolmans, ... ks, and Surtouts, in price from $7... 125; all made by cloak tailors. ... ave just received by late steamer on... of Plush Dolmans at $50 each. A ... article for the price.

... TCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

Fine Fittings FOR OFFICES,

From the choicest native and foreign hardwoods, at lowest prices consistent with THE HIGHEST STANDARD. Large line of Desks, Tables, Chairs, etc., now in stock—ALL OUR OWN MAKE.

A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 & 197 Wabash-av.

... y ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

... E CARTER COLLECTION.

AUCTION SALE Of this Superb Collection ... L PAINTINGS FRIDAY, Dec. 1st, At 3 and 7:30 p. m. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 214 and 216 Madison-st.

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... oliday Decorations. ... s Green in quantity, or made up wreathing. ... ne of Florists' Supplies. Colored Grasses, ... e Plumes, Baskets, Bouquet Papers, etc. ... itiful Baskets and Bouquets of Grasses and ... ortings, artistically arranged. Call and see us or ... for prices. Special prices to dealers.

... ram Sibley & Co., SEEDSMEN, ...-206 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

... UNTHER'S CANDY ... Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 MADISON ST. CHICAGO ... $1, $2, $3 or $5 for retail ... express (charges light) ... best candy in the world ... up in handsome boxes.

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... PMAN'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

... IRDS KAEMPFER'S Food for MOCKING BIRDS, At his Bird Store, 127 Clark-st.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Cash Capital, $500,000.00

Invested in Government Bonds.

Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.

DIRECTORS.

John McCaffrey, Geo. Sturges, Wm. H. Reid, John Crerar, John B. Drake, Geo. Straut, Wm. H. Mitchell, R. T. Crane, John J. Mitchell.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
JOHN B. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

Chas. Edward Gray BROKER, 96 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

INVESTMENTS In Railroad, Municipal, and other Bonds, recommended from knowledge gained by personal investigation. Write if you wish to buy or sell.

Edward L. Brewster Banker and Broker, 104 Washington-st.

Member New York Stock Exchange. Member Chicago Stock Exchange. Orders received for purchase or sale of Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin, in CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON. Special telegraphic facilities.

N. W. Harris & Co., INVESTMENT BANKERS, 176 Dearborn-st.

BONDS Government, County, City, Town, Water, and School a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, N. E. cor. Madison & Dearborn-sts., Receives accounts of Merchants and Manufacturers. Also receives and discounts Commercial Paper at the lowest market rates.
S. W. RAWSON, President. G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

Established ........................1859.

A. M. WRIGHT & CO., Commission Merchants, 26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago. RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS. GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

### HUMOR.

Class in geography—Teacher: "Name the great bays." Small boy: "Bay of Fundy, Bay of Biscay, Arabi Bey——" Teacher: "O Pashaw!"

When a woman wants to get rid of her husband for an hour, she sends him up-stairs to get something from the pocket of one of her dresses.

"How could you think of calling auntie stupid? Go to her immediately and tell her you are sorry." Freddie goes to auntie and says: "Auntie, I am sorry you are so stupid."—*Hartford Times.*

"Should a man shave up or down?" asked Augustus. "That depends," replied the barber. "When I shave you I always shave *down*." The emphasis on that last word nearly broke Augustus' heart.

Old pun in new dress: "I don't see what a man wants to lie abed in the morning for," remarked Lawyer Suitem. "Of course not," said Fogg. "It would be no recreation for one whose business it is to lie all day."—*Boston Transcript.*

A queen bee lays in the hight of the season from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs in twenty-four hours. The man who will discover how to graft a queen bee on a hen will make money enough to buy out the whole continent in six months.—*Philadelphia News.*

One of our exchanges yesterday contained an editorial entitled: "The Bright Side of Journalism." The editor, it is presumed, had just received fifty bottles of "Liver-Purifier" in pay for a column advertisement one year and fifty-two reading notices.—*Norristown Herald.*

Said the gilded youth: "What's the use of my kicking about the price my tailor sets on a suit of clothes? I used to do it; but one day, after I had argued a couple of hours with him, I suddenly thought that it was a ridiculous waste of time, as I should not pay the bill, anyhow."

A mathematical Professor had been invited by a city friend to visit him at his residence in a certain square, and had promised to do so. Meeting him some time afterward, the friend inquired of the Professor why he did not come to see him. "I did come," said the mathematician, "but there was some mistake. You told me that you lived in a square, and I found myself in a parallelogram; so I went away again."

An insurance agent applied to a woman in Austin to induce her to get her husband's life insured. "Will I be sure to get the money if he dies right off?" "Certainly, madame." "But will you give me any assurance that he will die right off?" "No, madame, we cannot do that." "Well, then, what good will it be to me to get his life insured, if he don't die? I knew there was some catch about this insurance business." —*Texas Siftings.*

### THANKSGIVING, 1882.

PRAISE GOD FROM WHOM ALL BLESSINGS FLOW.

*For The Chicago Tribune.*

High above our weak expressions
Fain our hearts Thy gifts would praise;
But Thou heedest not professions—
Though a seraph penned each phrase—
Save the word and deed agree
In a fitting harmony.

Though we lisp in broken numbers,
Yet our power to do is less;
For the flesh our soul incumbers,
Limiting its willingness;
But accept the feeble praise
Thankful hearts attempt to raise.

When we gather round the table
Furnished by Thy loving care,
May each heart be truly able
In thanksgiving meet to share:
Be Thou with us, Heavenly Guest—
Sanctify the happy *fest.*

Thousands meet in lovely homes
In the sacrifice to share;
Many a wanderer sadly roams,
Thinking of the days that were—
Days that make the present seem
Like a dreadful, horrid dream.

Pity, Lord! O bless them—lead them!
Help us to fulfill our prayer;
Teach us how to find and feed them,
That they may our gladness share—
Ever conscious all we own
We possess "in trust" alone.

Praise to Thee, O Father holy!
Benefactor ever kind!
Hear our songs, though trite and lowly,
As the index of the mind;
For thanksgiving, joy, and praise
Fill our hearts, inspire our lays.

ELMHURST, Ill. W. J. H. HOGAN.

### OUR THANKSGIVINGS.

*For The Chicago Tribune.*

Could we peer through the veil that enwraps every heart,
And gaze down unrestrained on each deep-hidden part,
O how varied would seem the thanksgivings which rise
From the temples of Earth to the Throne in the Skies!
And how different the form of each low-murmured prayer
Which the Angels of Heaven are waiting to bear,
As it falls from the lips in a tribute of love,
To be laid at the foot of the Altar above!

But how few of the number with thankfulness fired,
Ever think of the cause which first nobly inspired
The brave souls of our heroes with gratitude's ray,
And established the feast that we honor today.
Yet the prayer that we breathe none less fervent may be
'Cause the interest which prompts it is private and free;
For each heart has received its own portion of joy,
Which no public disaster can ever destroy.

Thus our private and public thanksgivings oft blend,
And our country seems merged in some dearly-loved friend,
While unbidden we grant the first place in our prayer
To the loved ones who sweetly claim precedence there.
But whatever the source whence our "Glorias" spring,
Let us fail not to yield them to Heaven's great King;
For 'tis certain the way to gain joys to the last
Is by gratitude felt for the gifts of the past.

Nov. 23, 1882. L. C. K.

"Beauty Unadorned (with pimples) Is Adorned the Most."

If you desire a fair complexion free from pimples, blotches, and eruptions take "Golden Medical Discovery."—By druggists.

# BUSINESS.

## The Local Money Market Strong, with More Activity—Exchange Steady.

## Sterling Stronger—More Steadiness in Stocks, but Closing Easy.

## The Produce Markets Very Irregular—Corn and Lard Weak on Spot, Otherwise Easy.

## Wheat Tame—Oats and Ribs for This Month Badly Wanted by Shorts.

### FINANCIAL.

The banks, the Stock Board, the Board of Trade, Call-Board, et id genus omne, will attend strictly to turkey today, and giving thanks for that and kindred mercies. There will be no business transacted today, except by those who "sit in the seat of the scornful."

The local money market was active and strong. The occurrence of a holiday today naturally sharpened the strain, and some banks intimated that the demand for loans was slightly in excess of the supply. Rates of discount on first-class time paper were strong at 7@8 per cent. Country orders for currency were very large.

The aggregate of clearings of the Chicago banks was $7,900,000, being $100,000 less than on Tuesday.

Eastern exchange was steady, with moderate sales between banks at a discount of 75@80c per $1,000.

Foreign exchange was stronger, with a liberal supply of bills. Sterling was marked up ½c, to 480½@484½ posted rates, with actual at 480@484. English documentary was 477@477½. Continental exchange was quoted in better demand, as follows: Bankers' francs, 517½@521¼; documentary bills, 526¼@527½; bankers' marks, 93½@93¾; documentary marks, 93¼@93½.

The New York stock market was weak at the outset, except on Richmond & Danville, then turned upward, with an active demand, and generally ruled strong thereafter, though closing easy.

The latest gossip in New York financial circles includes the following: The Keene brokers have been turning immense lines of stocks on recent fluctuations. The bulls in Denver say that road could easily earn 5 per cent if operated in connection with Union Pacific. The parties who are not bears on the Granger stocks are harshly talking about the attitude of the President of the Rock Island Railroad in connection with the war on rates. The business of the trunk lines has much increased by the moving of larger quantities of produce from the West at low rates since the railroad war began. It is said that Seligman is about to import gold on Panama Canal account, but the shipment is not determined on. A Washington dispatch says Folger is preparing some plan of relief for the prevention of stringency in Wall street, and his recommendation is indorsed by the President. Mr. Gowan refuses to be interviewed about the London effort to raise money; it would appear not to have been a success. One of the savings banks presented $4,600,000 at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, a sign of money stringency letting up. About 30,000 shares of Western Union have been transferred to investors' accounts during the past five weeks and 400 new names added to the stock list. Rumors of cutting on the trunk lines are still afloat. The declaration of a dividend of 6 per cent on Erie preferred surprised the street on Tuesday. It is said Garrett, with Little & Gowan, and other Directors of Jersey Central, are successfully trying to get the road out of the hands of the Receiver; the assets are said to be double the amount required to raise the debt.

Keenan's letter of yesterday says:

Western Union strengthened on the Attorney-General's decision granting Gould and Cameron right to begin action to vacate the Mutual Union charter on the ground of illegal issue of stock. It is thought pressure of public opinion against certain Northwest railroad managers is too strong to be ignored, and hostilities are expected to cease within a few days—may be Saturday. Keep, Hughitt, and Porter have gone to Chicago.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago Nat'l Bank | 112 | Cook County 7s, 1892 | 118 |
| Hide & L'r N'l Bank | 185 | Cook County 5s, 1899 | 108 |
| †Hibernian Bank. Co. | 180 | †Cook County 4½s, 1900 | 107½ |
| Merchants' Nat'l B'k | 325 | †Lincoln Park, 7s, 1895 | 108 |
| Mer. L'n & Trust Co. | 195 | †No. Chi. City Ry. 6s | 113 |
| Union Nat'l Bank | 275 | W. Div. R'y c, 5-20 6s | 105¼ |
| Union Trust Co. | 200 | West Town, 5s, 1899 | 103 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1890 | 115 | †Mut. Un. Tel. Co. 6s | 72 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1892 | 118 | Cal.&C.Can.&D.Co..co. | 33½ |
| Chicago City 7s, 1893 | 120 | †C.&C.Can.&D.Co..prf. | 84 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1894 | 122 | †Chamber of Com'rce. | 80 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1895 | 123 | Chicago City Ry. | 290 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1896 | 123½ | Chi. Gas. L. & Coke Co. | 157½ |
| Chicago City 7s, 1898 | 124½ | Inter-State Indus. Ex. | 42 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1899 | 125 | Traders Ins. Co. | 120 |
| Chicago City 3.65s, 1902 | 100 | † West Div. City Ry. | 105 |
| †Chi. City R'lway 4½s. | 99½ | | |

Sales on the Stock Board were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Nor Pac, prf | 94⅝ | 100 A T & S Fe R R | 86¾ |
| 1000 W Div Ry, c 6s | 105½ | 100 A T S Fe R R, s 10 | 86¼ |
| 1000 do | 105½ | 100 do | 86¾ |
| 1000 CM&StPRR,DD6s | 102 | 100 Nor Pac R R, s 10. | 45⅝ |
| *100 C M & St P R R,s 5 | 103⅝ | 100 do | 45⅝ |
| 100 CStP&OmaRR,s 10 | 47 | 5000 W Div Ry, co 6s. | 105¼ |
| 100 Nor Pac R R, s 10. | 46 | 5000 do | 105⅝ |
| 5000 C&NWRR,SFd 5s. | 88½ | 5000 CB&QRR,IaDiv,4s | 83 |
| 5000 list 28th inst shd rd | 98½ | 3000 do | 83 |
| 100 C M & St P R R | 103⅝ | | |

Board adjourned to Friday morning, Dec. 1.

NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange today, with amount of sales during the day:

| *Description.* | *Sales.* | *First* | *High* | *Low.* | *Last* N'v29 | *Last* N'v28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alton & T. H. | 300 | 44 | 44½ | 44 | 44 | 44½ |
| Do pfd. | 500 | 87 | | | 88½ | 86¾ |
| Am. Cable Co. | 100 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 68½ |
| B., C. R. & N. | 100 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | |
| Bos. Air Line pfd | 420 | 78½ | 78½ | 78 | 78 | |
| Canada Southern | 10,600 | 66⅝ | 68⅝ | 66⅝ | 67 | 67⅜ |
| Central Pacific | 3,910 | 87⅛ | 88 | 87 | 87⅞ | 87⅛ |
| Central Iowa | 300 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 28½ | 28½ | |
| Chicago & Alton | 100 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 132 |
| C., B. & Q. | 2,010 | *125¼ | 125¾ | 125¼ | 125¼ | 128 |
| C., C., C. & I. | 300 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | |
| C., C. & I. C. | 770 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5 | 5 | 5⅜ |
| Ches. & O. 1st pfd | 300 | 34 | 34½ | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| C. F. & Minn. | 300 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 14 |
| Col. Coal & Iron. | 1,100 | 32 | 32¼ | 32 | 32½ | 32⅛ |
| C. I. | 300 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 28½ | 28½ | |
| Den. & Rio G. | 45,900 | 45½ | 47⅜ | 45½ | 46½ | 46⅜ |
| Del. & Hudson | 1,250 | 108⅝ | 109 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 107⅛ |
| D., L. & W. | 74,600 | 125⅞ | 128¼ | 125½ | 127⅛ | 126 |
| Dubuque & S. C. | 20 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 86 |
| Erie | 22,700 | 36⅞ | 37⅝ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | 37 |
| Do pfd. | 1,100 | 85 | 85 | 84½ | 84½ | 85¼ |
| Do seconds | | 100 | 100½ | 99⅞ | 100 | 100½ |
| East Tenn. & Ga. | 2,700 | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| Do pfd. | 2,400 | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18⅞ | 18¾ |
| Ft. Worth & Den. | 1,300 | 38 | 39⅛ | 38 | 38⅞ | 38⅜ |
| Houston & Tex. | 400 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | 73 |
| I., B. & W. | 525 | 33⅝ | 34 | 33 | 33 | 34 |
| Illinois Central | 900 | 145 | 145 | 144 | 145 | 144½ |
| Jersey Central | 26,200 | 68¾ | 72 | 68½ | 71⅜ | 69¼ |
| Kansas & Texas | 15,300 | 31½ | 32½ | 31½ | 32 | 32¼ |
| L. E. & Western | 1,125 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| Lake Shore | 14,300 | 113⅝ | 114⅛ | 112⅞ | 113⅜ | 113⅜ |
| Long Island | 400 | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60 | 60 | 57½ |
| Louis. & Nash | 22,400 | 51½ | 53 | 51 | 52 | 51½ |
| Manhattan | 200 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | |
| Manhat'n Beach | 200 | 16 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | 16 |
| Mem. & Chas | 200 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 46 |
| Met. El. bonds | | 99¼ | 99½ | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Mich. Central | 6,400 | 97¼ | 99¼ | 97¼ | 98¾ | 97¾ |
| M., L. S. & W. pfd | 200 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| Minn. & St. L. | 500 | 28 | 28½ | 28 | 28 | 28¼ |
| Do pfd. | 1,000 | 65½ | 66 | 65½ | 65½ | 66½ |
| Mobile & Ohio | 300 | 19½ | 19¾ | 19½ | 19¾ | 18½ |
| Morris & Essex | 212 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | |
| Mo. Pacific | 19,700 | 102¾ | 103⅝ | 102 | 102¾ | 102½ |
| Mut. Un. Tel. | 10 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| Nash. & Chat | 1,100 | 53 | 53½ | 53 | 53½ | 51 |
| N. Y. Central | 8,225 | 129⅞ | 130⅜ | 129⅞ | 130⅛ | 130¼ |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. | 606 | 14⅛ | 14½ | 14 | 14½ | 14½ |
| Do pfd. | 606 | 30½ | 31 | 30½ | 31 | 30½ |
| Nor. & W. pfd. | 640 | 52½ | †53 | 52 | 52 | 51⅜ |
| Northern Pacific | 9,400 | 44⅞ | 46 | 44⅞ | 45⅛ | 44⅞ |
| Do pfd. | 19,650 | 94⅞ | 96 | 94⅝ | 95⅞ | 95 |
| Northwestern | 13,650 | 135¼ | 137½ | 134⅞ | 136 | 136⅝ |
| Do pfd. | 2,450 | 154 | 156⅞ | 154 | 155 | 154 |
| N. Y. & N. E. | 19 | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | |
| Ohio Central | 1,000 | 13¾ | 14⅛ | 13¾ | 14 | 14 |
| Ohio & Miss. | 1,000 | 33½ | 34¼ | 33½ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ |
| Ont. & Western | 1,285 | 26¾ | 27 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| O. Ry. & N. Co. | 200 | 153¼ | 154 | 153¼ | 154 | |
| O. Trans-Con. | 5,900 | 83½ | 85⅛ | 83⅛ | 85 | 84 |
| Pacific Mail | 1,400 | 35 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 35 |
| P. P.-C. Co. | 435 | 124½ | 125 | 124½ | 125 | 125 |
| Peoria, D. & E. | 400 | 26¼ | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26⅛ | 26 |
| Reading | 17,300 | 50⅜ | 52⅞ | 50⅜ | 52 | 51⅜ |
| Rich. & Dan. | 700 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 62 |
| Do term. | 900 | 29 | 29¾ | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Roch. & Pitts. | 3,825 | 21⅜ | 21⅞ | 21 | 21¼ | 21⅝ |
| Rock Island | 3,380 | 127⅞ | 127⅞ | 127 | 127⅞ | 128⅝ |
| R. & A. stk tr. ctf | 200 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 | |
| St. L. & S. F. pfd. | 200 | 52 | 53 | 52 | 53 | 51 |
| St. Paul | 77,150 | 102⅝ | 104⅛ | 102⅝ | 103 | 104 |
| Do pfd. | 2,775 | 119½ | 121 | 119½ | 120 | 120 |
| St. Paul & O. | 7,510 | 46⅝ | 47⅛ | 46⅝ | 46⅞ | 46⅝ |
| Do pfd. | 2,800 | 104 | 104⅝ | 104 | 104⅝ | 105 |
| St. Paul, M. & M. | 650 | 141 | 141⅛ | 141 | 141⅛ | 141 |
| St. Paul & D. pfd. | 300 | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | |
| Texas Pacific | 20,300 | 38¾ | 39⅝ | 38½ | 39¼ | 38⅛ |
| Tex.&S.L. in Tex. | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| Union Pacific | 34,680 | 103⅞ | 104⅝ | 103⅞ | 104 | 104 |
| Wabash | 7,350 | 29⅜ | 29⅝ | 27⅞ | 29¼ | 29⅝ |
| Do pfd. | 15,035 | 54 | 55 | 53 | 54⅛ | 54⅜ |
| Western Union | 57,100 | 81⅛ | 82¼ | 81⅛ | 81½ | 81⅝ |

*C., B. & Q., 125¼—Ex. dividend 2 per cent quarterly.
†Nor. & W. pfd, 52—Ex dividend 1 per cent quarterly.

No session of the board tomorrow.

STATE SECURITIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Louisiana consols | 68½ | Tenn. 6s, new | 42 |
| Missouri 6s | 112 | Virginia 6s | 35 |
| St. Joseph | 109 | Virginia 6s, consols | 61 |
| Tennessee 6s, old | 43 | Virginia 6s, dfd | 12 |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3s | 101⅝ | 4s | 119⅜ |
| 5s, extended | 101⅝ | Pacific 6s of 1895 | 129 |
| 4½s | 115¼ | | |

RAILROAD BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central Pacific firsts | 114¼ | U. P. land grants | 110¼ |
| Erie seconds | 100 | U. P. s'k'g funds | 116 |
| Lehigh & Wilkes | 102 | Tex. Pac. land grants | 57 |
| Union Pacific firsts | 115¼ | Tex. Pac. R. G. | 80¾ |

EXPRESS STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 136 | United States | 65 |
| American | 93 | Fargo | 127 |

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10000 U S 3s regd. | 102 | 5000 C St P M&O cons. | 107¾ |
| 2000 C&O 1st series A. | 104½ | 14000 N Y C & St L 1st. | 96¾ |
| 5000 CB&Q DenDiv 4s. | 85 | 63000 No Pac 1st. | 104 |
| 3000 C B & Q 5s. | 103¾ | 3000 N Y C 1st 1890. | 116⅛ |
| 5000 D & R G 1st con. | 95¾ | 11000 R & D deb. | 68⅛ |
| 9000 do | 95⅛ | 30000 do | 68¾ |
| 16000 do | 95 | 1000 R W & O Ex 5s. | 68 |
| 2000 D & H coup of 94. | 113¾ | 2000 StL&IMArkbr1st. | 107⅛ |
| 31000 E T V & G 5s. | 73½ | 5000 St L & I M 2d. | 105 |
| 5000 Intl & G N 1st. | 102 | 13000 do | 102¾ |
| 10000 K P 1st cons. | 99 | 30000 StLKC&Nre&r7s. | 105 |
| 1000 M & E 1st con. | 126½ | 1000 Tex Pac inc L G. | 57 |
| 5000 M U Tel 6s. | 67 | 3000 do | 57⅛ |
| 2000 M L S & H inc. | 79½ | 3000 Tex Pac 1st Rio. | 80 |
| 82000 N Y L E & W n2dc. | 100 | 2000 do | 80⅛ |
| 1000 do | 99¾ | 6000 U P S F. | 116⅛ |
| 50000 do | 100¼ | 5000 U P L G. | 110⅛ |
| 10000 do | 100⅛ | 2000 Wab gen mtg 6s. | 82⅛ |

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5000 U S 3s regd. | 101⅞ | 5000 NYLE&W n 2d c. | 100⅛ |
| 10000 do | 102 | 1000 Ohio Central inc. | 35 |
| 10000 B C R & N 1st. | 102½ | 1000 Ohio So 1st. | 88 |
| 5000 Col Coal 6s. | 84 | 16000 R & D deb. | 68½ |
| 5000 C & O 1st series B | 86 | 10000 St P 1st C & P W. | 106½ |
| 5000 Erie 4th mortg. | 107½ | 1000 StLKC&Nre&R7s | 105½ |
| 6000 E T V & G inc. | 40½ | 4000 St P M & M 1st. | 109½ |
| 4000 do 5s. | 73¼ | 2000 St L & S F 2d Cl B | 80¼ |
| 15000 K P 1st con. | 99 | 3000 do | 80¾ |
| 10000 L & N gen mtg 6s | 90⅛ | 8000 Tex Pac Rio | 80¼ |
| 3000 L & W B con asd. | 102 | 5000 do | 80⅛ |
| 3000 M L s & W 1st. | 98½ | 6000 Tex Pac inc L G. | 57¼ |
| 2000 M K & T 2d. | 56 | 11000 U P s f. | 116¼ |
| 10000 N Y C & St L 1st. | 96¾ | 2000 W St L & P C Div | 80¼ |
| 30000 do | 97¼ | 20000 No Pac 1st. | 104 |

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10000 U S 3s regd. | 102 | 13000 N O Pac 1st. | 84½ |
| 10000 U S 4s coup 1907. | 119¼ | 6000 do | 84⅞ |
| 10000 U S 4s regd. | 119¼ | 10000 do | 85 |
| 8000 B H & E 1st. | 47¼ | 11000 do | 85⅛ |
| 1000 Cen Iowa 1st. | 108½ | 5000 do | 85¼ |
| 3000 Can So 1st gtd. | 94½ | 10000 NYLE&W n 2d c. | 100⅛ |
| 10000 C & O cy. | 53½ | 4000 do | 100¼ |
| 20000 D & R G 1st con. | 96 | 3000 do | 100 |
| 14000 do | 95½ | 43000 N Y C & St L 1. | 97 |
| 16000 E T V & G inc. | 40 | 8000 NJC 1st con assd. | 109 |
| 10000 H & T C 1st M L. | 110 | 2000 NJC 1st of 1890. | 116¼ |
| 35000 Intl coup 6s. | 82 | 1000 No Pac 1st coup. | 104 |
| 3000 K Dis M 1st. | 101½ | 31000 StPM&M 1st DE. | 108⅛ |
| 2000 K Pac 1st cons. | 98¾ | 10000 St P & S C 1st. | 111 |
| 3000 do | 98⅞ | 1500 So Pac of Cal 1st. | 102½ |
| 5000 Met El 1st. | 99¾ | 9000 So Pac R R 1st. | 103½ |
| 3000 M U Tel 6s. | 67 | 4000 Tex Pac inc L G. | 57⅛ |
| 1000 M & St L 1st. | 119 | 5000 do | 57 |
| 13000 M L S & W inc. | 79½ | 2000 Tex Pac Rio. | 80¼ |
| 8000 M K & T 2d. | 56 | 5000 do | 80⅛ |
| 30000 M&StP1stCPWD | 91¼ | 3000 Wab gen mtg 6s. | 82 |
| 2000 M & O 2d deb. | 43½ | 10 Wells Fargo Ex. | 129½ |

BOSTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

| | *Sales.* | *First.* | *High.* | *Low.* | *Last.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First board.* | | | | | |
| Atchison | 1844 | 85⅛ | 86⅛ | 85⅛ | 86⅛ |
| Am. Bell Teleph'e. | 10 | 173 | 173 | 173 | 173 |
| Boston & Albany | 36 | 173⅛ | 173⅛ | 173⅛ | 173⅛ |
| C., B. & Q. | 460 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| L. Rock | 160 | 44 | 44½ | 44 | 44½ |
| M. H. & Ont. | 150 | 60 | 60¼ | 60 | 60¼ |
| Do preferred | 15 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| Old Colony | 2 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 |
| Rutland | 50 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| T. C. & St. L. | 1050 | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| Union Pac. R. R. | 128 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| N. Y. & N. E. | 100 | 46⅛ | 46½ | 46¼ | 46⅛ |
| Do preferred | 50 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| Ft. Scott & Gulf | 62 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| Sullivan mining | 300 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| Pewabic mining | 25 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Bonanza mining | 800 | 3¼ | 3 5-16 | 3¼ | 3 5-16 |
| Catalpa mining | 1200 | 115 | 115 | 110 | 110 |
| Osceola mining | 123 | 34 | 34½ | 34 | 34½ |
| Quincy mining | 145 | 60 | 60 | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| Central Iowa | 100 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| *Second board.* | | | | | |
| Vermont & Mass. | 20 | 130¾ | 130¾ | 130¾ | 130¾ |
| A. & Pac. blocks | 35 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| Atchison | 1364 | 86¼ | 86⅝ | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| Boston & Albany | 12 | 173⅛ | 173⅛ | 173⅛ | 173⅛ |
| Boston & Prov. | 7 | 160¼ | 160¼ | 160¼ | 160¼ |
| C., S. & Cleveland | 200 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Flint & P. M. | 130 | 17¾ | 18 | 17¾ | 18 |
| Flint & P. M. pfd. | 50 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| M. H. & Ont. | 50 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| Do preferred | 15 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| N. Y. & N. E. | 315 | 47½ | 48 | 47½ | 48 |
| Pullman | 50 | 125½ | 125¼ | 125½ | 125¼ |
| Rutland preferred | 100 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| T. C. & St. L. | 3685 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4¼ |
| U. P. R. R. | 12 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Wis. Central | 600 | 14⅛ | 15 | 14⅛ | 15 |
| Am. Bell Teleph'e. | 35 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 |
| Brunswick mining | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Catalpa mining | 200 | 110 | 110 | 100 | 110 |
| Franklin mining | 100 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| Quincy mining | 220 | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ |

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 A & P 6s inc. | 18¾ | 3000 Mex Cent, 7s. | 67¾ |
| 1000 do | 18¾ | 1000 do | 68 |
| 1000 do | 19 | 1000 T D & B 6s SEdiv | 45 |
| 2000 Eastern R R 6s. | 108¼ | 3000 Den Exten 4s. | 80¼ |
| 2000 N Y & N E 6s. | 104¼ | 7000 do | 80 |
| 500 Rutland R R 6s. | 95 | 7000 Sonora 7s. | 102½ |
| 4000 Mexican Cent 7s. | 68 | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 O & P 6s inc. | 19¾ | 17000 Mex. Cent. 7s. | 68¾ |
| 10000 do | 19½ | 1000 C B & Q 4s. | 85 |
| 1000 N Y & N E 6s. | 104¼ | 24000 Denver Ex 4s. | 80¼ |
| 5000 Mex Cent 7s. | 69 | 1000 N Y & N E 7s. | 114 |

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Exchange on New York $1.00 discount to par per $1,000; Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 479.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 29—5 p. m.—Consols, 102 1-16.

United States bonds—4½s, 115.

United States railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 150; Pennsylvania Central, 63⅞; New York Central, 134; Erie, 37⅞; do seconds, 99; Reading, 25⅞.

Amount of bullion gone in, £50,000.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Rentes, 80f, 52½c.

## MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Mining stocks dull; Consolidated Virginia fairly active, advancing from 68 to 76; Horn Silver advanced from 460 to 475; Robinson consolidated sold at 130; Chrysolite 99 and 100; Bradshaw, 45 to 48; sales for the day, 62,688 shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caribou | 1¾ | Quicksilver, pref. | 40 |
| Central Arizona | ⅜ | Silver Cliff | ¾ |
| Excelsior | 1 | Standard | 6¼ |
| Homestake | 16¼ | Sutro | ⅛ |
| Little Pittsburg | 1 | Robinson | 1 |
| Ontario | 35½ | South Pacific | 8 |
| Quicksilver | 8½ | | |

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allouez Min. Co. | 2½ | Pewabic | 9 |
| Calumet & Hecla | 250 | Quincy | 60¾ |
| Catalpa | 1 | Silver Islet | 6 |
| Franklin | 13 | Osceola | 34 |

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 29.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bechtel | 3-16 | Mexican | 4¾ |
| Belcher | ¾ | Mono | 7-16 |
| Best & Belcher | 4⅞ | Noonday | ¼ |
| Bodie | 2⅛ | Ophir | 2⅜ |
| Bullion | 11-16 | Oro | 1-16 |
| Chollar | 1⅛ | Potosi | 1¼ |
| Con. Virginia | 21-32 | Savage | 13-16 |
| Crown Point | 1¼ | Sierra Nevada | 4⅛ |
| Eureka Con. | 10⅛ | Silver King | 10⅛ |
| Exchequer | 5-16 | Union Con. | 4⅞ |
| Gould & Curry | 2 7-16 | Yellow Jacket | 1⅛ |
| Grand Prize | 3-16 | Navajo | 6¾ |
| Hale & Norcross | 1⅜ | Scorpion | 13-16 |
| Martin White | 2⅜ | | |

No board tomorrow.

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Nov. 29:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Twenty-second st, n e cor of Cynthia court, s f, 154x125 ft, dated Nov. 17 (L. and L. Ottenheimer to Mary M. Patten)........$ 2,500

Butler st, 72 ft s of Twenty-ninth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 25 (David Davis to Mary A. Bennett)........ 1,700

West Van Buren st, 75 ft w of Loomis, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 27 (H. F. Scheurmann to Louise Knust)........ 2,000

North Curtis st, n w cor of West Ohio, e f, 25½x110 ft, dated Nov. 1 (Oliver B. Grant to Bertha Foglestad)........ 3,550

Blue Island av, 95 ft s of Nineteenth st, s e f, 25 ft to Laflin, improved, dated Nov. 1 (Henrich W. Krueger to Vincenc Blecha)........ 11,000

West Van Buren st, n w cor of Lincoln, s f, 24x121 ft, dated Nov. 4 (J. N. Balestier to William J. Beebe)........ 2,400

Van Buren st, 100 ft w of Fifth av, s f, 53 5-12x86 ft, dated Nov. 29 (Albert E. Kent to Thomas P. Smith)........ 26,750

McReynolds st, 291 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 72x100 ft, dated Sept. 19 (John J. Rice to W. E. Hatterman)........ 1,150

McReynolds st, part of above, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 29 (W. E. Hatterman to Carl Meyer)........ 475

Marshfield st, bet Jackson and Van Buren, e f, 21½x125 ft, improved, dated Oct. 24 (Charles J. Davis to Jefferson Hodgkins)........ 6,000

The premises No. 3312 Rhodes av, dated Nov. 22, (Charles O. Gleason to Josephine A. Allen)........ 4,500

West Indiana st, 120 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 24x105 ft, dated Oct. 25 (H. W. Parker to A. Burma)........ 950

West Seventeenth st, 150 ft e of Laflin, n f, 25x124 ft, dated July 10 (Henry Oppenheimer to Joseph Maly)........ 750

Allport st, 192 ft n of Twenty-first, w f, 24x125¼ ft, dated Sept. 11 (J. A. Stewart to J. Polodna)........ 800

Dania av, 24 ft s of Thompson st, w f, 24x126 ft, dated Nov. 29 (Jacobson & Tallman to August Anderson)........ 1,600

Dania av, 48 ft s of Thompson st, w f, 24x126 ft, dated Nov. 29 (same party to Alfred Anderson)........ 1,600

Huron st, 80 ft e of Roberts, n f, 34½x100 ft, dated Nov. 27 (Van H. Higgins to F. B. and J. I. Wallace)........ 1,500

West Polk st, 120 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 24 (Abe R. Marriott to J. L. Campbell)........ 850

West Jackson st, e of California av, n f, 42x200 ft, improved, dated Nov. 16 (Hugh MacHatton to John T. Dale)........ 1,800

Delaware place, 64 7-10 ft w of North State st, s f, 25 7-10x117 ft, dated Nov. 11 (Edwin H. Sheldon to Roswell B. Mason)........ 5,000

Delaware place, 39 ft w of North State st, s f, 25 7-10x117 ft, dated Nov. 11 (Edwin H. Sheldon to Henry B. Mason)........ 5,000

Prairie av, 196 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 100x124 ft, dated Nov. 25 (Charles A. Lenthstrom to Annie Maclean)........ 5,250

Sedgwick st, 121 ft s of Hill, w f, undivided ½ of 24x122 ft, improved, dated Nov. 25 (P. A. Julin to A. V. Julin)........ 2,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

George st, 57 ft e of Paus, n f, 25x128 ft, dated Nov. 25 (Thomas D. Ward to James N. Ward)........$ 750

Lincoln av, 128 ft s e of Wellington, e f, 24 ft to Southport, dated Nov. 29 (J. and S. D. Jacobson to Anna C. Knans)........ 850

Lee st, 275 ft n of School, e f, 62½x125 ft, dated Nov. 28 (William Bandlion to C. M. Self)........ 1,000

Lincoln av, n w cor of Wellington, triangle of 150x176x125 ft, dated Nov. 9 (Peter Ott to Mathias Jung)........ 2,300

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Cook st, near Fifty-third, e f, 32x125 ft, dated May 6, 1881 (John Hutchinson to J. H. Robinson)........ 275

Forty-seventh st, s e cor of Western av boulevard, 20 acres (except 2½ acres and railroad right of way), dated Aug. 1 (Lyman O. Tomlinson to John W. Todd)........ 17,250

Lot F, Block 3, Kay's Addition, dated Nov. 24 (John Williams to F. Mahe)........ 750

The premises No. 35 Fortieth st, dated Nov. 28 (E. M. and H. R. Hobart to Mary C. Westgate)........ 5,500

Michigan terrace, 122 ft n of Clinton av, e f, 100x140 ft, dated Nov. 14 (M. A. and A. French to H. J. Goodrich)........ 5,500

Same property as the above, dated Nov. 25 (H. J. Goodrich to the Metropolitan Gas Company of Hyde Park)........ 3,570

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fairfield av, 313 ft n of North, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 25 (E. K. Rogers to F. Kurth)........$ 500

Johnston av, w of California, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 27 (John Johnston Jr to H. Sorensen)........ 300

Milwaukee av, 98 ft s e of California, n e f, 50x100 ft, dated Nov. 25 (Lars Johanneson to Charles A. Ekstromer)........ 2,800

Myrtle av, 25 ft s of Bremen st, e f, 25x130 ft, dated Sept. 19 (G. H. Woolley to S. A. Foss)........ 450

Armitage road, 355 ft w of Stave st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 15 (Gray and Adams to John V. Tittus)........ 500

Simons av, 138 ft n of Wabansia, e f, 24 ft to Mead st, dated Nov. 24 (S. Delamater to J. W. Davie)........ 700

Fullerton av, 97 ft e of Myrtle, s f, 48x141 ft, dated Nov. 9 (E. A. Harvey to John Indel)........ 900

Moffat st, 264 ft w of Western av, n f, 48x124½ ft, dated Sept. 19 (Alfred Haight to Otto Tuebbecke)........ 800

## COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were very much more irregular yesterday than usual. There was a corner in November oats and short ribs, and an anti-corner in lard and corn for this month, the squeeze being on the longs instead of the shorts. Outside of the trading involved in these facts the volume of trading was light, though provisions were called firm.

Provisions were active and very much unsettled. Pork fell off about 15c, was then boosted by the packers to 5c above the latest prices of Tuesday, and fell back a little as they stepped from under it. Lard was stronger on futures, closing 7½@10c higher, but weak as dishwater on November, which declined about 50c, as nobody wanted to take the risk of selling spot lard at a big premium in December, though Liverpool reported 9d advance, after reporting a decline of 15d the previous day (all of which is probably hogwash). There was not much November lard on hand, but the quantity was much in excess of the offerings. Meats were dull and steady, except that November ribs were up to $12.50, being just about $4.00 above the value of new, as based on the price of mess pork. The tone of the provision deal averaged a strong one, with a fair number of outside orders and a rather widespread belief that the packers are disposed towards higher prices for the near future. The market was firmer on the afternoon call. It was stated that most of the heavy purchases of spot lard were made by parties who wanted it to deliver on high-price contracts.

Flour was rather quiet, with an easy tone. A little buying was done by exporters, notwithstanding the rise in freights, which, however, does not take effect on property previously agreed for and delivered before the close of business on Friday. Bran and middlings were steady.

Wheat was tame and steady, but easier. The market fell off ⅜c early, and closed ¼c below the latest prices of Tuesday, except that car-lots were steady, though with little demand. The market for winter wheat was especially dull, there being no shipping inquiry perceptible, which left the spring No. 2 to be bought against contracts. There was some changing over from December into January, and little else doing in futures, though we note a light investment demand for May. The market would probably have weakened more in sympathy with corn but for the fact of light receipts, the current arrivals being so much smaller than usual as to surprise some parties in the trade. The cut in rates from the Northwest does not help out receipts of wheat.

Corn was active and very badly irregular. Spot No. 2 declined 2@2¼c, rejected 4½c, the year ⅜c, January ½c, and May ¼c, all closing near the lowest point of the session. Our receipts were large and the November demand was about over, while there was a lot of November corn pressing on the market, having been held over till the last day on the prospect of a squeeze. This fact determined the situation. The scene in the spot crowd was as wild and irregular as has ever been witnessed on the floor. At one time there was a difference of about 1c between car-lots of No. 2 and seller the month. Then the difference receded to ½c, because lost and finally the premium changed into a discount. The leading ambition was to settle up November contracts, with longs in the majority. In futures there was less doing, and the market was relatively steady, though the year weakened most on the prospect of big supplies for December. The plenty of lower grades was a sufficient reason for the sharp decline on rejected and new mixed, they being offered in much larger quantity than wanted by shippers, especially as rail rates are now rising and water freights dropping out of existence for some months. The only consolation holders had was the idea that the drop in prices will cut off receipts. Selling quotations in the country must be reduced or shippers to this city can no longer operate, and a little further decline would stimulate the cribbing of corn instead of shipping it now. The afternoon call showed a firmer tone on futures, while cash lots closed steady, but at a nominal premium of 6¼c above the price for December.

Oats were active for cash, seller the month and year, the market being almost a counterpart of that of the day before. There was an active demand for spot oats early, which was satisfied at a range of 38½@39c, car-lots selling at 38½@38¾c, and a round lot of 25,000 bu bringing the higher figure. Seller the month sold at 38@38¾c, and was offered at 38¼c near the close without buyers. The business in year delivery was heavy and the range 35⅛@35⅝c, the same as the preceding day, closing at 35⅛c bid. May was fairly active at 35⅛@35⅝c, closing at the outside figure bid. Samples were active and steady at Tuesday's prices.

Rye was quiet and steady, No. 2 spot selling at 58c. December sold in settlement at 58c, but was subsequently held ¼@½c higher. Seller the year was quotable at 58c, and January was salable at 59c. Track-stuff ranged at 54@60c.

Barley was quiet, with no transactions reported in store lots. No. 2 was quotable nominally at 80@81c, and No. 3 sold for December at 52½@53c, closing at the inside price. Samples, which were scarce, sold at about Tuesday's figures.

The situation of the grocery market remains as previously reported. There is a continued absence of activity, and the leading staples and most of the minor articles still show a want of firmness. Dry goods—excepting such lines as are suitable for the holiday trade—remain dull, and the general market is easy. Quiet markets for boots and shoes and clothing were also noted. Dried fruits, canned goods, and fish were quoted as before. Dairy products were in fair demand and firm. Coal and pig-iron were steady.

Broom-corn dealers report an active trade at our list of prices. Eggs were firm at 28@29c per doz. There was a good trade in the choice kinds of green fruits, others being dull. Hides and tallow continue slow at the recent decline. Drugs and chemicals are moving more slowly than at any time during the last year, the staple articles, however, remaining steady in price. Poultry and game were active, the demand for the former being principally confined to turkeys, which sold much higher, while chickens were hardly called for. Game was plenty, and outside of venison sold lower than the day previous. Potatoes steady and firm. Hay was quiet and steady. Seeds were unchanged, with the exception of a firmer feeling in clover-seed induced by an advance at the East.

The Board of Trade yesterday voted not to meddle with the existing corner rule (No. 27) till after the first of the year. This will give the Committee on Revision of Rules time to report, and possibly prevent the painful necessity of abolishing Rule 27 by a formal vote.

A petition was said to be in circulation yesterday for the repeal of the rule governing the rates of commissions. A great many members regard it as foolish and hurtful, as well as unfair.

The decision of the Call Board that memberships in that institution shall be held at $2,500, does not make them worth that much. They are, however, quoted higher. There was a good demand for them yesterday.

William Young, Esq., says he believes the wheat crop of the Central States this year is underestimated close on to 100,000,000 bu. He does not take the 410,000,000 blunder as his basis either.

Arrangements were made yesterday to ship about 150,000 bu of wheat from this city to France direct.

A good many people thought there would be a big lot of defaulting yesterday, but there was really little of it considering the uncertainties of the situation. A good many ribs were out at 1 o'clock, but nearly if not quite all of them were quietly settled in the afternoon by a walking up to the Captain's office. Very few lots of corn were undelivered, and our reporter only heard of one 5,000 bu lot of oats. By the by, it was stated yesterday that a few days ago one lot of 5,000 bu oats settled up 220,000 bu.

The statistician of the New York Produce Exchange gives the following as the leading estimates for 1882. It will be observed that some of these figures differ from those of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat crop, bu. | 510,000,000 |
| Corn crop, bu. | 1,580,000,000 |
| Oat crop, bu. | 480,000,000 |
| Barley crop, bu. | 45,000,000 |
| Rye crop, bu. | 20,000,000 |
| Buckwheat crop, bu. | 12,000,000 |
| Potato crop, bu. | 160,000,000 |
| Cotton crop, bales. | 6,500,000 |
| Petroleum product, brls. | 28,000,000 |
| Gold production, dollars | 36,000,000 |
| Silver production, dollars | 46,000,000 |
| Iron produced, tons | 5,000,000 |
| Coal mined, tons | 70,000,000 |
| Railroads constructed, miles | 9,170 |

Complaint having been made by dealers in flaxseed that in the purchase of that seed sellers had in several instances refused to pay the penalty on impurities contained in car-lots, as required by rule, the Committee on Flaxseed Inspection has considered the matter, and their opinion has been adopted by the Directors of the Board of Trade to the effect that in each and every car of this seed containing impurities the proportionate penalty must be deducted by the party delivering the property.

The Thanksgiving spread on South Water street was not a very liberal one so far as the show of turkeys was concerned, that time-honored bird being less unanimously represented than for several years past. As a consequence the price mounted so high that only the party with the plethoric purse could secure the plump gobbler. Chickens were very plentiful, but few appeared to want them, and while the choice turkey commanded 17c per lb a good chicken could be bought at 11c per lb. Geese were also wanted by certain nationalities, and sold from 12@13c per lb, with ducks bringing about the same price. Luck has been with the sportsman the past few days, and as a result the show of game on the street yesterday was quite large, and the condition of the receipts excellent. Prairie chickens that on Monday sold as high as $6.75@7.00 per doz, could yesterday be procured for $5.75@6.00. Mallard ducks were lying around in large piles, and sold at $1.75@2.00 per doz, $2.50 being paid for the same class of birds only two days before. Small ducks were a drug and $1.25 per doz, and snipe were to be had at the same price. For the few wild turkeys to be found on the market 17c per lb in the feathers was asked. Venison was scarce, and would you purchase a saddle the dealer blandly remarked "18 cents per pound." The first heavy "flight" of rabbits occurred yesterday, and these long-eared delicacies were sold to the average customer at $1.50@1.75 per doz. The day on the street was a busy one, notwithstanding that the morning hours were marked by alternate frowns and smiles of Nature, the frowns predominating.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

| | *Closed Tuesday.* | *Range Wednesday.* | *Closed Wednesday.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| MESS PORK—PER BRL. | | | |
| Spot | $ 17.00 | $16.80 @16.90 | $16.92½ |
| November | *16.60 | 16.82½@16.85 | 16.92½ |
| Year | 16.87½ | 16.77½@16.92½ | 16.90 |
| January | 17.02½ | 16.87½@17.10 | 17.05 |
| February | 17.12½ | 17.00 @17.22½ | 17.17½ |
| March | 17.30 | 17.12½@17.35 | 17.32½ |
| May | 17.57½ | 17.45 @17.75 | 17.70 |
| LARD—PER 100 LBS. | | | |
| Spot | $11.15 | $10.62½@11.15 | $10.60 |
| November | 11.12½ | 10.90 @11.15 | 10.60 |
| Year | 10.47½ | 10.50 @10.60 | 10.60 |
| January | 10.45 | 10.40 @10.57½ | 10.55 |
| February | 10.47½ | 10.37½@10.60 | 10.62½ |
| March | 10.52½ | 10.50 @10.67½ | 10.65 |
| May | 10.62½ | 10.60 @10.77½ | 10.75 |
| MEATS—BOXED 75 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE. | | | |
| S. ribs, part cu'd. | *$ 8.95 | $ 8.75 @ 8.85 | $ 9.00 |
| Seller November | 8.92½ | 9.00 @ 9.02½ | 9.00 |
| Do year | ....... | 11.65 @12.50 | 12.50 |
| Do January | 8.95 | 8.95 @ 9.00 | 8.95 |
| Do February | 9.02½ | 9.05 @ 9.07½ | 9.00 |
| Do May | 9.17½ | 9.00 @ 9.22½ | 9.20 |
| WHEAT. | | | |
| No. 2 red, spot | 95½ | ...@ 95¼ | 95 |
| No. 3 winter | 91 | ...@ 90½ | 90½ |
| Rejected winter | 82 | ...@ 82 | 82 |
| No. 2 spring | 94⅛ | 93⅞@ 94 | 93⅞ |
| No. 3 spring | 80 | 78 @ 79½ | 79 |
| Regular, Dec. | 94⅛ | 93⅞@ 94⅛ | 94 |
| Regular, year | 94⅛ | 93⅞@ 94 | 94 |
| January | 95⅛ | 94⅞@ 95¼ | 95 |
| Regular, May | $ 1.01 | $ 1.00⅝@ 1.01⅛ | $ 1.01 |
| CORN. | | | |
| No. 2 spot | 67½ | 64 @ 67 | 65¼ |
| High mixed | 67⅛ | 64 @ 67 | 65½ |
| Rejected | 54½ | ...@ 50 | 50 |
| November | 67⅛ | 65¼@ 67 | 65¼ |
| Year | 59¾ | 59 @ 59¼ | 59⅛ |
| January | 53¾ | 53 @ 53⅝ | 53¼ |
| May | 54½ | 54¼@ 54⅝ | 54½ |
| OATS. | | | |
| No. 2 white | 39 | ...@ 39 | 39 |
| No. 2 mixed | 37⅞ | 38 @ 39 | 38½ |
| Rejected | 32 | ...@ 32 | 32 |
| November | 38¼ | 38 @ 38¾ | 38¼ |
| December | 35¾ | 35⅛@ 35⅝ | 35⅜ |
| Year | 35¼ | 35⅛@ 35⅝ | 35⅜ |
| January | 34¾ | 34½@ 34¾ | 34⅜ |
| May | 35⅝ | 35⅛@ 35⅝ | 35⅝ |
| RYE. | | | |
| No. 2 | 58 | ...@ 58 | 58 |
| Rejected | 52 | ...@ 52 | 52 |
| November | *58 | ...@ 58 | 58 |
| December | *58¼ | ...@ 58 | *58¼ |
| Year | *58¼ | ...@ 58 | 58 |
| January | *59 | ...@ 59 | 59 |
| BARLEY. | | | |
| No. 2, spot | 82 | ...@ 81 | 81 |
| No. 3, spot | 53 | ...@ 53 | 53 |
| No. 3, December | 53⅛ | 52¾@ 53 | 52¾ |
| No. 4, spot | 40 | ...@ 40 | 40 |

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salted, shoulders, loose | $ 6.25 @ 6.30 |
| Long clears, loose | 9.00 @ 9.05 |
| Short clears, loose | 9.25 @ 9.30 |
| Green hams (15@16 lbs) | 9.00 @ 9.25 |
| Sweet pickled hams (15@16 lbs) | 9.75 @10.50 |
| Bacon, short ribs | 12.00 @12.25 |
| Bacon, short clears | 13.00 @13.25 |
| Bacon, hams | 14.75 @15.00 |
| Mess beef | 10.50 @10.75 |
| Beef hams | 17.00 @18.00 |
| Winter wheat flour, choice | 5.00 @ 5.75 |
| Winter wheat flour, good | 4.50 @ 5.00 |
| Winter wheat flour, supers | 3.00 @ 4.00 |
| Springs, good to choice | 4.50 @ 5.50 |
| Minnesota patents | 6.50 @ 7.25 |
| Rye flour | 3.62½@ 3.87 |

Rail freights were nominally steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain and 30c on provisions to New York, but no new business was done on that basis. Through rates to Liverpool were higher at 53½c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

| ARTICLES. | RECEIPTS. 1882. | RECEIPTS. 1881. | SHIPMENTS. 1882. | SHIPMENTS. 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 46,488 | 17,335 | 17,080 | 12,895 |
| Wheat, bu | 103,244 | 46,769 | 15,972 | 28,873 |
| Corn, bu | 359,394 | 213,074 | 101,896 | 98,580 |
| Oats, bu | 81,529 | 88,099 | 53,880 | 28,939 |
| Rye, bu | 11,330 | 7,203 | 7,571 | 6,789 |
| Barley, bu | 50,753 | 48,990 | 20,061 | 21,633 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 95,773 | 89,864 | 186,525 | 24,000 |
| Flaxseed, lbs | 1,769,850 | 1,083,470 | 328,110 | 649,940 |
| Broom-corn, lbs | 284,000 | 230,000 | 339,032 | 53,166 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 849,950 | 610,450 | 1,772,355 | 1,931,081 |
| Beef, tcs | | 65 | | |
| Beef, brls | | 75 | 905 | |
| Pork, brls | 1,370 | 78 | 1,174 | 1,187 |
| Lard, lbs | 208,270 | 623,270 | 841,349 | 984,023 |
| Tallow, lbs | 89,835 | 61,191 | 950 | 19,000 |
| Butter, lbs | 178,685 | 133,413 | 154,555 | 126,063 |
| Dressed hogs, No | 27 | 82 | | 675 |
| Live hogs, No | 36,816 | 50,858 | 3,280 | 2,070 |
| Cattle, No | 9,461 | 8,275 | 2,360 | 3,123 |
| Sheep, No | 4,036 | 5,387 | | 1,318 |
| Hides, lbs | 405,637 | 283,017 | 324,765 | 95,754 |
| Highwines, brls | | | 19 | |
| Wool, lbs | 111,962 | 150,851 | 92,195 | 203,395 |
| Potatoes, bu | 8,833 | 987 | 878 | 2,178 |
| Coal, tons | 19,425 | 15,868 | 2,958 | 4,662 |
| Hay, tons | 114 | | | 23 |
| Lumber, m. ft. | 7,880 | 5,458 | 2,500 | 2,544 |
| Shingles, m | 3,160 | 5,500 | 700 | 388 |
| Salt, brls | 936 | 4,844 | 4,112 | 2,894 |

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 34 cars red wheat, 21 cars other grades winter, 25 cars Nos. 1 and 2 spring, 19 cars other grades (99 wheat); 186 cars No. 2 and high-mixed corn, 384 cars other grades (570 corn); 41 cars and 4,000 bu No. 2 oats, 33 cars rejected (74 oats); 18 cars Nos. 1 and 2 rye; 29 cars No. 3 barley, 11 cars lower grades do. Total (831 cars) about 450,000 bu. Inspected out: 27,145 bu wheat, 59,415 bu corn, 724 bu oats, 1,085 bu rye, 1,159 bu barley.

The direct foreign exports from this city last week included the following: 24,691 brls flour, 2,309 brls cornmeal, 500 brls cornmeal, 25,298 bu wheat, 297,360 lbs clover seed, 147,286 lbs other seeds, 8,022 boxes cured meats, 5,716 cases canned meats, 108 brls tongues, 350 brls beef, 132,644 lbs fresh beef, 456 brls pork, 7,040 pkgs lard, 24,208 lbs butter, 1,920 lbs cheese, 242 brls oil, 435,294 lbs oil-cake.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 210,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 80,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 263,000 bu.

The following table shows the amount of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the period named:

| | *Week ending Nov. 25, 1882.* | *Week ending Nov. 18, 1882.* | *Week ending Nov. 26, 1881.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 230,000@235,000 | 140,000@145,000 | 90,000@ 95,000 |
| Wheat, qrs | 210,000@215,000 | 200,000@205,000 | 315,000@320,000 |
| Corn, qrs | 35,000@40,000 | less than 25,000 | 80,000@ 85,000 |

The number of cars of each grade of winter and spring wheat inspected into store in this city for month of November to date for three years was as follows:

| WINTER WHEAT. | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. | SPRING WHEAT. | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | 36 | | 14 | No. 1 | 29 | | 4 |
| No. 2 | 1,407 | 18 | 628 | No. 2 | 1,808 | 318 | 5,102 |
| No. 3 | 649 | 48 | 492 | No. 3 | 1,117 | 907 | 1,504 |
| Rej'ed | 314 | 59 | 133 | Rej'ted | 297 | 231 | 724 |
| No grde | 99 | 3 | 23 | No grde | 12 | 20 | 67 |
| Total | 2,505 | 128 | 1,290 | Total | 3,263 | 1,586 | 7,491 |

The total number of cars of corn inspected during the month was 6,969, against 7,906 cars same month last year; of oats 2,238 cars, against 1,329 cars for the same time last year; of rye 507 cars, against 141 cars for same time last year; of barley, 1,314 cars, against 620 cars for the same time last year.

### PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 350 brls and 1,800 sacks springs partly at $2.75@5.15; 1,500 sacks winters partly at $4.90; 200 brls and 700 sacks low grades at $2.25@3.00; 225 brls rye flour partly at $3.75. Total about 3,625 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 21 cars bran at $12.25@12.50 on track, and $12.00@13.00 free on board; 6 cars middlings at $13.00@17.00 free on board; 1 car wheat screenings at $15.00 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 6 cars No. 2 red at 95½c; 23 cars No. 3 at 90½c; 1 car rejected at 82c; 1 car by sample at 60c for no grade on track; 5 cars do at 84c for rejected; 97c for No. 1 red; and 91c for No. 3 long-berried. Total about 25,000 bu.

Call sales: 5,000 bu seller December at 93⅞c. 15,000 bu seller January at 95⅛c.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 34 cars No. 2 (part to arrive) at 93⅞@94c; 8 cars No. 3 at 78@79½c, the latter in R. I.; also 4 cars hard spring at $1.01; 6 cars by sample at 70@73c for rejected, and 83@85c for No. 3 on track; 1 car do at 85½c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 24,000 bu.

REGULAR WHEAT—On Call, 110,000 bu seller December at 94@94⅛c; 45,000 bu seller January at 95c; 25,000 bu seller February at 96c; 45,000 bu seller May at $1.00⅝@1.01.

CORN—On 'Change, 130 cars and 115,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 64@67c; 200 cars rejected and new mixed at 50c; 30 cars by sample at 45@52c for no grade, 51@54c for rejected, 51c for new mixed, 55c for new high mixed, and 57½@58c for new ears on track; 166 cars do at 47@50c for no grade, 51½@60c for rejected, 52@55c for new mixed, 55@56½c for new high mixed, 66c for No. 2 at country point, 67c for high mixed at country point, and 55c for new ears free on board, the latter delivered. Total about 400,000 bu.

Call sales: 355,000 bu seller December at 59¼@59⅜c; 100,000 bu seller the year at 59@59⅛c; 25,000 bu seller January at 53½@53⅝c; 50,000 bu seller May at 54½@54⅝c.

OATS—On 'Change, 46 cars and 45,000 bu No. 2 at 38@39c; 12 cars by sample at 30@37c for rejected mixed, 37½@38c for rejected white, 38c for No. 2, and 38@39c for No. 2 white on track; 59 cars do at 34½@37c for rejected mixed, 34@38c for rejected white, 35@38½c for No. 2 (part at country point), and 39@40½c for No. 2 white free on board. Total about 136,000 bu.

Call sales: 10,000 bu seller December at 35⅛c.

RYE—On 'Change, 9 cars No. 2 at 58c; 4 cars by sample at 57c for rejected and 58½@60c for No. 2 on track. Total about 7,500 bu.

Call sales: 5,000 bu seller January at 59c.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 8 cars by sample at 55@60c for No. 4 and 54@73c for No. 3 on track; 20 cars do at 53c for No. 5, 53@60c for No. 4, and 54@55½c for No. 3 on track; 2 cars do at 63c for No. 3 delivered. Total about 18,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 250 brls spot at $16.80; 500 brls do at $16.90; 1,000 brls seller November at $16.82½@16.85; 3,000 brls seller December at $16.77½@16.90; 10,750 brls seller the year at $16.77½@16.90; 22,250 brls seller January at $16.87½@17.10; 19,500 brls seller February at $17.00@17.22½; 27,000 brls seller March at $17.12½@17.35; 1,250 brls seller April at $17.32½@17.50; 22,750 brls seller May at $17.45@17.70; 500 brls seller June at $17.62½. Total, 109,750 brls.

Call sales: 1,250 brls seller December at $16.87½@16.92½; 500 brls seller the year at $16.90@16.92½; 1,000 brls seller January at $17.05@17.07½; 4,250 brls seller February at $17.15@17.20; 2,250 brls seller March at $17.30@17.32½; 500 brls seller April at $17.45; 17,500 brls seller May at $17.67½@17.72½.

LARD—On 'Change, 8,500 tcs spot at $10.62½@11.15, mostly at $11.00@11.15; 19,250 tcs seller November at $10.60@11.15; 6,000 tcs seller December at $10.47½@10.60; 1,000 tcs seller the year at $10.50@10.55; 12,000 tcs seller January at $10.40@10.57½; 10,500 tcs seller February at $10.37½@10.60; 12,000 tcs seller March at $10.50@10.65; 1,000 tcs seller April at $10.62½; 9,750 brls seller May at $10.60@10.75; 250 tcs seller June at $10.80. Total, 78,750 tcs.

Call sales: 500 tcs seller December at $10.60; 250 tcs seller the year at $10.60; 150 tcs seller January at $10.55; 2,750 tcs seller February at $10.62½@10.65; 1,000 tcs seller March at $10.67½; 6,250 tcs seller May at $10.75@10.77½; 500 tcs seller June at $10.82½.

MEATS—On 'Change, 100,000 lbs part cured short ribs spot at $8.75@8.85; 1,250,000 lbs seller November at $11.65@12.50; 150,000 lbs seller the year at $9.00@9.02½; 250,000 lbs seller January at $8.97½@9.00; 100,000 lbs seller February at $9.00; 150,000 lbs seller March at $9.02½; 1,850,000 lbs seller May at $9.12½@9.20; 30 boxes cash at $9.05@9.15; 50,000 lbs green hams at $9.10@9.12½; 25,000 lbs green shoulders (N. Y.) at 6¼c; 13 boxes dry salted shoulders at $6.50.

Call sales: 300,000 lbs seller January at $8.95; 200,000 lbs seller March at $9.05@9.07½; 200,000 lbs seller May at $9.22½.

### GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A good trade is reported at quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice hurl and carpet | 6¾@ 7 |
| Green, self-working | 6 @ 6½ |
| Red-tipped, self-working | 4½@ 5½ |
| Inferior and common | 4 @ 5 |
| Crooked | 2 @ 4 |

BUTTER—The market was reported firm and fairly active. There was not much Eastern or export demand, but the local demand was good. Stocks of fine butter are light:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Creamery, fancy | 36@37 | Common grades | 20@22 |
| Do, fair to choice | 30@35 | Packing stock | 14@15 |
| Dairy, choice | 28@32 | Inferior | 12@13 |
| Dairy, fair to good | 24@27 | Grease | 9@10 |

CHEESE—This market was without new features. A fair business was in progress at the following prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Young America | 13¼@13½ |
| Full cream, Cheddar, fall make | 12¾@12⅞ |
| Full cream, flat, fall make | 12⅞@13¼ |
| Full cream, August | 10½@11 |
| Cheddar, slightly skimmed | 9 @ 9½ |
| Flat, slightly skimmed | 9½@10 |
| Skim, common to fair | 5 @ 6½ |
| Low grades | 2 @ 4 |

COOPERAGE—Easier at $1.00@1.10 for pork barrels and $1.17½@1.25 for lard tierces. Sales were 10 cars pork barrels and lard tierces at $1.10@1.20; 300 pork barrels at $1.10; 300 lard tierces at $1.25.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Dealers report a dull trade at quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Acid, citric | $ 65 @ 68 |
| Acid, tartaric, lb | 52 @ 55 |
| Ammonia, carb | 20 @ 25 |
| Borax, refined, lb | 15 @ 16 |
| Blue vitriol, lb | 8 @ 10 |
| Cream tartar, pure, lb | 35 @ 38 |
| Chloroform, lb | 80 @ 85 |
| Glycerine, bulk, lb | 27 @ 30 |
| Gum arabic, picked | 25 @ 40 |
| Gum camphor, lb | 28 |
| Gum opium, lb | 4.50 |
| Iodine, lb | 2.85 |
| Morphia, sulph., oz | 3.40 @3.60 |
| Oil, castor, gal | 1.10 @1.20 |
| Oil, lemon | 3.50 @3.75 |
| Potassa, chlor., lb | 19 @ 21 |
| Potassium, iod., lb | 1.65 |
| Quinine, sulph., 5-oz cans | 1.80 |
| Quinine, sulph., oz vials | 1.85 |
| Root, rhei, E. I., powd., lb | 1.00 @1.25 |
| Salts, Epsom, lb | 2 @ 3 |
| Sulphur, lb | 4½@ 5 |
| Sulph. chinconida | 1.05 |

EGGS—Were firm at 28@29c per doz for fresh.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade in foreign fruits continues to improve and there is a firmer feeling generally. Domestic dried remains quiet, but there are no signs of weakness:

| | |
|---|---|
| FOREIGN. | |
| Dates | $ 8¼@ 8¾ |
| Prunes, Turkish | 7½@ 7¾ |
| Raisins, layers | 2.10 @2.15 |
| Raisins, London, layers | 2.50 @2.60 |
| Raisins, Valencia | 8¼@ 8¾ |
| Raisins, loose Muscatel | 2.05 @2.10 |
| Zante currants | 6¼@ 6¾ |
| Citron | 16 @ 17 |
| DOMESTIC. | |
| Apples, Alden | 16 @ 16½ |
| Apples, evaporated, boxes | 15 @ 16 |
| Apples, sliced | 7¾@ 8 |
| Apples, Eastern, quarters | 7 @ 7¼ |
| Apples, Southern, new | 6¼@ 6¾ |
| Peaches, unpared, halves | 5¼@ 5¾ |
| Raspberries, new | 35 @ 36 |
| Blackberries, new | 8 @ 8½ |
| Pitted cherries, new | 25 @ 26 |
| NUTS. | |
| Filberts | 10½@ 11¼ |
| Almonds, Tarragona | 17½@ 18 |
| Naples walnuts | 16½@ 17 |
| Brazils | 8¼@ 8¾ |
| Pecans | 9½@ 15 |
| PEANUTS. | |
| Wilmington | 7¼@ 8½ |
| Virginia | 7½@ 10 |
| Red Tennessee | 5¼@ 6¼ |

GREEN FRUITS—Little was done except in the choicer fruits for the Thanksgiving table, which were widely called for:

| | |
|---|---|
| Oranges, Florida, per box | 3.50@ 5.00 |
| Lemons, per box | 3.50@ 5.00 |
| Apples, per brl | 2.50@ 3.50 |
| Cranberries, per brl | 8.00@13.00 |
| Grapes, per lb | 4@ 7 |
| California Tokay grapes, per crate | 4.00@ 6.00 |
| California pears, per box | 2.00@ 4.50 |
| California plums, per box | 2.00@ 2.25 |

GROCERIES—Little that is new was developed in this market. There is a continued lack of activity and the quoted prices are only indifferently sustained. Coffees, sugars, and teas remain weak:

| | |
|---|---|
| RICE. | |
| Carolina | 6 @ 7¼ |
| Louisiana | 5¾@ 6¾ |
| COFFEE. | |
| Java | 16 @19 |
| Java, choice Mandaling | 24 @26 |
| Maracaibo | 10 @12¾ |
| Mexican, prime to choice | 11¼@12 |
| Mexican, fair to good | 10½@11 |
| Rio, fancy | 11¼@11¾ |
| Rio, prime to choice | 10 @10½ |
| Rio, fair to good | 9½@ 9¾ |
| Rio, common | 7½@ 8¾ |
| Rio, roasting | 7½@ 7¾ |
| SUGARS. | |
| Patent cut-loaf | 9¾@10 |
| Crushed | 9¾@10 |
| Powdered | 9¾ |
| Granulated, standard | 9½@ 9⅝ |
| Granulated, not standard | 9¼@ 9½ |
| A standard | 9¼ |
| A No. 2 | 9 |
| Extra C | [illegible] |
| No. 1 | 8¼@ 8½ |
| Yellow | 7¾@ 7⅞ |
| SIRUPS. | |
| Corn | 40 @43 |
| Sugar | 38 @43 |
| Blackstrap | 28 @35 |
| New Orleans molasses | 40 @63 |
| SPICES. | |
| Allspice | 15 @15½ |
| Cloves | 30 @35 |
| Pepper | 19 @20 |
| Cassia | 21 @22 |
| Nutmegs | [illegible] |

HAY—Was quiet at Tuesday's prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 timothy, per ton | $11.50@12.50 |
| No. 2 timothy, per ton on track | 10.50@11.00 |
| Mixed | 8.50@10.00 |
| Upland prairie | 10.00@10.50 |
| No. 1 prairie | 7.00@ 8.50 |

HIDES—Are moving slowly, and close selections are being made:

| | |
|---|---|
| Green-cured light, per lb | 8¾ |
| Green-cured, heavy | 8 |
| Part cured | 7 |
| Damaged hides | 6 |
| Green salted, bulls | 6 |
| Calf, per lb | 12 |
| Dry-salted, per lb | 12 |
| Dry flint, No. 1 | 14 @15 |
| Damaged, dry | 11 @12 |
| Sheep-pelts, wool estimated | [illegible] |

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

HOPS—Scarce and firm at quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pacific Coast | $1.10@1.15 |
| New York choice | 1.00@1.05 |
| New Wisconsin | 90@1.00 |
| Olds | [illegible] |

OILS—A fair demand exists, and, excepting lard oil, the quoted prices were pretty generally adhered to:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carbon, Elaine | $ 22½ | Linseed, boiled | [illegible] |
| Carbon, 175 test | 10½ | Whale, winter | [illegible] |
| Carbon, 150 test | 9 | Sperm | [illegible] |
| Carbon, 110 test | 8 | Neatsfoot, pure | [illegible] |
| Carbon, snow white and W.W., 150 test | 13¼ | Neatsfoot, extra | [illegible] |
| Carbon, Wis. W.W. | 12 | Neatsfoot, No. 1 | 77 |
| Carbon, Wis. P.W. | 11 | Bank | [illegible] |
| Carbon, Mich. W.W. | 12 | Straits | [illegible] |
| Carbon, Mich. P.W. | 13¼ | Turpentine | [illegible] |
| Lard, current make | 78 | Miners', white | [illegible] |
| Lard, No. 1 | 73 | Naphtha, deo 60 deg. | 10½ |
| Lard, No. 2 | 67 | Gasoline, deo 74 deg. | 13½ |
| Linseed, raw | [illegible] | Gasoline, deo 87 deg. | 20 |

POTATOES—Are steady and firm at 65@70c per bu by the car-lot on track. Sweet potatoes sell at $3.75 for Jerseys and $1.75@2.00 for Illinois.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were plenty, though there was little demand, and dressed were quotable at 10@11c per lb. Turkeys (dressed) were in light receipt, the price ranging at 15@16c for fair to choice. Dressed geese were selling at 12@13c per lb, and ducks at the same figure. Game was plenty and lower, prairie chickens selling at $5.75@6.00 per doz; mallards at $2.00@2.50; small ducks at $1.25; and snipe at $1.25. Venison, 16@17c per lb. Rabbits, $1.50@1.75.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was steady at $1.50@1.55 for prime, with light offerings and few transactions. Clover-seed was firm on advices from the East, though the offerings were extremely light. Prime seed was nominally quotable at $5.55@5.60. Flaxseed was comparatively quiet at $1.12@1.13½ in store and on track. Sales were reported of 1 car and 464 bags timothy seed at $1.50@1.53; 29 bags clover-seed at $5.50@5.55; 11 cars flaxseed at $1.13@1.14 on track (the latter Russian), $1.12½ in store, and $1.13¼ delivered; 13 bags millet seed at 50c.

TALLOW—Was easy at 7¼@7½c for prime city, 7¼c for No. 1 country, and 6¾c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Was quoted steady on a basis of $1.17 for finished goods.

### LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

| | *Cattle.* | *Hogs.* | *Sheep.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Receipts*— | | | |
| Monday | 6,059 | 29,387 | [illegible] |
| Tuesday | 9,280 | 36,818 | 4,036 |
| Wednesday | 8,500 | 35,000 | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Same time last week | 20,787 | 114,398 | 6,368 |
| *Shipments*— | | | |
| Monday | 1,878 | 2,456 | 325 |
| Tuesday | 2,380 | 3,372 | |
| Total | 4,267 | 5,835 | [illegible] |

An error in the footings made Tuesday's receipts of hogs appear to be 200 cars in excess of what they really were. The corrected figures are 36,818.

CATTLE—The market was no worse than on Tuesday, and if there was any change for the better the improvement was so slight as to escape notice. The fresh receipts, which were unexpectedly liberal, added to the stale stock, made a supply considerably in excess of the demand, consequently buyers were enabled to fill their orders to quite as good advantage as the day before, or at a decline from last week's prices of ¼@½c. The offerings embraced an increased number of fat cattle, and there were numerous sales at from $5.15@5.75, but such after all comprised only a small percentage of the supply, and by reference to the sales it will be seen that most of the trading was below $5.00. Shippers' orders were filled principally at $4.25@5.00. Those prices bought fair to smooth well-fatted droves averaging from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs. Thin, rough, grass cattle were neglected, and were hard to move at $2.75@4.00.

There was a steadier market for butchers' stuff, though not much activity. Thursday being a holiday butchers did not require the usual number of cattle, but at the reduced prices of Tuesday they bought with some freedom, paying $2.25@3.75 for inferior to good fat cows, $2.00@3.50 for bulls, and $2.50@4.25 for poor to fair steers. Stockers and feeders continued in good request, several country buyers being present, and prices were firm at $3.00@3.65 for the former and at $3.75@4.25 for the latter. The few range cattle offered were promptly taken at previous prices. The general market closed dull and easy, with many cattle left in the pens.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards | $[illegible] |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs. | 5.75@ 6.00 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs | 4.90@ 5.40 |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 4.25@ 4.75 |
| Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs | 2.75@ 4.00 |
| Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs | 3.00@ 3.65 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers | 2.25@ 2.75 |
| Texas—Grass cattle | 2.75@ 4.25 |
| Veals, per 100 lbs | 4.50@ 7.50 |
| Milch cows | 20.00@50.00 |

CATTLE SALES.

| *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* | *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 110 | 1,533 | $5.37½ | 15 | 1,158 | $4.25 |
| 44 | 1,444 | 5.37½ | 29 | 1,155 | 4.25 |
| 49 | 1,562 | 5.50 | 19 | 1,012 | 4.20 |
| 15 | 1,465 | 5.50 | 35 | 1,160 | 4.10 |
| 13 | 1,567 | 5.50 | 17 | 1,110 | 4.10 |
| 30 | 1,501 | 5.25 | 133 | 1,046 | 4.10 |
| 17 | 1,373 | 4.85 | 22 Texas | 924 | 3.95 |
| 61 | 1,427 | 5.15 | 23 | 940 | 3.85 |
| 18 | 1,267 | 5.12½ | 24 feeders | 1,050 | 3.75 |
| 18 | 1,301 | 4.90 | 13 | 944 | 3.60 |
| 33 | 1,318 | 4.75 | 47 | 1,024 | 3.75 |
| 18 | 1,217 | 4.90 | 17 | 1,094 | 3.75 |
| 16 | 1,283 | 4.75 | 25 stockers | 916 | 3.60 |
| 18 | 1,296 | 4.75 | 78 stockers | 779 | 3.45 |
| 16 | 1,305 | 4.75 | 20 stockers | 893 | 3.40 |
| 15 | 1,230 | 4.75 | 20 | 976 | 3.65 |
| 32 | 1,266 | 4.70 | 16 | 1,236 | 3.65 |
| 32 | 1,301 | 4.70 | 17 stockers | 881 | 3.50 |
| 18 | 1,222 | 4.60 | 43 Texas | 844 | 3.40 |
| 18 | 1,225 | 4.65 | 21 | 1,130 | 3.40 |
| 13 | 1,239 | 4.60 | 24 stockers | 857 | 3.40 |
| 18 | 1,340 | 4.60 | 22 stockers | 750 | 3.35 |
| 51 | 1,183 | 4.50 | 17 stockers | 800 | 3.35 |
| 35 | 1,275 | 4.50 | 23 | 907 | 3.00 |
| 17 | 1,191 | 4.50 | 24 stockers | 741 | 3.00 |
| 18 | 1,259 | 4.35 | 18 cows | 916 | 2.90 |
| 18 | 1,226 | 4.40 | 24 cows | 1,050 | 2.80 |
| 44 | 1,132 | 4.35 | 11 | 888 | 2.75 |
| 19 | 1,150 | 4.30 | 25 | 976 | 2.35 |

HOGS—The market opened briskly and stronger. The receipts were much less than generally expected and under a sharp competition from speculators prices early advanced 5@10c. This improvement was sustained to the close, the supply falling materially short of the demand. Sales were at $5.75@6.30 for poor to choice light and at $5.75@6.70 for inferior to choice heavy. The quality was better than on the preceding days of the week and very few sales of skips were reported.

HOG SALES.

| *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* | *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* | *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45 | 371 | $6.65 | 72 | 188 | $6.20 | 41 | 187 | $6.00 |
| 50 | 340 | 6.50 | 43 | 202 | 6.20 | 28 | 250 | 6.00 |
| 61 | 279 | 6.50 | 57 | 213 | 6.20 | 71 | 234 | 6.00 |
| 54 | 294 | 6.45 | 42 | 281 | 6.20 | 52 | 175 | 6.00 |
| 49 | 323 | 6.45 | 78 | 233 | 6.20 | 57 | 183 | 6.00 |
| 51 | 281 | 6.40 | 38 | 191 | 6.15 | 29 | 264 | 5.85 |
| 49 | 296 | 6.40 | 47 | 186 | 6.15 | 76 | 188 | 5.85 |
| 52 | 328 | 6.40 | 61 | 279 | 6.15 | 36 | 174 | 5.85 |
| 62 | 274 | 6.35 | 41 | 281 | 6.15 | 42 | 254 | 5.80 |
| 52 | 248 | 6.35 | 88 | 199 | 6.10 | 44 | 181 | 5.80 |
| 55 | 276 | 6.35 | 53 | 187 | 6.10 | 55 | 200 | 5.75 |
| 110 | 253 | 6.30 | 57 | 281 | 6.10 | 55 | 192 | 5.75 |
| 110 | 273 | 6.30 | 48 | 201 | 6.05 | 60 | 173 | 5.70 |
| 120 | 275 | 6.30 | 44 | 178 | 6.05 | 86 | 187 | 5.70 |
| 43 | 311 | 6.30 | 56 | 181 | 6.05 | 123 | 213 | 5.65 |
| 41 | 305 | 6.30 | 82 | 220 | 6.00 | 47 | 224 | 5.60 |
| 78 | 198 | 6.25 | 38 | 232 | 6.00 | 67 | 138 | 5.45 |
| 49 | 190 | 6.25 | 106 | 187 | 6.00 | 23 | 186 | 5.40 |
| 48 | 234 | 6.25 | 68 | 183 | 6.00 | 71 | 169 | 5.35 |
| 100 | 244 | 6.25 | | | | | | |

SHEEP—Were in very good demand, but the supply was rather too ample, and for everything except the best grades the market remained weak. The offerings averaged poor, and the bulk sold below $3.75. Not a drove of prime mutton sheep was offered:

SHEEP SALES.

| *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* | *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* | *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 96 | 84 | $3.00 | 96 | 103 | $4.00 | 208 | 89 | $3.37½ |
| 97 | 90 | 3.25 | 217 | 70 | 2.45 | 162 | 100 | 4.00 |
| 105 | 91 | 3.15 | 113 | 83 | 3.00 | 23 | 97 | 3.62½ |
| 108 | 99 | 3.40 | 106 | 91 | 3.15 | 90 | 108 | 4.00 |
| 34 | 95 | 3.30 | 108 | 104 | 3.75 | 101 | 75 | 2.75 |
| 155 | 94 | 3.50 | 155 | 79 | 3.25 | 25 | 71 | 2.25 |
| 16 | 90 | 3.75 | 22 | 77 | 3.12½ | | | |

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts for two days, 3,540 head; market dull and drooping; 50 car-loads cattle arrived very late; 34 car-loads of receipts for exportation direct; 70 car-loads for home trade slaughterers direct; sales extremely slow; nothing like clearance made; 14 car-loads light Texans from St. Louis sold at $4.68 per cwt; common to prime natives ranged at $4.80@6.00 per cwt live weight, with general sales of fair to good steers at $5.40@5.80; shipments for two days, 182 live cattle, 2,650 quarters beef, 611 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 9,200 head; dull and depressed; sheep, $3.50@6.10 per cwt; lambs, $4.75@5.75; 30 car-loads unsold.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 6,900 head; firmer for live hogs at $6.00@6.60 per cwt.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 750 head; slow and weak; heavy native shipping steers, $5.00@5.75; light do, $4.25@5.00; good to choice butcher steers, $3.50@4.25; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.00; stockers, $2.75@3.25; feeders, $3.50@4.00; good to choice grass Texans, $3.75@4.40; common, $3.00@3.50; Colorado steers, $3.75@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 300 head; dull and weak; native muttons, $3.25@4.25; Texans, $2.50@4.00.

HOGS—Easier; light to good Yorkers, $5.00@5.90; packing, $5.90@6.25; butchers' to extra, $6.25@6.50; receipts, 5,500; shipments, 4,000.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700 head; weak and slow, except for butcher stock; native steers, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, $4.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.25; cows, $2.75@3.50; Texas steers, $3.40@3.85.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,100 head; steady; $5.00@6.20; bulk sales, $5.90@6.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 750 head; unchanged; fair to good, $3.00@3.50.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 255 head; prime, $5.75@6.00; good, $5.00@5.50; common to fair, $4.00@4.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,600 head; market slow; Philadelphias, $6.60@6.75; Yorkers, $5.90@6.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400 head; market dull; prime, $4.50@4.60; good, $4.00@4.25; common to fair, $2.50@3.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $5.50@6.45; packing and butchers', $6.35@6.75; receipts, 7,500 head; shipments, none.

### LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet, with an occasional sale being made at quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Green piece-stuff, short and long | $11.75@13.50 |
| Green common inch | 12.50@14.00 |
| Green medium | 14.00@17.00 |
| Extra good and select | 19.00@23.00 |
| Green good inch | 19.00@22.00 |
| Boards and strips | 12.00@20.00 |
| Standard shingles | 2.25@ 2.70 |
| Extra shingles | 2.80@ 3.00 |
| Lath | 2.25 |

The following table shows the receipts this year as compared with those of last to date:

| | *Lumber.* | *Shingles.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1882 | 1,999,452,000 | 872,196,000 |
| 1881 | 1,823,284,000 | 797,351,000 |
| Increase | 176,168,000 | 74,845,000 |

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### FOREIGN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 9s 9d; spring, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 8s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn, 8s 3½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 97s 6d. Lard, 59s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.—Bacon—Cumberland cut dull at 65s; short ribs steady at 65s. Pork—Prime mess Eastern dull at 98s; Western dull at 92s. Lard—Prime Western firmer at 60s. Corn—Mixed old steady at 8s 2½d. Turpentine—Spirits dull at 37s; at London steady at 37s 3d. Wheat—Winter firmer at 8s 10d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—Evening.—COTTON—Dull at 6⅛@6¼d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,150.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 60s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 62s; short clear, 65s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7¾d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 38s.

LONDON, Nov. 29—LINSEED OIL—21s@21s 10d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 6⅞@7⅛d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 37s@37s 3d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 29.—PETROLEUM—19⅞@20f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.—Wheat and corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but firm; corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat—Not much doing; corn firm. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom in moderate demand. Pork, 97s 6d. Lard, 60s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 67s; short clear dull at 65s. Tallow, 40s 6d. Cheese, 60s 6d. Beef, 112s. MARK LANE—Wheat steady. Corn firm.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat and corn steady. MARK LANE—Wheat steady; corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmly held; corn—None offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat—Very little doing; corn firm. Country markets for wheat—English and French firm. On passage to France and the Continent—Wheat, 410,000 qrs; corn, 35,000 qrs. Paris—Wheat and flour quiet.

### NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—GRAIN—Under the heaviness reported at the interior and the less favorable drift of the advices by cable, speculative dealings in No. 2 red wheat indicated a much less confident temper in the local market, which, on a fairly active movement, yielded as much as ⅜@½c a bushel on comparatively free and urgent offerings, though hardening a little through the late afternoon, closing about steady. An unusually tame market has been reported in winter wheat for prompt delivery, the export call having been quite limited, though prices ruled lower, graded red wheat receding about ½@1c per bu; No. 1 red, $1.14, closing at $1.14 asked in elevator; No. 2 red, early deliveries, $1.09¼@1.10¼ afloat and delivered—as high as $1.10¼ for delivery early next week, as low as $1.08½ afloat and promptly, and $1.09@1.09¼, mostly at $1.09½, in elevator, closing at $1.09½ in elevator; No. 3 red, $1.05@1.05½ in elevator; No. 1 white, $1.08½ in elevator and

$1.08¾ deliverable from elevator next week, closing at $1.08½; No. 2 white, [illegible]; No. 3 white reported at 95c; No 2 red futures: November, $1.08⅝@1.08¾; December, $1.08⅝@1.09⅝, closing at $1.09⅝; year closing at $1.08¼; January, $1.11¼@1.12⅜, closing at $1.11¾; February, $1.13⅛@1.14⅛, closing at $1.13⅞; March, $1.15⅝@1.16¼, closing at $1.15¾; May, $1.16@1.18, closing at $1.16 asked. Corn—Interest centered in the November contract deliveries and settlements, which, in the delivery form, were said to have reached equal to 264,000 bu, while the settlements were reported as representing as much as 300,000 bu within the range of $1.05@1.10, nearly all at $1.10. Later deliveries were lower, but variable on a fair business. No. 2, regular inspection, [illegible]@1.16 in elevator, closing at $1.00 asked, and $1.00 nominally for old rule; new crop No. 2 offered at 80c; No. 2 white, old crop, 89c; No. 2 futures: November, [illegible]@1.18, closing at $1.10; December, [illegible], closing at 81½c; year, [illegible], closing at 81¼c; January, [illegible], closing at 65c; February, [illegible], closing at 64c; May, 61⅝@62c, closing at 61⅝c bid and new crop; No. 2 year, 71⅛@71⅝c, closing at 71⅝c bid. Oats in moderate request for early delivery at a reduction of ⅛@⅜c a bu, closing barely steady; No. 1 white, new rule, reported at 50½c; No. 2 white, new rule, 46c, closing at 46c, and old rule at 47¼c; No. 3 white, 43@43½c, closing at 43c; new rule, and old rule nominal; No. 2, new rule, at 42½@43½c, mostly at 42⅝@43c, closing at 42⅝c bid, and old rule at 44½c; No. 3, 42½c, closing at 42½c asked; No. 2 futures: November, 43⅛c; December, 42⅝@43⅛c, closing at 43⅛c; January, 44⅜@44⅝c, closing at 44⅝c; February, 45⅜@45½c, closing at 45c bid; March, closing at 45½c bid; May closing at 45⅝c bid. Rye dull and heavy; prime Canada in bond quoted at 71@72c; Western, 70@71c. Barley ruling weak on a moderate movement; No. 1 Canada, 94@95½c, and ungraded Canada, 97c@1.00.

PROVISIONS—Hog products more active in the option line, Western steam lard attracting increased attention on speculative account and advancing rather sharply, while otherwise the market has shown irregularity and weakness on a slow trade movement. Western mess pork in limited request for early delivery, leaving off at $19.25 for new packing (uninspected), and nominally at $19.50 for old. Cut meats quiet but steady; pickled shoulders, in bulk, at 8¾c; smoked shoulders, 9⅞@10c; pickled hams, 11½@12c; smoked hams, 13@13½c; pickled bellies, 9⅝@10⅛c; sales of 15,000 lbs pickled bellies at 9¾@10⅛c. Bacon very dull here; long clear quoted at 10c. Western steam lard met with only a moderate call for prompt delivery and ruled easier, leaving off at $11.55. Futures: December, $10.97½@11.15, closing at $11.15; January, $10.70@10.87½, closing at $10.87½; February, $10.75@10.92½, closing at $10.92½; March, $10.85@10.95, closing at $10.95 bid; April, $10.85@11.10, closing at $11.10 bid; May, $10.90@11.07½, closing at $11.07½ bid; June, $10.90@11.10, closing at $11.10 bid; July, $10.95@11.12½, closing at $11.12½ bid.

TALLOW—In fair demand, with prime quoted at 7⅞c.

SUGARS—Raw slow of sale and weaker on the basis of 7 3-16@7 5-16c for fair to good refining muscovado asked, with bidding ruling lower. Refining also in slack demand, with cut-loaf quoted at 9½c; crushed, 9½c; powdered, 9⅜c; granulated, 8 13-16c; standard A, 8½c; off A, 8⅛@8⅜c; white extra C, 7¾@8c; yellow extra C, 7⅛@7⅜c; C, 6⅞@7c; yellows, 6⅛@6⅝c.

FREIGHTS—The general market ruled strong, on very limited offerings of room on berth, and tonnage for charter account, with a fair demand noted from the more prominent trade sources. For Liverpool the reported engagements included, by steam, flour at 2s@3s, as to routes (local 2s 9d@3s); wheat, 7d; provisions, through and local, at 25s@35s, as to routes; local at 32s 6d@35s.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—COTTON—Quiet at 10 7-16@10⅝c; futures easy; December, 10.17c; January, 10.21c; February, 10.31c; March, 10.42c; April, 10.53c; May, 10.64c; June, 10.76c; July, 10.87c; August, 10.98c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 25,000 brls; exports, 4,600 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash lots 1½c and options ¾@1¼c lower; receipts, 197,000 bu; No. 2 spring nominal; ungraded red, 85c@$1.16; steamer No. 3 do, 95c; No. 3 red, $1.06@1.06½; steamer No. 2 red, $1.05; No. 2 red, $1.08⅝@1.08¾; No. 1 red, $1.14; mixed winter, $1.05; ungraded white, 96c@$1.13¼; steamer No. 3 do, 79c; steamer No. 2 do, 88c; No. 2 white, 98@99c; No. 1 do, sales 4,500 bu at $1.06½; certificates, $1.09¼ delivered; No. 2 red November, sales at $1.08⅜@1.08⅝; December, sales 504,000 bu at $1.08⅝@1.09⅝, closing at $1.09⅝; January, sales 640,000 bu at $1.11⅛@1.12⅜, closing at $1.11¾; February, sales 440,000 bu at $1.13⅛@1.14⅛, closing at $1.13⅞; March, sales 72,000 bu at $1.15⅝@1.16¼, closing at $1.15¾.

HAY—In good demand and firm at 60c.

HOPS—Dull and unsettled; New York State, 98c@$1.10; Eastern, 95c@$1.05; yearlings, 90c@$1.05.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and weak. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firm; United, $1.07¼; crude, 7⅛@8c; refined, 8⅛@8¼c.

RESIN—Steady; $1.80@1.87½.

TURPENTINE—Dull and nominal.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet but firm; 29@29½c.

LEATHER—Steady, with a good demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weights, 21½@26c.

WOOL—Dull and weak; domestic fleece, 32@40c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 12@31c; Texas, 14@28c.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; Western flat, 5@12½c.

### PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—FLOUR—Dull; Minnesota extras, $5.30@5.75; Pennsylvania extra family, $4.75; Ohio do, $5.00@5.65; Ohio new process, $5.75@6.00; Michigan do, $5.25, F. O. B.; Ohio patents, $6.25@6.90; Minnesota patent process, $7.00. Rye flour steady at $4.00@4.25.

GRAIN—Wheat opened dull, closed steady; No. 2 red, November, $1.08½@1.08¾; December, $1.08⅝@1.09¼; January, $1.11@1.11¾; February, $1.12⅝@1.13¼. Corn options dull but steady; local lots steady; moderate demand; old sail mixed, 89c; old steamer yellow, 88c; new sail mixed, 80c; new white, 63@65c; sail mixed, November, 82½@85c; December, 69@69½c; January, 67⅛@67⅝c; February, 61½@62½c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 44c; white, 46@49c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; beef, mess, $17.00; beef, India mess free on board, $28.50@29.00. New mess pork, $21.00@21.50; prime mess pork, $21.00. Lard steady; kettle, $12.75; steam, $12.25.

BUTTER—Fairly active for best grades at 29@37c.

EGGS—Firm for fresh.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 7¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.20.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 1,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 24,000 bu.

### BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 29.—FLOUR—Dull and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower; more active; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.07⅛@1.07; November, $1.07¾ bid; December, $1.07⅝@1.07⅞; January, $1.09⅜@1.09¾; February, $1.11⅛@1.11⅜. Corn—Western lower and active; mixed spot, 81½@81¾c; November, 85c asked; November, new or old, 80@82c; year, 66⅛@66½c; January, 63⅞@63⅞c; February, 63⅛@64c. Oats quiet and firm; Western white, 44@46c; mixed, 41@43c; Pennsylvania, 43@45c. Rye quiet; 64@67c.

HAY—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Lower; quiet. Mess pork, $20.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, $8.50 and $10.75. Bacon—Shoulders, $11.50; clear rib sides, $14.00. Hams, 15@16c. Lard—Refined, $12.75.

BUTTER—Steady.

EGGS—Lower; fresh, 29@30c; limed, 25@26c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 7¾@7⅞c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; 6⅞@7⅛c. Sugar dull.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.19.

FREIGHTS—Firm and quiet.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,528 brls; wheat, 51,966 bu; corn, 22,553 bu; oats, 250 bu; rye, 100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

SALES—Wheat, 394,515 bu; corn, 246,108 bu.

No market tomorrow, Thanksgiving.

### ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 29.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, 94¾@95c cash, 94⅞c December, 94⅝c year, 96⅛@96⅞c January, 98⅛@98⅜c February, $1.02¾ bid May. Corn slow but easy; 68c cash and November, 54⅜c December, 54⅜@54½c year, 49⅝c January, 49c February, 50⅜c May. Oats inactive; 35⅛@35⅜c cash, 34⅝@35c December, 35c May. Rye easier at 56@56½c. Barley quiet; sample lots, 50@80c.

LEAD—Dull at $4.32½.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.16.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; jobbing $17.12½. Salt meats quiet; shoulders, 6⅝c, L. C., 8⅝c, S. R., 9c, S. C., 9⅛c. Bacon slow, small sales; shoulders, 9⅛c, S. R. 11⅝c, S. C. 11⅞@11⅝c. Lard nominally $10.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, 135,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; oats, none; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, none.

Afternoon board—Wheat firmer; 94⅞@95c December; 94⅜c bid; year, 96⅛@96⅞c bid; January, 98⅛c; February $1.02¾. Corn slow and easy; 68c bid November; 54⅜c year; 49⅝c January; 50⅜c May. Oats firmer, but nothing done.

### NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 29.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; high grades, $4.60@5.37½.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm; white, 75c. Oats quiet but steady; 47@48c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet but firm; $2.85@2.90.

HAY—Quiet; ordinary, $12.00@15.00; prime, $17.00@18.00; choice, $20.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; quoted at $18.00. Lard easier; refined tierce, $11.75@11.87½; keg, $12.25. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders, packed, 8c; clear rib and long clear, 10½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders quoted at 9c; clear rib and long clear, 1[illegible]c. Hams—Sugar-cured—Market bare.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 6½@10½c. Sugar quiet and weak; common to good common, 5@5½c; fair to fully fair, 5⅝@6c; prime to choice, 6@6½c; yellow clarified, 7@7⅜c; choice and white clarified, 7⅝c; granulated, 8⅛c. Molasses active and firm; centrifugal, 22c; common, 30@35c; prime to choice, 43@50c. Rice dull; Louisiana, 4½@6c.

BRAN—Higher; 90c.

### MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29.—FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand; spring, $4.00@6.00; winter, $4.00@5.50; patents, $6.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 hard, $1.05; No. 2, 94⅛c; November, 94⅛c; December, 94⅝c; January, 95⅜c; No. 3, 78c; No. 4, 64c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 66½c. Oats easier, more active; No. 2, 36c; white, 37⅛c. Rye neglected; nothing done. Barley in fair demand; No. 2 spring, nominally 74c; No. 3 spring extra, 54½c.

PROVISIONS—Inactive. Mess pork, $16.80 cash; $16.80 November; $16.95 January. Lard—Prime steam, $10.90 cash; $10.90 November; $10.50 January.

HOGS—Steady; $5.85@6.20.

BUTTER—Quiet, but steady.

CHEESE—Quiet.

EGGS—Steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; barley, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 29,000 brls; wheat, 1,300 bu; barley, 22,000 bu.

### BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—FLOUR—Steady; Western superfine, $3.25@3.75; common extras, $3.75@4.25; Minnesota extras, $4.75@6.25; Michigan winter wheats, $5.00@5.25; Ohio and Indiana, $5.00@5.75; St. Louis and Illinois, $5.50@6.00; roller flour, $5.50@6.15; spring patents, $6.50@7.75; winter patents, $6.00@6.75.

GRAIN—Corn firm; supply small; old mixed quoted at 88@90c; new, 75@87c. Oats steady. Rye dull; 75@78c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; prime, $17.50@18.00; mess, $20.50@21.50; clear and extra clear, $25.00@26.50. Lard steady; $12.50@13.00. Hams, smoked, steady at $14.00@14.50.

BUTTER—In fair demand at 10@35c.

CHEESE—Firm.

EGGS—Steady.

HIDES—Steady; stock light; Western dry, 17@18½c.

TALLOW—Easy; 7¾@7⅞c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls and 11,400 sacks; corn, 20,000 bu; wheat, 25,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 475 brls.

### TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 29.—Noon Board—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, spot, 99⅛c; November, 98⅞c; December, 99⅝c; year nominally 98⅝c; January, $1.00⅝; February, $1.03⅝; May, $1.06¾. Corn steady; high mixed, 68c bid; No. 2 spot, November, 65c; year, 55⅜c; January, 52⅜c. Oats quiet; No. 2, spot, 39c; November, 40c; December, 41⅝c bid; year, 39⅝c; January held at 39c; May held at 39½c.

Closed—Wheat weaker; No. 2 red, spot, 98⅜c bid; December or year, 99⅝c bid; February, $1.03⅜; May, $1.06⅜ bid. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats easier; No. 2, spot, 38c bid; December, 37¾c bid; year, 37½c; January held at 35c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 800 bu.

No market tomorrow.

### LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 29.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; middling, 10c.

FLOUR—Quiet but firm; good to fancy family brands, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged; No. 2 red winter, 90@95c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 white, 70c; No. 2 mixed, 68c. Oats quiet and steady; mixed Western, 40c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders, 10c.

HOGS—In good demand and prices a shade higher; good to choice, $6.25@6.55; receipts, 1,500 head.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged at $1.16.

### CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—COTTON—Easier at 10c.

FLOUR—In fair demand; family, $4.30@4.60; fancy, $4.75@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat easier, but not quotably lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.00 spot; receipts, 9,500 bu; shipments, 4,500 bu. Corn—Cash higher and options lower; 72c spot; 73c bid elevator; 55⅜@55⅝c December; 55⅜@55⅝c year; 51c January; new ear, 48c. Oats firm; 39c spot; 38⅛c asked year; 38c May. Rye lower; 62@62½c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $17.50. Lard easier; $10.80. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, $7.00; clear rib, $9.25. Bacon nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.15.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

### PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 29.—GRAIN—Corn active and lower; high mixed, 65@65½c; mixed, 64½@65c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 37½@37⅝c. Rye inactive; No. 2, 56½@59c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,350 bu; corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 19,625 bu; rye, 2,500 bu; barley, 600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 51,500 bu; oats, 35,875 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

### KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 20,000 bu; shipments, 17,000 bu; quiet; No. 2 red, 79⅜c cash and December; 81⅛@81⅜c January. Corn—Receipts, 28,000 bu; shipments, 13,000 bu; weak; 45@45½c cash; 42c December; 40⅝c January; 41⅝c bid January. Oats higher; 32⅛c bid cash; 31½c December; 30c bid January.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

### INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, 95c. Corn nominally unchanged; mixed, 68c bid. Oats steady and unchanged; 35½c bid.

### BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—GRAIN—No sales this forenoon; prices nominally unchanged.

### OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn nominally unchanged.

### COTTON

GALVESTON, Nov. 29.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 9⅝c; low middling, 9⅛c; good ordinary, 8¾c; net receipts, 3,700 bales; sales, 4,300; stock, 103,500.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—COTTON—Easier; middling, 10c; low middling, 9⅝c; good ordinary, 9¼c; net receipts, 5,000 bales; gross, 6,000; exports to France, 4,500; Continent, 15,355; coastwise, 5,420; sales, 6,000; stock, 245,589.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—COTTON—Lower; middling, 9¾c; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 5,100; shipments, 4,100; stock, 31,000.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 29.—COTTON—Easy; lower to sell; receipts, 5,002 bales; shipments, 3,358; stock, 83,323; sales, 2,150; middling, 9⅝c.

### TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 29.—TURPENTINE—Quiet at 47½c.

## IRISH LAND REFORM.

### First Year of Gladstone's Irish Land Act.

*London Times, Nov. 15.*

The report, which has just been published, of the Irish Land Commissioners for the first year of their existence possesses all the interest naturally attaching to a great experiment in legislation. The act they administer became law on the 22d of August, 1881, and their report covers the period up to the same date in this year. The actual working of the act could not begin at once, and it is practically the results of ten months' activity that are now before us. The greatest importance attached to the forms and rules of the new court, and as they were drawn up by the 1st day of October it cannot be thought that any unnecessary delay occurred. The organization of a staff was also a serious business, which occupied the months of September and October. Thus the first sitting of the court did not begin until the 20th of October, though the public were put in possession some three weeks earlier of the nature of the proceedings necessary to obtain the benefits of the act. Applications were at first few in number. It was known that the first sitting would be held to extend to the 12th of November, and people were, therefore, in no hurry. But towards the end of October applications were counted by thousands a day, and on the last day of the sitting they reached the high figure of 12,000. The advantage of applying at the first sitting, as our readers no doubt recollect, was that every successful applicant was enabled to make the decision apply to the rent beginning to accrue at the gale-day next following the date of the passing of the act, no matter what delay might occur in obtaining judgment. Four sub-commissions were constituted at the end of October and sent to the districts from which the greatest number of applications had come. In November it became plain that more extensive machinery was required, and eight more sub-commissions were created and sent on circuit. In April it was found necessary still further to increase the working power of the court, and four more sub-commissions, making sixteen in all, were appointed. In addition to these, the Civil Bill Courts everywhere were open to tenants seeking a judicial rent, while no fewer than three methods of settling rent outside the court, but under its authority, were also provided. Landlords and tenants might come to an amicable agreement, which, on being filed in court, would become the judicial rent; or they might invoke the assistance of valuers appointed by the court; or they might apply to a Court of Arbitration. It is not probable that these methods were very largely resorted to until the people were enabled to judge pretty accurately of the reduction which the court was likely to make; but as soon as a sub-commission had set up a standard in a district the cheapness and facility of these agreements must have led to a very large number of settlements. In addition to this the Commissioners believe that great numbers of arrangements are made on the same basis which never come into court at all. Putting these aside, the settlements either made or registered by the court amounted to 4,600 a month. It is interesting to observe how closely the average reductions coincide. For all Ireland the reductions made by the Sub-Commissioners average 20.547 per cent; by the Civil Bill Courts 22.040; by agreements lodged with the Land Commission 18.730; and by agreements lodged with the Civil Bill Courts 19.708 per cent. Landlords who came to terms with their tenants privately have thus escaped most easily, while the action of the ordinary County Courts has been perceptibly less favorable to them than that of the much-dreaded Land Commission. That administrative measures do not always justify the sanguine or gloomy anticipations they provoke is proved by the report now before us. Interference with leases was opposed by the Conservatives with very great warmth. It was evidently expected that the act would scarcely leave a contract standing of later date than 1870. But in point of fact out of 1,096 cases disposed of the lease has been set aside in only 102, or rather less than 10 per cent. The purchase clauses, again, have been nearly inoperative. Tenants occupy so good a position after the settlement of their rent by the court that they do not care to buy; and for various reasons landlords, even after reduction of rent, are in no hurry to sell. The emigration clauses have never come into operation at all. The Commissioners have no power to treat with private persons, and no public body has come forward with any scheme on which they can act. So far, therefore, the Land act, notwithstanding the alarm it excited, does not seem to have revolutionized Ireland. The Arrears-of-Rent act was passed only a day or two before the close of the period covered by this report, so that there is no official information as to its workings. It will undoubtedly modify preëxisting legislation, but when the next report of the Land Commissioners appears we may expect to find that neither it nor court valuers have told so deeply on the social condition of Ireland as some now fear or hope.

## JOURNALISTIC.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 29.—The *Whig and Chronicle* Printing Company today sold its entire property to a stock company, to be known as the Knoxville Publishing Company, for the sum of $16,000 cash. The new company will publish a nine column daily, which will be the Houk organ in this Congressional district.

## VERMONT LIQUOR LAW.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 29.—The bill making the enforcement of the liquor law more stringent was killed in the Senate, and the Legislature adjourned sine die.

## DECEMBER AND MAY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 29.—Capt. Allen May, of Hardin County, aged 101 years, yesterday procured a license to marry a young lady aged 19, of the same county.

"My system seemed saturated with scrofula," said Mr. Selby Carter, Nashville, Tenn., "but Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me."

## MARINE NEWS.

### Navigation at an End So Far as Marine Insurance Is Concerned.

### Iron-Ore Shipments from the Opening of Navigation Up to the 22d Inst.

### Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—News from Around the Lakes—Port List.

### Close of Navigation for the Season of 1882.

Today at noon marine insurance expires, and the season of navigation for the year 1882 virtually closes. The season on the whole has been the poorest, so far as freights are concerned, that has ever been experienced by vesselmen. Grain freights, lumber freights, iron-ore freights, coarse freights—all have been so low that not one in twenty vessels have netted anything for their owners, and many have ended the season in debt. The season of 1882 opened about six weeks earlier than usual, and that was one of the causes of the season's dullness. The other causes were the comparative scarcity, or rather the high price, of grain at this port (most of the time it being higher than it could be sold for at New York; made so by the manipulation of the grain gamblers here), the strikes at the lumber manufacturing points, the strikes in the iron business, and last, but not least, an overabundance of tonnage. The day of small vessels is nearly over, especially sail vessels. Steam is rapidly taking the place of sails, and in a few years the carrying of grain by sailing vessels will be as rare as were steam grain-carriers twenty-five or thirty years ago. And what applies to the grain-carrying trade applies with equal force to the carrying of iron-ore and lumber. Speed and large tonnage is what is revolutionizing the carrying business of the great lakes, and the sooner vesselmen recognize this fact the better they will be off.

### Shipments of Iron-Ore.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the total lake shipments of iron-ore from Upper Peninsula ports the present season, up to and including Nov. 22, together with the amount shipped during a corresponding period of last year:

| *Name of port.* | *1881.* | *1882.* |
|---|---|---|
| Escanaba | 1,438,042 | 1,727,458 |
| Marquette | 707,772 | 941,268 |
| L'Anse | 53,663 | 70,548 |
| St. Ignace | ...... | 50,157 |
| Total | 2,199,477 | 2,790,428 |

—an increase of 590,949 tons.

### Dock and Other Notes.

The steam-barge St. Joseph and consorts were placed in winter quarters yesterday.

The steam-barge Norman arrived from Manistee yesterday with a cargo of 3,000,000 shingles.

The schooner R. M. Mason, which arrived in port yesterday from Garden Bay, brought 6,000 cedar ties.

Only five vessels left this port yesterday—four steamers and one sail vessel. Two of the steamers are bound for Buffalo.

The propeller California has arrived at Port Dalhousie to lay up, and will be lengthened by the Messrs. Muir Bros. during the winter.

The steam-barge Fred Kelly and consort, laden with soft coal from Cleveland, arrived yesterday, and will immediately go into winter quarters here.

The schooner Midland Rover has been tied up at Port Dalhousie for damages done by colliding with a bridge over the new Welland Canal at the junction, the damages amounting to $2,300.

The wicked Alpena *Argus* says: "On account of a snow-flake or some other thing getting in front of the propeller Metropolis there was no mail received here last Friday, as that boat did not reach this port."

The steamship H. J. Jewett, of the Union Steamboat Line, left this port at midnight on the 22d inst. with 72,000 bushels of corn for Buffalo, from whence it was shipped by rail to New York, arriving in that city on the 28th inst., the cargo being only six days in transit by both water and rail.

About this season of the year one lightship anchored in its place is worth a dozen which have been towed to port and placed in winter-quarters. The Bar Point and Colchester Reef lightships have both been towed in, but Westcott's lightship on Lake St. Clair still holds the fort and will do so as long as vessels continue to sail.—*Detroit Free Press.*

About the only place in marine circles in which there is any business at present is the office of Marine-Surgeon Miller, in the Government Building. Dr. Bevans, the surgeon in charge, has all he can attend to in the way of sick sailors, and yesterday was an unusually busy day, the waiting-room being filled all day with invalid tars. The following were sent to the Marine Hospital for medical treatment: Thomas Duncan, Edward Beckman, Nicholas Clever, James Riley, Thomas Olsen, and John Robinston.

Capt. Murray, master of the schooner George C. Finney, yesterday telegraphed her owner from Port Huron that he had decided to lay the vessel up for the winter at that port, as it was snowing heavily and blowing hard, and as her insurance would expire today he would not take the responsibility of attempting to reach this port. Capt. Murray is a wise man, and it is a pity that so few vesselmen are as cautious as he.

One of the best known tugmen on the river, in speaking yesterday of the proposed ball of the bridgetenders, the proceeds of which they intend to present to the most popular tugman, said the bridgetenders would probably use the money to buy a club with, that being the most *striking* testimonial, and one that the tugmen would appreciate the most, as they could use it to advantage when the bridgetenders "red-balled" them in the daytime. It could also be used at night in place of a whistle to wake the bridgetenders up. The exhibition of love existing between the bridgetenders and the tugmen is something that would make Bob Ingersoll envious could he once witness it. It excels even that exhibited by a bull-dog toward a tom-cat.

### Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 29—12 m.—Passed up—Propeller Milwaukee, 11:40 a. m.; steam-barge Argonaut, 11:20 a. m.

In port—Steam-barge Donaldson and barges, steam-barge Howard and barges, schooners C. C. Barnes and George C. Finney.

Down—Propeller Portage, 3:20 a. m.; schooner Erastus Corning, 4:15 a. m.

Wind northeast, fresh. Weather cool.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 29—10:30 p. m.—No passages either up or down since noon.

Wind northeast, blowing hard. Weather cold and cloudy, with indications of snow.

### The Last Cargoes from Escanaba This Season.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 29.—The steam-barge D. C. Whitney and consort Wayne sailed today with the last cargoes of the season. No further reports will be sent except of disasters.

### A Batch of Interesting News from Buffalo.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The arrivals today were the steamship Clyde and propeller Buffalo, from Chicago, with grain and sundries, and the propellers Winslow, St. Louis, India, and Empire State, from Duluth, with flour, copper, etc.

The steamship H. J. Jewett left for Chicago at 7 last night, and the steamship Fred Mercur sailed for the same port later with coal.

Capt. Tom Maytham has sold the wreck and outfit of the schooner J. W. Doane to S. A. Murphy, of Detroit. The consideration is not known, but there is no doubt Capt. Maytham has made a good profit on his investment of $1,425. Murphy having the facilities, will make an attempt to release the vessel if the weather permits.

The propeller Scotia will finish loading coal for Chicago tomorrow evening. It is now doubtful if another cargo will be sent up this fall.

The movements of the line propellers are nearly completed for this season. The iron propeller Boston of the Western Transportation Company, leaves for Chicago tonight, and will be the last up-boat of that line. The propellers Montana, Buffalo, and Empire State will be laid up here, as also the propellers Arabia and Commodore, now coming down. The Union Steamboat Company will likely send out again the propellers Rochester and Avon, which are not yet in. The Anchor Line have started their last boat up, and the propeller Lycoming, due tonight, will be the last coming here. All of the Lake Superior Transit steamers are here except the propellers Nyack and Arctic, both of which left Detroit today direct for this port. This entire fleet will winter here. The Commercial Line will send out no more boats, and the Lehigh Valley Line's last boat will be the steamship Clyde, now loading coal for Chicago.

The steamships Wallula, Columbia, and James Davidson were fortunate in their trips to Prince Arthur's Landing with cargoes of coal and railroad iron at high rates of freight. They went thence to Duluth and are due here in a day or two with wheat, on which they get 6, 6½, and 7 cents freight respectively.

Capt. Charles McInness, owner and master of the passenger propeller Oneida, arrived this afternoon from Collingwood, where his boat is laid up. He will return tomorrow.

The winter weather seems to have come to stay. The wind tonight is from the north, and the storm-signal is up. No ice has formed yet in the river or lake, but along the Erie Canal ice is said to be delaying boats.

### The Schooner H. A. Kent Dismasted in a Gale.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SAND BEACH, Mich., Nov. 29.—The three-masted schooner H. A. Kent was dismasted in a heavy blow last night, and lies at anchor about three miles from this place. She was discovered showing signals of distress this morning about 9 o'clock. The tug John Owen, which was lying in harbor, immediately started to her rescue, taking the life-saving crew in tow to run the line. After some difficulty she was brought into the harbor about 1 o'clock p. m. in a badly demoralized condition. She was loaded with iron-ore and bound from Escanaba to Cleveland. One of the crew had his ankle broken, and two others were hurt considerable.

The following are in the harbor tonight: Tug Castle, tug John Owen, steam-barge Winslow, and barges Vampire, Leighton, and William Young.

Wind blowing a gale from the northeast.

### East Tawas Harbor of Refuge.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Nov. 29.—A heavy northeast snow-storm set in last night. Ten inches fell on a level. The steamer Keweenaw, from St. Ignace, the propeller Roanoke, of Ward's Line, from Chicago, both bound down, and the steam-barges Ogemaw and Oscoda were compelled to run from Oscoda. All made this harbor during the night. The steam-barge Cleveland ran from Caseville with part of a load of lumber last night and reached here at 6 this morning. The propeller Arundell, which left Bay City at midnight, and concerning which fears were entertained of her safety, arrived here at 6 p. m.

### Items from Milwaukee.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29.—Arrived from below—coal laden—Steam-barge Jarvis Lord and schooner Red Wing.

The schooner Reindeer, bound to Chicago, ran into port today with her foregaff gone. She will receive a new one here.

The night tug at this port has been discontinued for the season.

The wind has been fresh from the north'ard all day, accompanied by snow. The propeller St. Paul, which left for Cheboygan this morning, ran back this afternoon.

### The Schooner Tecumseh Runs on a Rock at Cove Island.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Nov. 29.—The schooner Tecumseh is reported to have run ashore Monday morning on the east side of Cove Island on a flat rock. The crew scuttled her, but no further particulars have yet been received.

The steam-barge Enterprise is expected from Sault Ste. Marie tomorrow, when navigation may be considered closed for the season.

### The Schooner Maple Leaf Aground Near Port Rowan.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PORT ROWAN, Ont., Nov. 29.—The schooner Maple Leaf, while working up through the Deep Hole grounded yesterday, and the water going down has left her in bad shape if it still continues cold, but with immediate assistance of a tug she may be got off without damage.

### Another New Steamboat Company.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 29.—The Canada Southern Steamboat Company (Limited) have applied for letter patent. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to construct, acquire, and own or charter steam or other vessels, and to use and navigate the same upon Canadian waters and from and to Canadian and foreign ports, and generally for such powers as are useful and necessary to advance the objects for which corporation is sought. The capital stock of the company is to be $1,500,000, divided into 1,500 shares of $1,000 each. The chief place of business of the company is to be at Toronto.

### The Weather at the Straits of Mackinaw.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 29.—Arrived—Propeller Van Raalte.

Cleared—Schooner Lookout, steamer Flora, and tug Gladiator with schooner Johnson.

Northwest wind, brisk, with occasional snow squalls. Freezing hard.

### Petitioning for Free Navigation.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MONTREAL, Nov. 29.—The Montreal Corn Exchange Association has resolved to petition the Dominion Government for free canals and general free navigation of the rivers and lakes.

### Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Escanaba, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Leland Elk Rapids, lumber.
Prop S. J. Macy, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Fred Kelley, Cleveland, coal.
Prop City of Duluth, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Conemaugh, Erie, sundries.
Schr A. D. Moore, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Fleetwing, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Col. Ellsworth, Cleveland, coal.
Schr M. R. Warner, Cleveland, coal.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Arabia, Georgian Bay, ties.
Schr Bay State, Alpena, lumber.
Schr M. Dahl, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. J. Conway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Charles Luling, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Helvetia, Ashtabula, coal.
Schr Mary Collins, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Guido, Pierport, lumber.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Pink Lake, lumber.
Schr Ada Medora, Menominee, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, 18,218 bu corn, 4,600 sacks and 750 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Rochester, Buffalo, 31,400 bu wheat, 20,000 bu corn, 4,000 sacks flour, and sundries.
Schr Henry Cowles, Grand Haven, light.

## A MILLIONAIRE CASH-BOY.

### The Good Qualities Possessed by the Lad, Who Has Just Learned of His Fortune.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Tommy Loeman, the millionaire cash-boy, was found today at Amesbury, Mass., where he is making a brief visit, prior to his departure with his brother for St. John. The property to which he and his brother Jimmie and sister Minnie are the prospective heirs is even larger than was at first stated. They are raised from poverty to become the sole heirs of Michael Loeman, their granduncle, of Melbourne, Australia, whose wealth is estimated at over $4,000,000. The father of the orphans died in June last, their mother having passed away some years ago. Their millionaire grand-uncle writes his determination to educate and adopt the children and to bequeath to them his property. Tommy was lionized by his companions at Jordan & Marsh's Saturday night when his good fortune was made known, and there have been many inquiries for him at the establishment today. He is a wide-awake little lad, not yet 14 years old, but full of pluck and good nature. He cannot, of course, comprehend the measure of his good fortune, but he has some sterling qualities that will go far toward making a man of him. On the death of his father he insisted on doing what he could for his own support, and obtained a place as cash-boy at $2 a week. Of course he is immensely pleased at his changed prospects, and he is very willing to go with his brother and sister to live with his uncle, of whom he never before heard.

The lad is full of generous impulses, and declares his intention to be most liberal in his favors towards his old schoolmates, his cashboy associates, and his aunt, Mrs. Higgins, with whom he has been living. Michael Loeman, by the way, has amassed his great fortune during forty-five years' residence in Australia, partly by his own efforts and partly by bequest from his former employer, whose daughter he married. He is about 70 years of age, and was without heirs until he learned of the impoverished condition of his grand-nephews and niece in this country. He is an Irishman by birth and went almost penniless to the new continent on graduating from Dublin University. He will educate the prospective heirs for two years in a convent school at St. John and then take them to his home in Melbourne.

## AWARDED $10,000 DAMAGES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—George Smith, in a suit for damages against the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad on account of injuries received at a crossing owing to a flagman not being employed there, was awarded $10,000.

The French cannot pronounce Cough, but they appreciate and use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

## SOCIAL TRAGEDY.

### The Destroyer of a Happy Home in St. Louis Shot by the Injured Husband.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 29.—What came very near being a fatal tragedy, and is one of the greatest social sensations ever transpiring in this city, happened yesterday afternoon at an aristocratic assignation house on Singleton street known as the "Tank House." At 5 o'clock a gentleman and a lady heavily veiled, who had entered the house three hours previously, left the premises, and were almost immediately confronted by the lady's husband and a grim-looking detective. The girl clung to her escort's arm, with a short scream, and the husband immediately leveled a pistol and fired. The ball struck the lady's friend in the arm, and had it been an inch higher or lower it would have finished him. As it was, the bones of his arm were shattered and he

FELL GROANING TO THE PAVEMENT.

The husband strode over him and leveled the pistol again, evidently intending to finish his victim, but the detective wrenched away his weapon, and the parties separated. The dramatis personæ in this tragedy were Mr. and Mrs. Rush H. Tevis, Mr. Frank Iglehart, and a private detective who was formerly on the police force. The story of the affair can be soon told. Mrs. Tevis is a lady well known in St. Louis society. She is a niece of Gen. Sherman, the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and also a niece of the late Judge Samuel F. Reber. Her father, Col. Reese, is now in the regular army, but is at present in St. Louis. The lady is quite young, with

AN EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT FACE,

of the order best described as a red blonde, framed by Titianesque hair, and her figure is instinct with grace. She does not look to be more than 20 years of age, and she has been the charming centre of a very bright circle in St. Louis society for several years. About four years ago she was married to Mr. Rush Tevis, at present an employé in the store of Crow, Hargadine & Co., and a son of Mr. John C. Tevis, an old and respected citizen of St. Louis, and a relative of the California Tevises. Every one who knew them supposed that the home on Leonard street was a very happy one. Mrs. Tevis seemed to be thoroughly contented and altogether wrapped up in her baby, now a charming, bright little girl of 3 years. For some time past, however, there has been

A COOLNESS BETWEEN THE TWO.

Mrs. Tevis confided to a friend last week that her husband had been very much annoyed by an anonymous letter that he had received a couple of days before, and that he had been to see the private detective about the matter. She seemed to be very much troubled about it. Tevis, however, appeared to be satisfied, and the matter was dropped. Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock Mrs. Tevis met Mr. Frank Iglehart at the "Tank House" by appointment. Mr. Iglehart is a gentleman well known about the city. He was for a long time connected with the banking house of Barthlow, Lewis & Co. as cashier, and is now interested in the new Kehlor Mills, which are soon to be built here. It was while leaving this house after three hours' dalliance that the husband, who had been waiting for them with rare patience since 2:30, succeeded in

SHOOTING THE DESTROYER OF HIS HAPPINESS

in the arm. When the shot was fired Mr. Tevis was taken away by his detective friend, and the lady supported Mr. Iglehart westward and hailed a passing carriage. While Iglehart was to be supported the girl was as brave as a lioness. She held him up and did all that lay in woman's power or wit to soothe the agony of the shattered arm, but once in the carriage she gave way to her natural grief. The full meaning of the esclandre tided in upon her, and the heroine of the moment before became the weak, despairing woman. She seemed to realize suddenly that all worth living for had gone to wreck and ruin about her. A gentleman who was standing at the corner of Fourteenth and Washington avenue and saw the party leaving the hack to enter Mr. Iglehart's residence, describes the scene as tragic in the extreme. The pale lady and the wounded man made a tableau of

LOVE, DESPAIR, AND RUIN,

not easy to forget. Almost hysterical, Mrs. Tevis did not know what to do. Her first care was for her lover, and, when he was safely housed, she seemed to abandon herself altogether. She went home to her father and confessed all to him, and there she is now stopping, and is said to be greatly prostrated. Mr. Iglehart is lying at his boarding-place with his shattered arm bound in a plaster cast, and the surgeon who is attending him says he will probably lose it. He takes the blame of the whole affair upon himself, and intimates that, in the event of the injured husband wanting any more satisfaction, he will be ready to give it.

The trouble between the husband and wife has been settled, the understanding being that Tevis shall sue for a divorce, and that the wife shall not oppose the application. The business of the "Tank House" is at an end, and thus one of the worst social dens in the city is broken up.

## THE PURCELL DEBT.

### The Reply of the "Catholic Telegraph" to the Repudiating Priests of the Diocese of Cincinnati.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 29.—The *Catholic Telegraph*, in reply to the statement of the "repudiating priests" to the effect that the appeal under the highest authority to the Catholics of the world for assistance in paying the great debt was unavailing, will say in its issue of tomorrow: "The force of that appeal was destroyed by the Cincinnati Diocese. Cincinnati made pledges and never fulfilled them. While many friends were working in her behalf, and while many more were ready to come forward at her call, Cincinnati stood idly by, ready to accept aid, but doing nothing or next to nothing on her own behalf. No wonder her friends became disgusted and failed in their efforts. It is anything but fair to throw upon them the responsibility for the failure. It is no shame to these friends of the diocese at home and abroad that they failed. The shame belongs to those who made them fail. They who thwarted the plans and brought them to naught have a heavy responsibility to bear. The ruined lives, the blasted hopes, the desolate homes, the tears of the widows and the orphans, the broken hearts, the curses of the poor and hungry crying for bread, the falling away from the practice of the faith, and even from faith itself, the sad deaths of some, who it is feared have died the second death, the reproach to religion, the shame of the church, all the sorrow and scandal and woe of the last four years, who can dwell on the hideous picture? Yet this is but a feeble limitation of the consequences of not paying the debt or beginning to pay it, but it is just what they are doing who withstand the efforts to pay it." Near the close of the article is this paragraph: "An Archbishop as noted for his modest and gentle exercise of ecclesiastical authority as for his financial ability, said to a prominent Catholic of this city: 'The Holy See did not transfer me to Cincinnati, but if it had I would have paid the debt. If the priests refused to coöperate there would be some vacant parishes within forty-eight hours.'"

## OFFERED A PASHASHIP.

### Corporal Blucher, of the Second Artillery, United States Army, Offered a Pashaship by Baker Pasha, of the Egyptian Army.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 29.—Corporal Gephard Leberecht Blucher, Second Artillery, Post Schoolmaster at Fort McHenry, this city, a few days ago received an offer from Baker Pasha of a position on his staff, to aid in the reorganization of the army of the Khedive of Egypt. Corporal Blucher, by permission of his commanding officer, took the letter to Washington, and as soon as certain conditions are complied with by the Egyptian authorities he will seek his discharge from the United States army. Corporal Blucher is a lineal descendant of the famous Marshal Blucher, Prince of Wahlstadt, of Waterloo fame, after whom he is named. His family have for 600 years owned their own domains near Blucher, in the Grand-Duchy of Mecklenberg, where the Corporal was born. He graduated at the Universities of Bonn and Heidelberg. In 1865 he entered the Prussian army as a Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Guards, and during the Austro-Prussian war was an Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the General commanding the Seventh Corps. Subsequently he was chosen a military attaché of the German Legation in Egypt, and resided for a long while at Ramleh. While in Egypt he acquired the Arabic tongue. In 1867 he was promoted to a First-Lieutenancy, and in the Franco-Prussian war he again performed the duties of Aide-de-Camp. During the campaign he was appointed Military Administrator of the Department of La Marne, which position he held until the withdrawal of the Prussian army of occupation at the close of the war, after which he returned to garrison duty. In 1880 he left the army and came to America. Sixteen months ago he enlisted in the Second Artillery as Schoolmaster. He was six months in the barracks at Columbus, O., previous to being sent to Fort McHenry. The prospective Pasha is a thorough soldier, an accomplished scholar, and is much esteemed by his comrades. Corporal Blucher first knew Baker Pasha when he was Capt. Valentine Baker, of the English army.

## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

### Living in Albany, N. Y.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—You would oblige me by informing me in "Voice of the People" of the whereabouts of John G. Saxe, the poet. Yours very respectfully, S. L.

### Prayers Asked.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Urgent prayers to the Almighty Father are devoutly asked for the "faith-cure" of my beloved wife, née Fannie A. Stall, of Cincinnati, who has lain suffering with heart-disease since June 4, 1879, and now seems dying. May Divine interposition save her!

R. C. ALDEN, 324 Park avenue.

### The Prohibition Vote.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Will you please give the Prohibition vote of Illinois in the last election as compared with the same vote in previous election when they had a ticket in the field and oblige PROHIBITIONIST.

[Irwin, for State Treasurer, received 9,068 votes. In 1878 Gevin, the Prohibitionist candidate for the same office, received 2,192 votes.]

### In Doubt.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—A bets that at the last election the Democratic ticket was successful. B bets it was not. Which is right?

[The Democrats and Republicans each elected part of the county ticket. The Democrats carcarried Cook County for their State ticket. So much depends upon the wording of the bet that the safest and most satisfactory way is to declare the bet off.]

### Immigration to the United States.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Will you please decide the following bet in your paper, and oblige several readers: A bets B that the immigration to America (the United States) in the first six months of the present year exceeds any previous six months in the history of this country.

THOMAS HANCOCK.

[A wins, but the rate of immigration has been falling off since June 30.]

### How Protection Works.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

MOUNT PLEASANT, Ia., Nov. 28.—Will you have the kindness to inform your readers how it is that protection keeps manufactured products out of the markets of the world?

S. T. RIPPER.

[By increasing the cost of machinery and artificially enhancing the cost of living and so inflating wages a high protective tariff raises the cost of production. Our manufacturers cannot, therefore, compete on equal terms with those of other countries where this pernicious system does not prevail. And the American workingmen do not gain anything by it. Their wages are *fiat* wages, the purchasing power of which has been very much diluted. In their case the old folly of the currency fiatists is told over again.]

### Yes, You Are Too Previous.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 27.—Will you please say in your columns how many and whom, if any, of those officeholders removed by Acting-President Arthur for being unfavorable to the conviction of the star-routers are "Half-Breeds," so to speak? Judging by the past, and with the failure of bossism in New York and Pennsylvania in my mind, I am somewhat suspicious. Am I too "previous?" I hope so. "ANTI-BOSS."

[We suppose that every decent Republican, whether he be a Stalwart or Half-Breed, will rejoice to see the friends and apologists for the star-route thieves pitchforked out of office. THE TRIBUNE knows neither "Stalwart" nor "Half-Breed" when the prosecution of thieves is concerned.]

### Irish Manufactures for America.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The American press, notably THE TRIBUNE, has given attention of late to the movement now being canvassed in Dublin which has in view the encouragement of Irish local industries.

A very important feature of this scheme contemplates pushing the sale of Irish manufactures in the American markets. I am informed by letters from gentlemen prominently interested in the project, both in Dublin and Cork, that a company is being formed, with a proposed capital of £1,000,000 sterling, to engage in and carry on the enterprise. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray, editor and proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal* (High Sheriff of Dublin), and other well-known gentlemen are at the head of the movement, which seems likely to be successful—so far at least as the enlistment of local capital and Irish sympathy will go.

I have been requested to elicit, if possible, the views and opinions of merchants and others who would be likely to feel an interest in this subject, and whose practical judgment and experience qualify them to estimate the chances of success, as to the measure of encouragement likely to be given to the introduction and sale of Irish manufactures in the American markets.

In the main I suppose these goods would consist of Irish tweeds, poplins, Limerick laces, the already well-known Irish linens, hosiery, and the like.

Of course this is a practical question, in which sentiment can cut little figure.

It may reasonably be expected, however, that when attention shall have been drawn to the subject, and when the value and beauty of certain Irish manufactures shall come to be more generally and widely known, there would follow an increased demand and a steadily-widening market for such goods. I would be glad if parties interested would consider the subject and communicate their views, either publicly through the press, or otherwise, as they may elect.

Of course I will be pleased to transmit any information sent to me to the gentleman chiefly instrumental in forwarding the enterprise.

WILLIAM J. ONAHAN.

### The Fitz-John Porter Case.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

BURLINGTON, Ia., Nov. 27.—I wish to thank Gen. Logan through your columns for his masterly exposé of this traitor's conduct in 1862, and also you for publishing his article in your issue of Nov. 26. At least a million copies of this paper ought to be circulated and read all over the country, now that Porter's treason and cowardice threaten to be a party issue, backed, it seems, by Gen. Grant. Is not this last strange, indeed?

If Grant forgets the state of affairs on the Potomac and in Virginia in 1862, there are some who yet remember them. There was a general conspiracy among West-Pointers—even the very highest in office, such as Porter—to openly disobey every commander except McClellan, who refused to take the offensive at all, or do anything except supply the enemy from his own stores. This is strikingly shown by Gen. Strother ("Porte Crayon"), now Consul to Mexico, in his "Recollections of the War," published in *Harper's Magazine.* He deeply deplores the jealousy, disloyalty, and indifference, the intrigues and open disobedience to orders shown by all prominent army officers. If recollection serves right, he was present when Porter received Pope's orders. The former was reclining under a tree and never stirred. He only remarked, "D—— Jack Pope, he has got himself into this scrape; let him get himself out." Porter completely gives his own case away, for he has openly said, "There is no denying it, I was not loyal to Pope." Of course disloyalty to Pope was double-dyed treason to the Republic and death and destruction to its armies, and nothing else can be made of it even now, after the lapse of twenty years.

The so-called Court of Inquiry was a whitewashing affair—nothing more. Pope refused to attend it or testify, and so did most of his friends who opposed Porter.

The general opinion at the time was that the court-martial that tried Porter was far too lenient. His spurs ought to have been hacked off by the public hangman, and, as an example to like offenders, he ought to have been hung on a gibbet till the buzzards cleared his bones. He would not now be whining about Washington trying to deplete the public Treasury if this act of justice had been carried out, and many precious lives would have been saved during the War afterwards.

A LOYAL DEMOCRAT.

## CLAIRVOYANCY.

### How a Clever Adventuress Secured a Husband and a Deed for $50,000.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—A case of unusual interest has been working its way slowly through the Troy courts for several years past, and will shortly be summed up by some of the most eminent lawyers of the State. Less than five years ago Mary McMahon was a poor workingwoman in West Troy. Her husband was a dissolute fellow, and one night he disappeared and never came back again. There was not much mourning in the McMahon household, and the general belief that he was dead was accepted with tearless resignation. The widow, handsome and an excellent conversationalist, discovered shortly after her husbands disappearance that she had suddenly become possessed of clairvoyant powers, and

THE SHOP GIRLS OF TROY

were liberal in their patronage. Fortune smiled upon her until the smart widow McMahon was enabled to cast off her gingham gown, bid farewell to her humble quarters, and locate as a dealer in futurity at one of the Troy hotels. Occasionally she made short trips to neighboring towns as a practitioner of clairvoyancy. It was during one of these visits to Saratoga that Samuel Hides, whose hair had been whitened by the snows of 70 winters, walked into her parlor in search of her aid in discovering $500 which he had lost while on the way to a bank to deposit the money. Samuel's estate in the neighboring Village of Ballston was valued at $75,000. His wife had been dead about seventeen years and he lived with his married daughter. These facts the widow learned during their conversation relating to the recovery of the lost money. After an interview lasting considerably over the time that visitors are usually permitted to occupy in their consultations with mediums, the entertaining hostess fell into the customary trance. She emerged from this dreamy state with the most lovable nature imaginable. "I've had an amazing experience!" she exclaimed, according to Samuel's testimony in the suit now pending. "The fates ordered me to banish from my thoughts the money you have called to see me about, and to second their endeavors to obtain for you

A WIFE.

You see the spirits have had you under their especial care, and the doom that awaits those who would thwart them is inevitable." It is claimed that the man is childish, and that Mrs. McMahon so imposed upon him that when he left she held his promise not only to marry her, but to settle upon her property valued at $50,000. No date was set for the marriage, and after enjoining secrecy she returned to Troy. That Mrs. McMahon was fearful that her husband was not dead and might reappear, and thus dissipate all hope of her obtaining Hides and his $50,000, was evident by her not fixing the wedding-day and her persistent inquiries with a view to ascertaining whether or not he was still in the flesh. The Hudson River had just been rid of its icy barriers, and the discovery in its waters at Albany of the bruised and mortified body of

AN UNKNOWN MAN

was announced in the newspapers. Mrs. McMahon saw the item, and, hurrying to Albany, she viewed the remains, then almost unrecognizable, and pronounced them those of her husband, who disappeared seven months previous. There was no other claimant for the dead, and he was buried at the expense of the clairvoyant. A few weeks later Mrs. McMahon was married to Samuel Hides very privately at the residence of a Saratoga clergyman. The papers conveying to her $50,000 worth of the old man's property were given her immediately after the ceremony. The woman accompanied Mr. Hides to the residence of his married daughter, where she was introduced as his wife. The surprise was profound, Samuel having kept his promise not to disclose his matrimonial intentions. His relatives immediately instituted an investigation regarding the woman's character and her connections. They were evidently not satisfied with their discoveries, for she was

TORN FROM HER NEW-MADE HUSBAND,

and denied even the privilege of seeing him. Mrs. Hides alleges that when she did attempt to visit her husband his son-in-law drove her from the premises at the point of a revolver. A short time after an action was begun in the Supreme Court by Samuel Hides against his wife to declare their marriage and the conveyance given by him to her null and void. She employed talented counsel, and has vigorously defended. As already stated, the testimony is closed, and the preliminaries before submitting the case for decision are all that remain. Proof has been produced by the plaintiff that will be argued by his counsel as showing the blooming defendant to have been of questionable character. She boldly advertises herself as Mrs. Dr. Hides, clairvoyant, which is the inscription upon her sign over her rooms, located in a fashionable quarter of Troy.

### Fish in the Great American Lakes.

*American Angler.*

Dr. Sterling, of Cleveland, O., writes: "The white fish in Lake Erie average three and a half pounds, but occasionally one or more are taken weighing ten to eighteen pounds. I speared one in 1844, at Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, that weighed twenty-five pounds. On the north shore of Isle Royale, Lake Superior, the white fish average fourteen pounds. The lake herring are the most uniform in size of all our fishes, averaging less than a pound in weight, and this average will hold good if you count them by the millions; but, nevertheless, I have had brought to me specimens that would weigh three, four, and even six pounds. The white fish of the Yonkon River, Alaska—so say the Government reports—weigh as high as forty pounds. The sturgeon of the Great Lakes average fifty pounds, but now and then one is taken that weighs 100 pounds and over. I saw, myself, at the Sault Ste. Marie, one taken that weighed 125 pounds. The catfish of our lakes are of most superior quality, bringing in the Southern markets a better price than any of our lake fishes, whether fresh, salted, or smoked. The average size is twelve pounds; but yet I saw a specimen taken with a hook and line that weighed fifty pounds. In the waters of the Mississippi Valley it often attains double that weight."

We are thankful James Wilde Jr. & Co.'s clothes give you such perfect satisfaction.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BUNCH OF KEYS WITH PIECE of silver on ring, going from Madison-st. to Twenty-seventh on Indiana-av. car Tuesday night; liberal reward. WM. FREUND, 125 State-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—ONE OLD PUG dog and one young female pug; she is lame in one hind leg. Return to 1733 Indiana-av.

$7.50 REWARD—NEWFOUNDLAND dog, white under throat, weight 97 pounds, nickel-plated collar on when lost; thief can have collar; give me the dog. Anchor Line, Clark-st. bridge.

INSTRUCTION.

AN ADVANCED CLASS IN BOOK-keeping is now open on the North Side, near Washington Park. Any person wishing to join or to take private lessons on moderate terms address W. G. BAINE, 34 Elm-st.

BOXING AND FENCING ACADEMY, 147 Randolph-st.—Boxing taught efficiently in 24 lessons. Importer of superior fencing apparatus and boxing-gloves. Send for circular. COL. MONSTERY.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 125 Clark-st., Rooms 55 and 56. Send for circular, or Apply at office, Room 73.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 88 La Salle-st., established 1876. Call for circular. M. R. JOHNSON. Type-writers to rent.

SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING intelligently taught at Room 412, National Bank Building, 184 Dearborn-st. Circulars sent upon application. MR. AND MRS. J. S. HANNA.

SCHOOL OF PIANO TECHNIQUE AND music reading, No. 21 Centre-av. Second term begins Tuesday, Nov. 28. Send for circular.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 79 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 27 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 635 F-st., Washington, D. C.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 155 and 160 West Monroe.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—COMPLETE GRAIN elevator, Western Iowa. Large machine-shops with foundry, Eastern Iowa. Well-improved farms, Southern Minnesota. Examine these properties. WILLIAMS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 77.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW SEALSKIN sacque, forty inches long, large size. 335 Calumet-av.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE BY**
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
GENERAL REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
90 LA SALLE-ST.

Purchase and sale of real estate on commission a specialty.

SOUTH DIVISION—IMPROVED.

MICHIGAN-AV.—3-story and basement stone-front; a fine corner residence; $25,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—2-story frame; lot 30x161; $10,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Near Thirty-second-st., 2-story and basement octagon stone-front, well built; $6,000.
PRAIRIE AV.—2-story and English basement stone-front; barn; lot 20x133; $8,500.
INDIANA-AV.—No. 2465—2-story frame; barn; lot 50x170.
INDIANA-AV.—No. 2906—2-story frame brick basement, mansard roof; good lot; $8,000.
CALUMET-AV.—No. 2353—3-story and cellar stone-front.
ELLIS-PARK—2-story and basement brown-stone octagon front; very convenient; $8,000.
VINCENNES-AV.—No. 3839—2-story and basement octagon brick; lot 22x134; $5,000.
VERNON-AV.—Near Thirty-ninth, 2-story and basement octagon brick, $5,000.
RHODES-AV.—No. 3232—2-story and basement brick, $4,500.
TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—Four brick flats, rental $1,475; price $12,500.
BUTTERFIELD-ST.—2-story frame; rental $480; $3,000.
STATE-ST.—Near Fortieth, 2 frame cottages, $5,000.

SOUTH DIVISION—UNIMPROVED.

BRYANT-AV.—North front, 50x155.
BUTTERFIELD-ST.—South of Thirty-second, 50x110, $2,200.
CALUMET-AV.—Near Thirty-fifth, west front, 25 or 50x125; cheap.
FOREST-AV.—Near Thirty-second, 50x125, west front.
HALSTED-ST.—Between Thirty-second and Thirty-third, 25x155.
HALSTED-ST.—South of Thirty-seventh, 25x123, west front.
FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.—East of Drexel, 100x178, very low.
SHERMAN-ST.—Corner Harrison, 100x75; good for warehouse purposes.
WENTWORTH-AV.—North of Thirty-third, 100x145.

For other South Side property see our December list, just issued. Mailed, postpaid, on application.

WEST DIVISION—IMPROVED.

ASHLAND-AV.—No. 164, 2-story and basement, stone front.
ADAMS-ST.—Near Oakley, 2-story and English basement stone-front; in nice order; $5,600.
ADAMS-ST.—Corner Hamilton, 2-story frame.
WASHINGTON-ST.—No. 482, 2-story frame, stone cellar, fine lot, 100x125.
PARK-AV.—2-story frame, 10 rooms, barn; lot 26x125; rental $480; $4,500.
PARK-AV.—No. 291, 2-story and basement, octagon, brick, brick barn, lot 30x125; cheap.
CARROLL-AV.—2-story and basement, stone fronts; bargain.
HARRISON-ST.—No. 463, 2-story and basement, octagon brick, brick barn, lot 26x155.
IRVING PLACE—No. 288, 2-story and basement octagon brick, lot 20x124; cheap.
MONROE-ST., corner Lincoln—2-story and basement brick, lot 22x125.
MADISON-ST., west of Western-av.—Store and flat, rental $600; price $5,000.
GREEN-ST., corner Fulton—2-story frame, rental $420; price $3,000.
ERIE-ST., near Milwaukee-av.—2-story frame.
ROBEY-ST., near Van Buren—2-story frame, lot 26-4x100; rental $504; price $5,500.
NORTH WESTERN-AV.—No. 53—2-story frame, $2,500.
NORTH WESTERN-AV.—No. 136—Frame cottage, $1,600.
KENDALL-ST.—No. 16, 1½-story frame; $2,600.

WEST DIVISION—UNIMPROVED.

ASHLAND-AV.—Southeast corner Adams-st.; 100x150.
HARRISON-ST.—East of Ashland-av.; 50x152, south front.
HARRISON-ST.—West of Western-av.; 25x125; bargain.
MORGAN-ST.—Near Madison; 50x125, west front.
VAN BUREN-ST.—East of Western-av.; 165x222.
MONROE-ST.—Near Central Park; $45 per foot.
OWASCO-ST.—East of California-av.; $18 per foot.
TAYLOR-ST.—Corner of Nixon; 36x100; $2,700.
WESTERN-AV.—North of Kinzie-st.; $800 per lot.
ROBEY-ST.—Corner of Bryson-st.; 50x120; cheap.
WICKER PARK—Lots in this vicinity, $700 to $1,000.
TWELFTH-ST.—Near Ogden-av.; 40 to 50 lots in this vicinity for sale singly at low figures.

For other West Side real estate see our DECEMBER LIST, just issued; mailed on application.

NORTH DIVISION—IMPROVED.

BELDEN-AV.—2-story frame, brick basement; 50-foot lot; $5,500.
DAYTON-ST.—No. 395, 2-story frame, east front; lot 25x125; $3,500.
FREMONT-ST.—Near Centre; several cottages.
CLARK-ST.—Nos. 971 and 973, 2-story and basement brick flats; rental $1,632; $18,000.
NORTH GROVE-COURT—Brick cottage, No. 39; $2,200.
ERIE-ST.—No. 89, frame cottage, lot 24x100.
SUPERIOR-ST.—East of Pine, 2-story and basement, stone fronts; $8,250.
ONTARIO-ST.—Near State, 3-story, English, basement, stone front; $12,500.
ORCHARD-ST.—No. 462, 2-story and cellar, double octagon brick, new and modern; $8,000.

NORTH DIVISION—UNIMPROVED.

LA SALLE-AV.—North of Huron-st., 48x100, west front.
LA SALLE-AV.—North of Oak-st., 38x116, east front.
LA SALLE-AV.—North of Division-st., 49½x151, west front.
LA SALLE-AV.—North of Schiller-st., 23x172, east front.
LA SALLE-AV.—North of North-av., 50x115, east front.
NORTH PARK-AV.—Corner Centre-st., 240x115.
OAK-ST.—Near Lake Shore Drive, 20 or 40 feet, cheap.
ONTARIO-ST.—Corner Kingsbury, a fine manufacturing site, about 130x100; light on three sides.
CENTRE-ST.—Near Hurlbut, 25x100.
HALSTED-ST.—South of Centre, lot 25x125, east front; only $1,300.

For other North Side real estate see our DECEMBER LIST, just issued, mailed on application.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

Our classified list of real estate in each of the leading suburbs mailed on application.

QUICK SALES!

We have every facility for making immediate sales of real estate in Chicago and vicinity. We shall be pleased to confer with owners wishing to convert quickly.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

**FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO.,** 88 Washington-st.
REAL BARGAINS IN NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.
3-story and basement octagon brick near Dearborn-av., south of Chicago, $9,500; ½ cash.
25x150 Dearborn-av. will be sacrificed at $180 cash per foot.
3 3-story houses in 9 flats near Lincoln Park, renting for $3,000, $21,500; ½ or all cash.
9 3-story brick houses one block from Lincoln Park, $45,000.
4-story and basement stone-front block, 40x80, on Clark-st., near Ohio, renting for $4,400, $40,000; ¼ cash.
330x150 feet, with improvement, on North Clark-st., $100,000.
4-story and basement stone front, 50x80, on North Clark-st.; this is the best corner on the street; $46,000.
17 rooms in flats on Huron-st., near State, $13,500.
Brown-stone front on Dearborn-av., $11,500.
2-story and basement brick on Sedgwick-st., near Centre, $5,250.
And other bargains.

**FOR SALE—BY COLLOT & SCHMIDT,** 78 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 3, over gas office:
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
West Madison-st., near Bishop-court, south front, 4-story and basement stone-front; lot 50x125; $45,000.
South Clark-st., improved corner, lot 100x100 to alley; rents for $6,000 per year; $45,000.
South Clark-st., near Van Buren, 3-story and basement brick block; rented for $3,600 per year; $36,000.
North Clark-st., very choice corner lot, 24x80; all improved; $30,000.
North Clark-st., another choice corner lot, 40x110; all improved; $50,000.

**FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITES.**
100 or 150x100, corner Carpenter and Fulton.
75x100, corner Curtis and Fulton.
100x125, corner Chicago-av. and Halsted.
50 or 100x100, corner Sangamon and Carroll-avs.
Several pieces on the North Side near river.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

**FOR SALE—GOOD BARGAIN—DESIRABLE** piece of improved residence property on Seventy-fourth-st., near Prairie-av., $12,500; $5,000 cash or short time, balance 3 or 5 years at 6 per cent; rents for $1,500, giving over 15 per cent net on cash investment. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

**FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE IF** taken at once, 3-story and basement brick store with flats above it, 2869 Archer-av.; rented to one tenant at $1,300 per year; lot 25x100; must be sold.
BISSINGER & GREENBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

**FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR** Ashland-av., 2-story Gothic frame house, well finished; lot 30x126 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

**FOR SALE—43 WINTHROP-PLACE,** near Taylor, 2-story and basement brick residence; price $4,500.
45 Winthrop-place; price $4,500.
228 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence; price $5,500.
258 West Harrison-st.; $5,800.
All well rented and good for an investment.
3-story brick residence, 3800 Michigan-av.; is in complete order; can give possession at once; price $12,500.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO.,
Room 3, 89 Randolph-st.

**FOR SALE—**
NORTH SIDE LOTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| La Salle-av., near Locust, 50 feet | $9,250 |
| La Salle-av., near Goethe, 25 feet | 5,000 |
| La Salle-av., near Schiller, 25 feet | 4,000 |
| Ontario-st., near Pine, 25 feet | 5,250 |
| Superior-st., near State, 25 feet | 4,025 |
| Illinois-st., near Market, 66 feet | 6,600 |
| Illinois-st., near Franklin, 25 feet | 2,250 |
| Huron-st., near La Salle, 22 feet | 2,500 |
| Ontario-st., near Market, 36 feet | 2,500 |

J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

**FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM** 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY—3 pieces in the business centre, $175,000, $140,000, $135,000.
WABASH-AV. STORES—4-story stone front, 50x110 feet, $42,500.
5-STORY STORE, stone front, 51x155 feet, rented for 5 years to one extra good tenant for $3,600 per year. Taxes and insurance, $400. Price, $42,000.

**FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV., TWO** fine stone-front dwellings, cost $30,000 to build; will sell both for $17,000, or will sell separate at $8,500. This is good property and very cheap. Call for card to see them. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

**FOR SALE—ONLY $5,500 FOR A 3-**story brick house and lot half block from Madison-st. cars; has both hot and cold water, gas fixtures, and good sewer; will sell with furniture or without, $3,000 cash, balance three years at 6 per cent. House will rent unfurnished at $50; furnished, $75. Lots are worth $200 per foot. This is a decided bargain either for a home or for an investment. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

**FOR SALE—CORNER ROBEY AND** Walnut, 50x110, with two good buildings, rented $55 per month; will sell for $6,500. This is a good corner. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

**FOR SALE—A CHARMING HOME ON** Orchard-st., No. 462, north of Lincoln-av.; a new and modern double brick residence, 2-story and basement, octagon front; built by the owner for his own use; with every possible convenience; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; laundry in basement; corner lot, 30x125; choice location; $8,000. A fair cash offer will be accepted if made at once. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

**FOR SALE—**
OAK-ST., NEAR LAKE-SHORE DRIVE.
120 feet, south front.
J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO.,** 86 Washington-st.:
$42,000—On Madison-st., 50 feet and marble-front; pays over 10 per cent; a fine investment.
VAN BUREN-ST.—Some fine pieces for investment that will pay 25 to 50 per cent advance within a year; this street will equal Madison in a few years.
$4,300—Indiana-st., store and flats in fine location.
MADISON-ST.—Some great bargains.
$5,500—Van Buren-st., brick store and flat; rental $600 under old lease; a bargain.
D.-R AND K. ON PARLOR FLOOR.
$5,500—Leavitt-st., near Adams, a well-built brick house; all improvements; a great bargain.
$7,000—Loomis-st., near Jefferson Park, a well built octagon marble front; all modern improvements. House could not be built for price.
HOUSES (BARGAINS).
$5,000—A fine stone-front near Aldine-square.
$4,500—Johnson-place, new brick; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.
$4,500—Ellis-av., well-built house, 33-foot lot.
$3,000—Washington-boulevard, 1½-story frame house, full lot; assessments paid; a bargain.
$2,700—Western-av., well built cottage.
$5,750—Indiana-av., desirable stone-front; the house alone cannot be built for the price.
$28,000—An elegant North Side residence, octagon front, southern exposure, wide lot, billiard-room, dancing-hall, barn, etc.; small brick house that rents for $300, all in magnificent order.
$6,500—2 houses in fine order, with 50 feet, in good location on West Side; a great bargain.
$3,650—Oakley-av., a 2-story and basement brick.
$4,500—Adams-st., brick house in fine order.
$1,800—Brick cottage with 27-foot lot. West Side.
$4,800—Warren-av., a 2-story house, with 30 feet.
$5,000—Park-av., a fine house, with large lot.
$2,200—Dearborn-st., near Thirty-fifth, a fine cottage.
$5,500—Jackson-st., near Throop, a fine house.
$4,000—Van Buren-st., near Halsted, good house, with 25 feet, well rented.
$4,100—Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., 2-story house.
LOTS (BARGAINS).
$175—Washington-boulevard, 58 feet, near Page-st.; an elegant residence lot.
$100—Prairie-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
$55—Prairie-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
$200—Ashland-av., near Jackson-st., a fine corner for an apartment house.
$175—Facing Jefferson Park, on Throop-st., 75 feet on very favorable terms. A great bargain.
$135—Jackson, near Laflin-st., south front; 50 feet.
$175—Adams-st., south front, between Jefferson Park and Ashland-av.

**FOR SALE—BY COLLOT & SCHMIDT,** 78 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 3, over gas office:
Choice North Side residence property on the avenues and near Lincoln Park.
Dearborn-av., near Superior-st., east front, 2-story and cellar brown stone residence; lot, 25x80; $12,000.
Dearborn-av., near Division-st., east front, fine 3-story brown stone residence and stable; lot, 30x150; $18,500; it is cheap at $30,000.
Dearborn-av., near Goethe-st., east front, fine 3-story brown stone residence, 4 rooms deep; lot, 25x150; $21,000.
Dearborn-av., near Schiller, east front, fine 3-story brown stone residence; lot, 30x150; $22,000.
La Salle-av., near Goethe-st., east front, 3-story and basement stone-front residence, 3 rooms deep; lot, 24x162; $14,000.
La Salle-av., near Lincoln Park, 2 fine marble front dwellings, one 2 rooms deep and one 3 rooms deep; barn in rear of each and large lot; $30,000.
La Salle-av., a corner near Lincoln Park, with fine brick residence and brick stable; large lot; want an offer.
Garfield-av., corner Sedgwick-st., large brick mansion and stable; lot, 106x124; a bargain at $35,000.
Centre-st., near Clark, fine 10-room brick residence; $8,750.
Frederick-st., near Clark, 2 handsome brick residences and stables and large lot; $20,000.
North Wells-st., a corner near Lincoln Park, a row of 5 brick buildings well rented; $25,000.
BARGAINS IN NORTH SIDE LOTS.
Dearborn-av., near Lincoln Park, 50x132.
Dearborn-av., near Lincoln Park, 75x132.
Dearborn-av., near Division-st., 25x132.
Dearborn-av., near Huron-st., 25x100.
La Salle-av., near Lincoln Park, 40x150.
La Salle-av., opposite Lincoln Park, $200 per foot.
La Salle-av., near Huron-st., 48x100; $125 per foot.
State-st., corner Schiller, 112x123.
Wells-st., corner Erie, 44x110, desirable for stores or flats.
Belden-av., near Lincoln, from 2 to 5 lots.
Orchard-st., near Wrightwood-av., 50x146.
Sedgwick-st., corner Grant place, 22x120; $100 per foot.
Sedgwick-st., near Centre, 36x175, suitable for building 2 flats.
Sedgwick-st., near Centre, 48x123.
Hammond-st., near Wisconsin, 25x125.
Wisconsin-st., corner Clark, 28x92.
Lincoln-av., near Wisconsin-st., 24x115.

**FOR SALE—BY COLLOT & SCHMIDT,** 78 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 3, over gas office.
Ohio-st., near Wells, 2-story and basement frame, barn in rear; $5,000.
Ohio-st., near Clark, 10-room cottage, brick basement; $5,000.
Chicago-av., near La Salle-av., nice 2-story frame house; $5,500.
Chestnut-st., near Wells-st., 2-story and basement frame; has 7 rooms and bathroom on each floor, well rented; a bargain at $5,500.
Wells-st., near Division, fine 3-story, basement, and attic brick flat; cheap if sold at once.
Huron-st., near Wells-st., 2-story and basement brick; $5,300.
Huron-st., near Wells-st., frame cottage; $3,300.
Illinois-st., near Pine, 10-room brick house; $3,700.
Third-av., near Polk, 2-story and basement brick; well rented; $7,500.
Seminary-av., near Webster-av., nice brick cottage and lot 25x125; $2,300.
Hurlbut-st., near Garfield-av., 3-story brick flat; $6,700.
Sedgwick-st., near Centre-st., fine finished cottage of 10 rooms, with all modern improvements; $5,500.

**FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM** 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
FINE NEW HOUSE on South Side, with handsome elevation and perfect interior plan. One of the very best houses in the city; modern in every respect. Price, $80,000. It would cost $90,000 to duplicate it.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone front, 25 feet wide, with dining-room on parlor floor.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone front house, near Twentieth-st., 27 feet wide; also stone front near Twenty-first-st., 25 feet wide.
NEW BRICK HOUSE and 50-foot corner lot on the avenue, south of Twenty-second-st.; $30,000.

**FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA** Salle-st., basement:
Madison-st., 3-story and basement brick, rents $105 per month, lot 24x124, brick barn, $12,000.
Madison-st., 3-story and basement brick, stone, all modern improvements, store 30x50, lot 30x125, $11,000.
Madison-st., frame store, flat above, rent $50, $5,000.
Madison-st., cottage, 8 rooms, lot 35x180, $7,000.
Ogden-av., large brick store, lot 50x100, cheap.
Lot on Washington-st., near Leavitt, 30x125, $150.
Lot on Washington-st., near Oakley, 24x125, $130.

**FOR SALE—BY COLLOT & SCHMIDT,** 78 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 3, over gas office:
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
Larrabee-st., 100 feet fronting on Larrabee-st. and Hawthorne-av.; has railroad facilities and is near the river; it is choice, and can be bought cheap.
North Wells-st., corner lot 54x100, with brick improvements, $30,000.
Halsted-st., corner Clybourn-av., with brick improvements; rents for $3,400 per year; $27,500.

**FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM** 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
3 SMALL NEW HOUSES, with dining-rooms and kitchens on parlor floor; $9,000 each. Plate glass windows in front.
2 NEW HOUSES, each 25 feet wide, with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $7,000 and $8,000.

**FOR SALE—372 LA SALLE-AV., 2-STO**ry and basement stone-front dwelling, three rooms deep, east front, finely finished throughout, and in the choicest location on the avenue.
F. H. WATRISS,
90 Washington-st., Room 10.

**FOR SALE—THE FRAME COTTAGES** with Lots Nos. 7 and 9 Flournoy-st., corner of Robey-st. and Ogden-av.; rent at $15 per month each; price, $1,800 each, on easy terms.
G. S. HUBBARD JR., 72 Washington-st.

**FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE**—Nine lots, having a frontage of 216 feet on Rebecca-st., and the same on the C., B. & Q. R. R., just west of Ashland-av., at $750 per lot.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

**FOR SALE—ON JOHNSON-PLACE,** near Vincennes-av.—9-room house, with all modern improvements; good barn; lot 57x125 feet; price $8,000; easy terms. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

**FOR SALE—$8,500—FIFTH-AV., NEAR** Van Buren-st., 20 feet, the property of a non-resident, which I am authorized to sell 20 per cent below the market.
F. A. HENSHAW,
170 La Salle-st.

**FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS., 161** La Salle-st., Room 9:
9-room house, with all modern improvements, on Johnson-place, near Vincennes-av. Lot 57x125 feet. Price, $8,000. A bargain.

**FOR SALE—$5,000—WEST MADISON-**st., near Western-av., 2-story frame store and lot, a substantial building, renting for $50; will rent for $60 May 1. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

**FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY SUIT**able for immediate subdivision and sale in lots, fronting on West Twelfth-st., California and Fairfield-avs., east of Douglas Park.
G. S. HUBBARD JR., 72 Washington-st.

**FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-**front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

**FOR SALE—A CLARK-ST. LOT, NEAR** Van Buren. Also several ten-acre lots. WALTER BUTLER, 54 Borden Block, 90 Randolph-st.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE—**
FOR SALE
ON EASY TERMS.
ON EASY TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| LOTS—Near the Stock-Yards and packing-houses, between Ashland and Western-avs. | $150 to $200 |
| LOTS—On the ridge at Pullman, State-st., and One Hundred and Tenth-st. | $200 to $300 |
| LOTS—One block from the depot at East Garfield | $200 to $300 |
| LOTS—Near Humboldt Park | 200 |
| LOTS—At Morton Grove, on Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, close to depot | 100 |
| LOTS—At Ravinia, on the shore, near depot | 100 |
| LOTS—Near Highland Park | 100 |
| LOTS—At Highwood | 50 |
| LOTS—At Kenwood | .... |
| LOTS—At Englewood | .... |

AND
LOTS OF ACRES NEAR BY,
AND
ALL CHEAP.
B. F. JACOBS,
90 Washington-st.

**FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND GLEN**coe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home.
C. E. BROWNE,
41 South Clark-st., Room 9.

**FOR SALE—**
EVANSTON PROPERTY.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

**FOR SALE—40 ACRES WITH HOUSE,** barn, etc., two miles west of Lake Bluff. Price, $2,000.
ERSKINE BROS.,
161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE—GOOD 9-ROOM HOUSE;** lot 132x150, for $1,250; best bargain in the State; come and look at it. J. S. PRALL, Highwood.

**FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO MAKE** safe and profitable investments in choice suburban property, more particularly along the north shore, where prices are bound to advance from this time forward, you will consult your best interests by calling upon ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

**FOR SALE—TEN ACRES ON CALUMET** Lake, opposite Pullman, in vicinity of Ship Canal. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST STOCK** farms in Illinois, near Libertyville, in Lake County; contains 280 acres; buildings first-class. Price $50 per acre; easy terms.
ERSKINE BROS.,
161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

**FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS., 161** La Salle-st., Room 9:
Farm of 100 acres, near Waukegan, plenty of wood, water, etc. Price, $4,000. It's cheap.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

**WANTED—GOOD HOUSES AND LOTS,** West Side, prices ranging $2,500 to $5,000; we are having a good inquiry from actual buyers; owners will please send us a description and lowest cash price; no sale no cost.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

**WANTED—A VACANT BUSINESS** lot or building 25 feet front on State-st., north of Harrison, Jackson, or Van Buren; state lowest price; the advertiser is no agent; wants it for business. C. F. HOPKINS, Tribune office.

**WANTED—40, 50, 60, OR 80 FEET, IM**proved and under rental, on Wabash-av., between Lake and Madison-sts.; must be cheap for all cash. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

**8 PARK-ROW, NEAR MICHIGAN-AV.—** To rent, furnished, handsome rooms, single or en suite; private bath-room; first-class table.

**16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND** single rooms, with or without board.

**430 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—WITH** board, one large, nice room for two; every convenience.

**1200 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH** board, front suite of rooms on second floor, all conveniences, suitable for couple, or a party of gentlemen; also alcove on second floor in near vicinity, having modern conveniences, for lady and gent or two gentlemen. References.

**1714 INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANT PAR**lor suite richly furnished with full board at Hotel Royale.

**2404 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS WITH** board. References.

**SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MICHIGAN-**av. and Thirty-ninth-st.—To rent—Two furnished alcove rooms, with all modern convenience, with good table board; one block from cable-cars.

NORTH SIDE.

**7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO** $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $3.

**42 RUSH-ST.—SINGLE ROOM WITH** board. References.

**163 DEARBORN-AV.—NICE FUR**nished front room with or without board; also roommate.

**494 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FURNISH**ed front room, heated, with or without board; smaller rooms; moderate prices.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING ON** Dearborn-av., near Washington Park, would like a couple to board; choice front room, second floor; first-class board. Address E 7, Tribune office.

**FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, SECOND** story, with first-class table, on Dearborn-av., south of Division-st. D 91, Tribune office.

**WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' WALK OF** Union Park and two blocks from two lines of street cars—To rent, with board, a very handsomely furnished back parlor, with east exposure and bay window, heated by furnace and grate, in strictly private family of three adults. Location and neighborhood first-class. A gent and wife desiring such accommodations, with good, wholesome board, will address O N 16, Tribune office. Best of references given and required.

WEST SIDE.

**35 NORTH ASHLAND-AV.—I HAVE** recently rented a well-arranged house and fitted it up in an attractive manner; double and single rooms; excellent table-board. References.

**176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO** rent, a suite of nicely-furnished front rooms, with board; also a few day-boarders accommodated; first flat.

**604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED** rooms, with board, single and double; use of bath, parlor, and piano; also day board.

HOTELS.

**ANNA HOUSE, 102 NORTH CLARK-ST.** —Pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

**BRISTOL HOTEL, BETWEEN PRAIRIE** and Indiana-avs., on Thirty-first.—Rooms en suite for families; new house; new furniture. Terms moderate.

**CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND** Harrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 100 rooms from 50c a day upward; rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $6 to $12.

**CHOATE'S HOTEL—276 STATE-ST.—** 177 nicely furnished rooms from 50 cents to $1 per day; meals 25 cents; room and board $5 to $7 per week.

**NEWMAN'S PRIVATE EUROPEAN** Hotel, 37 and 39 Adams-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.—One more elegant suite of rooms for permanent guests. None but respectable parties wanted.

**ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, EUROPEAN** plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair. Elegantly furnished rooms 75 cents and $1 per day.

**ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV., $2** per day. Rooms for boarders at reduced rates. Day board, $5. Central location.

**ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, EUROPEAN** plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair. Elegantly furnished rooms 75 cents and $1 per day.

**WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIB**une Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**ONE OF THE FINEST ROOMS IN THE** city to rent, with excellent board; ten minutes from business. Address E 12, Tribune office.

**YOUNG MEN WANTING A HOME IN** a pleasant, sociable family of young people can find choice rooms and excellent table at low price within fifteen minutes of business centre. Address E 50, Tribune office.

## BOARD WANTED.

**BOARD—FOR LADY AND GENTLE**man, with two or three unfurnished rooms with furnace heat, in good location, northwest of Lincoln Park; Dayton-st. preferred. Address, stating terms, W. H. GOODROW, 139 Seminary-av., city.

**BOARD—BY GENT AND WIFE AND** two children, south of Thirty-third-st. and east of boulevard. Address D 90, Tribune office.

**BOARD—BY LADY IN RESPECTABLE** family; terms not to exceed $5. Address D 98, Tribune office.

**BOARD—AND TWO OR THREE WELL-**furnished rooms connected, on North or West Side, for gentleman, wife, and two daughters. Address O N 17, Tribune office.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

**ATTRACTIONS—**
FOR THANKSGIVING READING.
THE UNION FURNITURE CO.,
503 AND 505 WEST MADISON-ST.

Open this day, the largest line to be found on the West Side of Majolica and Fancy Ware, Hanging, Library, and Student Lamps, Ottomans, Blacking Cases, and "Stowaways," Fire-Screens, Foot-Rests, Easels, and Bric-a-Brac for the

HOLIDAYS.

They open Monday their new

CARPET ROOM,

20x60 made necessary by the demands of the trade, where you can find a large and elegant stock of carpets, mats, rugs, etc. In furniture and all kinds of household goods their stock is immense in size, low in price, and artistic in designs. Look at our display as you pass the Sheldon House; walk through our wareroom; ask our prices and you will be well repaid.
UNION FURNITURE CO.
503 and 505 West Madison-st.

**A THANKSGIVING OFFERING.**

We shall tomorrow, Friday, Dec. 1, place on sale some of our latest, choicest productions in parlor pieces, embracing many entirely new and original designs not attainable elsewhere.

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It is our earnest desire that our friends make an early inspection of these gems of household art. Standard of material and workmanship the highest. Comparison invited.
SHERMAN, GANSON & CO.,
568 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

**A FULL STOCK**
OF FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
STOVES,
RANGES, ETC.,
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
HOUSES PROMPTLY FURNISHED ON EASY PAYMENTS.
HIRAM BRUSH,
273 Madison-st., near the bridge.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

**TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE,** Groveland Park-av., $50; house, Langley-av., $65; furnished flat, Sixteenth-st., $50; 5-room flat, North State-st., furnished, $30; 4 rooms, Chicago-av., $35; 4 rooms, $20; 5 rooms, furnished, South Curtis-st., $50; 12-room house, furnished, Park-av., $75; 25 houses with furniture for sale. Call Friday. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 113 Adams-st.

**TO RENT—NO. 3111 WABASH-AV., A** 2-story and basement octagon marble-front of 10 rooms; house has furnace, gas-fixtures, bath, and set bowls in every chamber; will give long lease or will sell on terms to suit. PERCY W. PALMER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

**TO RENT—2811 CALUMET-AV.—VERY** desirable two-story and basement brick; immediate possession given. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 170 Dearborn-st.

**TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NINE-ROOM** brick cottage at 18 Groveland-court, with bath, hot and cold water; all modern improvements. Rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st.

WEST SIDE.

**TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH;** stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

**TO RENT—744 CONGRESS-ST., CORNER** of Robey, 8 rooms, very desirable. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

**TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS NEW 3-**story stone-front house; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; rent $85 per month. Inquire on premises 467½ La Salle-av., or Room 13 Oriental Building.

**TO RENT—ALL BUT UPPER FLOOR** of a three-story and basement stone-front house, furnished, on State-st., north of Division; price $65 per month. Address D 86, Tribune office.

**TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES** and flats, furnished and unfurnished; large boarding-houses and flats, all parts of the city; furniture for sale. M. P. BURNHAM, 153 East Monroe-st., Room 37.

**TO RENT—STONE-FRONT, 15-ROOM** house, 334 Indiana-st. Apply to GEORGE C. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**TO RENT—**
By BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.
2909 Wabash-av., large frame house; would rent to two families.
52 Twenty-fourth-st., two-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; first-class order.
34 Evans-av., 8-room frame, sewer and water; $20.
2858 Indiana-av., frame cottage, 7 rooms; $25.
9-room brick house in Groveland-court, newly calcimined; $30.
Basement and first floor in Groveland-court, 6 rooms and bath; $18.
111 North Western-av., second floor, 5 rooms; $12.
86 Cypress-st., two-story brick; $23.
742 West Lake, first floor and basement; $33.
302 Warren-av., elegant first flat; $30.
308 Clybourn-place, cottage, 5 rooms; $15 from Dec. 15th.
Nice house at Austin; very cheap.

SUBURBAN.

**TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—MEDIUM-**sized furnished house with all conveniences. SMITH & ELLIOT, 93 Fifth-av.

**TO RENT—BY C. M. & A. W. CLARK,** 204 Dearborn-st.:
A modern 10-room house at Normanville.
6-room brick house, 133 Rumsey-st.

**TO RENT—HYDE PARK—5421 MADI**son-av., two-story and basement house, in first-class order, with modern improvements, nine rooms, newly papered and painted, $30. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

**TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANTLY FIN**ished flats—three of 4 rooms each and one of 5 rooms; every convenience and fine location on West Side. 1019 West Madison-st. Apply at 620 Carroll-st.

**TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH, 1 FLAT,** 28 Fillmore-st. $12 per month, 1 flat, 35 Fillmore-st. $15 per month, cottage, 38 Fillmore-st. Inquire at 9 Grenshaw-st.

**TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SEVEN-**room flat, 384 Fulton-st., second floor; every convenience.

**TO RENT—FLAT—MADISON SQUARE,** 984 West Madison-st., a desirable suite of five all-light rooms on second floor, with kitchen, closets, etc., complete; $25; no children. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

**TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SEVEN-**room flat, 384 Fulton-st., second floor, every convenience.

**TO RENT—NEW BRICK, LOWER** flat, 6 rooms, closets, pantry, and summer kitchen. 802 West Harrison-st., near Robey.

SOUTH SIDE.

**TO RENT—SEVERAL FINE FLATS** to small families, three or six rooms.
D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

**TO RENT—A 5-ROOM FLAT IN THE** Giles' Bro. & Co. Building, 266 and 268 Wabash-av., to unexceptionable parties only.

**TO RENT—1301 MICHIGAN-AV.—FLAT** of four rooms, entire second floor; first-class (marble); nicely furnished; separate or together.

NORTH SIDE.

**TO RENT—FLATS—BY CHARLES A.** SCHMIDT, 46 South Clark-st.:
Very choice French flat, first floor, 232 Chestnut-st.; newly painted, grained, and calcimined, with all modern conveniences.
Second-floor flat, 369 North Clark-st.; all modern conveniences.
Second-floor flat, 921 North Clark-st.
Basement flat, 7 Lincoln-place; 5 good rooms; cheap.

**TO RENT—345 ELM-ST., NEAR CLARK** —Flat 1; new, modern conveniences.

**TO RENT—DESIRABLE NEW FLAT** on Racine-av., near Webster; rent very low to right tenant. Apply to J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

**TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT ON NORTH** Side with all conveniences, by SMITH & ELLIOTT, 93 Fifth-av.

**TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR (7 ROOMS** and bath-room) in the new apartment house Nos. 12 and 14 Lincoln-av.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st., Room 3.

**TO RENT—UPPER FLAT OF 6 ROOMS.** 241 Illinois-st.

**TO RENT—NO. 345 ELM-ST., NEAR** Dearborn-av.—New flat of 8 nice large rooms; all modern improvements; rent $35. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

**TO RENT—AT 71 VAN BUREN-ST.,** near State, sixty nicely-furnished rooms from $2.50 to $4 per week.

**TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM AT 47** Monroe-st., corner State. Inquire at Room 17.

**TO RENT—3 ROOMS FOR HOUSE-**keeping; storeroom, dish-closet, water, gas, and grate. References required. 2114 Indiana-av.

**TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—** Handsomely-furnished rooms. House under new management and furnished new throughout.

**TO RENT—FURNISHED, HANDSOME** large room; also, smaller room, at 51 Clark-st., Room 4.

**TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED** room with large closet, hot and cold water, and home comforts, to 2 young men with references. Good board in vicinity. 3048 Lake Park-av., corner of Thirty-first-st.

**TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED** rooms, en suite or single, for permanent guests; reasonable rates. Apply at 74 and 76 East Adams-st.

**TO RENT—A SMALL SINGLE ROOM,** with closet and gas, at 151 Dearborn-av.

**TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED FIRST** class. 15 Hubbard-court, corner of Wabash-av.

**TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE** or single room in the Giles, Bro. & Co. Building, 266 and 268 Wabash-av.; first-class care and surroundings.

**TO RENT—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN** find a cozy homelike room in a private family by calling at 1230 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE.

**TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAV**ing more room than they can use will rent newly furnished front alcove room; grate, furnace, and modern conveniences; one or two gentlemen. References. 99 Loomis-st.

**TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, LARGE** alcove room, and others, single or en suite, in house newly papered and painted, all modern improvements, fronting Union Park. 12 Ogden-av.

**TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY ON** West Jackson-st., near Jefferson Park—A front room and bedroom, handsomely furnished. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

**TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WELL** taken care of, $1.50 per week. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 208 West Lake-st.

**TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAV**ing more room than they can use, will rent a furnished room, with or without board. 444 Warren-av.

**TO RENT—42 NORTH SHELDON-ST.—** Pleasant, nicely furnished rooms; heat, gas, bath, etc.; single or en suite.

NORTH SIDE.

**TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED** front parlor and bed-room, with or without board, for two gentlemen. Apply at 238 Rush-st., second flat.

**TO RENT—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN** desirous of rooming together can find very pleasant home-like quarters in one of the best locations on the North Side, one mile from the corner of State and Madison-sts. Address E 49, Tribune office.

**TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED** east front alcove room within ten minutes' walk of business; North Side; everything first-class. Address E 21, Tribune office.

**TO RENT—TO TWO GENTLEMEN, A** newly furnished room in delightful locality, and convenient to business centre. 128 North State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**TO RENT—NICE ROOMS FOR PARTY** of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with board if desired, near business centre. N. B.—This is no boarding-house. Address E 11, Tribune office.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

**ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361** West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

**TO RENT—THE FINE NEW STORE,** 20x80, 1019 West Madison-st.; fine location for clothing or other good business; fine plate-glass front. Address the owner or call at 620 Carroll-av.

**TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT,** No. 287 Lincoln-av., corner of Belden-av., occupied for grocery business, $25. Fixtures for sale if wanted. M. W. ROBINSON, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

**TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT,** No. 50 Dearborn-st., now occupied by the Chicago Harness Manufacturing Company. Apply to J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

**TO RENT—THREE STORES AND SIX** flats on West Madison-st., between Leavitt and Hoyne, new and complete. TABEL & CLARK, 164 Dearborn-st.

**TO RENT—SPLENDID CORNER STORE** with basement 21x58, Michigan-av. and Thirty-first-st., fine position; only $45. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

## TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

**TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86** Washington-st.:
In the Talbott apartment building, Jackson and Paulina-sts., an elegant and convenient suite.
An elegant flat in the new Seymour building, 305 Jackson-st., convenient to business.
$45—514 and 516 Congress-st., east of Ashland-av., an elegant new flat; finished in the finest style.
$18—32 Gold-st., flat of 5 rooms.
1019 West Madison-st.—Fine new 4-room flats.
$15—165 Ewing-st., fine 4-room flat; closets, etc.
$25—620 Fullerton-av., an elegant new 6-room flat, all conveniences; near four lines of cars.
$10—280 North-av., 3 rooms, with south light.
$18—230 Leavitt-st., 4 rooms; bath and w. c.
$55—690 West Monroe-st., 7-room flat; carpeted throughout.
$14—163 Western-av., 4 or 5 rooms in fine order.

**TO RENT—38 AND 40 WEST MONROE-**st., upper floor 40x60 and basement 40x110, together or separate, with or without power. Apply in same building.

**TO RENT—TO LADIES, FOR BUSI**ness purposes, part of desirable room, corner of State and Madison-sts. Address with references, stating business, etc., D 89, Tribune office.

**TO RENT—SOMETHING NEW IN** every day. Houses, flats, stores, basements, and offices; desirable locations, West Side.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

**TO RENT—WITH POWER, TWO** floors 50x70 feet; ready about Jan. 1. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO., Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

**WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED** house for family of adults on South Side; prefer avenue vicinity of Thirty-first-st. References the best. Address D 96, Tribune office.

**WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OF 5** or 6 rooms; must be within three miles of Sherman House; immediate possession; state price. Address F 1 D, 82 Metropolitan Block.

**WANTED—TO RENT—3 FURNISHED** rooms on South Side, south of Thirty-first-st., for light housekeeping. D 82, Tribune office.

## FINANCIAL.

**ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS,** watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

**AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE,** 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

**ANY AMOUNT OF MOMEY TO LOAN** on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

**ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000** to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities, without removal, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

**ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNI**ture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc.; chattel mortgages bought. Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

**ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNI**ture and pianos without removal. 151 East Randolph-st., Room 4.

**ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNI**ture, with or without removal; low rates. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 79, 81 and 83 E. Van Buren-st.

**A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865)** diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

**HEIRS OR OTHER PERSONS OWN**ing the whole or any undivided part of real estate in Boston wishing to sell or borrow money on the same should address R. H. ALLEN, 19 Milk-st., Boston, Mass.

**KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE** Building, loan on productive city property.

**MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE** amounts on improved down-town business property. Address D 53, Tribune office.

**MONEY LOANED ON LIFE, ENDOW**ment, and Tontine policies; same bought on favorable terms. HOFHEIMER & ROSENBERG, Room 75 Metropolitan Block, corner La Salle and Randolph.

**MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT** rates—Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

**MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT** rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

**MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED** real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates.
WM. V. JACOBS, 109 Dearborn-st.

**STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.**
DRAW YOUR DIVIDENDS.

Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, made this 24th day of July, 1882, in the case of Melville C. Eames et al. vs. The State Savings Institution et al., notice is hereby given that six dividends, amounting to 45 per cent of the claims against said Institution, have been declared in said cause, and are now being paid by the undersigned as Receiver; and all creditors are required to draw the dividends due them on or before the first day of December, 1882, or they will be forever cut off from the dividends heretofore, or which may hereafter be, declared in said cause.
LUCIUS B. OTIS,
Receiver of The State Savings Institution,
Room 1 (up-stairs), No. 142 La Salle-st.
Chicago, July 24, 1882.
J. L. HIGH, Attorney for Receiver.

**WANTED—TO LEND $1,500 TO $2,000** on improved city property from private party. Address W, 334 East Division-st.

**WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL** estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

**$8,000—10 YEARS—5-PER CENT** Town of Cicero bonds; date, Dec. 1, 1882; interest payable December and June; for sale. Bids received until Dec. 1, 1882. E. S. CONWAY, of Finance Committee.
Address care W. W. Kimball Co., Chicago.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

**ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL** roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 Washington-st.

**ANCIENT AND RARE COINS BOUGHT** and sold. STEVENS & CO., 30 Tribune Building.

**BROWN, THOMAS & CO. BEG RE**spectfully to inform the public that the Monthly Record for December will contain a full account of the $6,500 dry goods swindle at Marshalltown, Ia., publishing the entire correspondence of the wealthy dry-goods merchant Jordan and his partner Williams, who have embarked in the banking business, as to their hiring the firm to exchange the valuable stock of $12,000 held in Marshalltown for real estate and cash; also, the invoice of the goods and their fictitious prices, the evidence of the goods being a Chicago stock, purchased days after the trade was made for just over $1,000 cash of one Metzner of Chicago, shipped to Iowa, and boxed up and sent back to Chicago. We propose to publish nothing but the facts and the correspondence by letter and telegrams, leaving the public to judge whether the wealthy Jordan was swindled, or whether Brown, Thomas & Co., his agents, for the sake of $350 commission, were to swindle their clients out of $6,500 for what really cost only $500. 155 Washington-st., and Ottawa, Canada.

**ERSKINE BROS.—REAL ESTATE AND** Renting Agents, 161 La Salle-st., Room 9—Property bought and sold on commission; money to loan; taxes paid, and rents collected; care and management of real estate; interests of non-residents carefully looked after.

**GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING** confinement; 20 years' practice; strictly private. 155 Centre-av., corner Congress-st. MIDWIFE.

**STUTTERING, STAMMERING, AND** all impediments in speech permanently cured at Dr. A. M. RIVENBURGH'S Vocal Institute, 636 West Adams-st. References sent upon application. Take Ogden-av. cars.

**WANTED—COLLECTIONS—HAVE** you any bad debts you want collected? If so, bring them to us, who are reliable and responsible. MESSING & CASS, Room 11, 207 South Clark-st.

**WANTED—A GIRL BETWEEN 13 AND** 14 to go to Colorado; a good home with view to adoption; one who has no parents preferred. Address, for 4 days, D 88, Tribune office.

**WANTED—TO ADOPT OR BOARD A** beautiful baby boy 18 months old. Address 3116 Butterfield-st.

**WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A NO. 4** Remington type-writer in good condition.
THOS. KANE & CO., 248 Wabash-av.

**WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MEM**bership. Address E 8, Tribune office.

## PERSONAL.

**PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN (33** years) of respectability, good habits, and means desires to correspond with lady of culture and refinement between age of 23 and 30; object, matrimony. Address, in confidence, HENRY LEYDEN, Springfield, Ill.

**PERSONAL—AGAIN ON DECK. J.**

**PERSONAL—BERTIE RADLOFF: SEND** your address where you sent the $1.

## CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

**CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTH**ing. Send address to I. G., 1710 State-st., and it will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction assured.

**THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH PAID** for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. J. COHEN, 89 West Randolph-st.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

**WANTED—A SHORTHAND WRITER;** also an experienced man for our shipping and invoicing department; good penmanship and accuracy essential; character and habits must be unquestionable. Address, with particulars and references, the Iowa Farming Tool Co., Fort Madison, Ia.

**WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS AS**sistant shipping clerk in a wholesale grocery; give name and address, stating age, where employed, and experience; wages $10 per week. E 6, Tribune.

**WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS INVOICE** clerk. Must furnish first-class references. State salary expected. Address D 61, Tribune office.

**WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GRO**cery house—A first-class entry clerk. Address, stating age, references, and terms, D 92, Tribune.

**WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WHOLE**sale clothing salesmen. G. BECKER, 64 and 66 Wabash-av., Chicago.

**WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OF**fice a boy about 18, who can write well and give good references. D 97, Tribune office.

**WANTED—SHOE SALESMAN; RE**tail trade; only one of experience need apply. STURTER & TUCKER.

**WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER IN** an insurance general agency office; one thoroughly acquainted with the use of the type-writer. Address, stating salary and references, P.-O. Box 163.

**WANTED—A COPYING CLERK, ONE** who writes a good business hand. Address in handwriting E 47, Tribune office.

**WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEP**er in large wholesale house. Good references required. Address E 48, Tribune office.

**WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR** books. L. SCHICK, 128 Lake-st.

TRADES.

**WANTED—ENGRAVERS ON METAL** accustomed to label-work; steady employment. Address CHAS. N. MORRIS, 11 and 13 East Eighth-st., Cincinnati, O.

**WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRESS**man to take charge of job and newspaper presses in Racine. Address drawer 148, Racine, Wis.

**WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MACHIN**ist; one accustomed to do work for tin stamping; competent to take charge of machine shop and supervise manufacture of dies. Address D 64, Tribune office.

**WANTED—A COMPETENT WORK**man who understands repairing optical goods, grinding spectacle glasses, solder, etc. Call at L. MANASSE'S, optician, 88 Madison-st.

**WANTED—A FEEDER OF A RULING-**machine; boy or girl. J. S. McDONALD & CO., 140-146 Monroe-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

**WANTED—1,000 LABORERS WHO ARE** able to handle shovel and wheelbarrow to work on the Mississippi levees in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. We are agents for the following contractors: P. J. Kennedy, Kemp Levee, Fruin & Co., Bolivar & Co., George Arnold & Co., at Riverton and Shilo levees; also railway and other works South; the cheapest laborers' tickets to all the works; also to St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans. CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 208 South Water-st.

**WANTED—2 BOOKKEEPERS, TRAV**eling salesman, and correspondent; also lady cashier and copyist. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 4, second floor.

**WANTED—CLERKS—3 YOUNG MEN** to learn wholesale grocery business; wages $10 to $15 weekly. Apply at 167 South Clark-st., Room 13.

**WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND** clerks (5), two experienced and three inexperienced. Call Friday. Apply Business Rooms, No. 4, 116 East Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN** for Chicago, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota trade by a notion, hosiery, and trimming house. Address, with references and particulars, Box O, Philadelphia. None need apply except those well posted.

**WANTED—BY A PARLOR FURNI**ture factory three first-class traveling salesmen from Jan. 1 next; only those that have good trade established need address, stating particulars, D 28, Tribune office.

**WANTED—BY A LEADING CHICA**go firm a gentleman to visit Europe, form connections, and manage business on return; also one for Mexico and Central America, another for Brazil; thorough business men, possessing enterprise, energy, ability, and $1,000 capital or more will find an extraordinary opportunity by addressing D 74, Tribune office.

**WANTED—SALESMEN EVERY**where for Minshall's Grocers' Cost Book for wholesale and retail trade; single copy $3. W. E. MINSHALL, Room 14, 79 Dearborn-st.

**WANTED—TWO GOOD BOYS; MUST** be willing to do what they are told and not afraid of work. Address E 36, Tribune office.

**WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN** for lunch counter; one with good reference and willing to work. Address E 58, Tribune office.

**WANTED—A SMART BOY. H. A.** SUMNER & CO., 205 Wabash-av.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

**WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR** general housework at 834 West Washington-st.

**WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE**work, good cook and washer. 3201 Vernon-av.

**WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL AS** cook and laundress in small private family. Apply at 397 Superior-st.

**WANTED—TWO GIRLS, 1 TO COOK,** wash, and iron, and one for second work and plain sewing. References required. Apply at 2428 Prairie-av.

NURSES.

**WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE-**girl in a small family. Call Friday between 12 and 1:30 at Room 33 78 Monroe-st.

**WANTED—A WET NURSE WITHOUT** child to go to a neighboring city. Apply personally or by letter at 3539 Prairie-av., for two days.

SEAMSTRESSES.

**WANTED—A FRENCH GIRL TO AS**sist in sewing and speaking French in the family. Permanent situation. 13 Harmon-court.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

**WANTED—GIRLS FOR THE CITY,** country, or suburbs; best of wages; nice places open. Call at once. 10 Haverly's Theatre, 106 Monroe-st. Take elevator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**WANTED—2 YOUNG LADY SALES**women. H. A. SUMNER & CO., 205 Wabash-av.

**WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BINDERY** girl; one fully posted in blank book and miscellaneous work, and capable of taking charge of same. J. S. McDONALD & CO., 140-146 Monroe-st.

**WANTED—A SALESLADY, ONE FA**miliar with patterns. Apply at Butterick's pattern rooms, 88 and 90 State-st.

**WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR** our new combination corset. Room 2 Central Music Hall.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**FOR SALE—AT GENOA, ILL., SITU**ate on C. M. & St. Paul Ry., about 60 miles from Chicago, a grain elevator, feed and flax mill, hay press, etc.; fine tow machinery; all complete and in good working order; has switch track. Main building 48x60; store-room 30x30; engine-room 32x60. Owner sells on account of ill-health. Good business all the year around. For further particulars address BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

**FOR SALE—PORTABLE SAWMILL,** complete running order; capacity, 15,000 feet; teams, wagons, dwelling-houses, store, blacksmith shop, etc.; 2,600 A yellow pine; good market; will be sold at a great bargain. Address Box 104, Salem, Mo.

**FOR SALE—TO RIGHT PARTY, WHO** will manage business, etc., half interest in Minshall's Grocers' Cost Book. Room 14, 79 Dearborn-st.

**FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—A** store on West Side with clean stock of goods, $2,000—$500 off. WILLIAMS, 115 Dearborn-st.

**FOR SALE—A GENERAL STOCK OF** merchandise located in a town of 2,500 people, in Central Illinois, on C., B. & Q. and C. & R. I. R. R. The party desires to close out on account of his ill-health. E 26, Tribune office.

**FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING** business in this city; large profits; open to close inspection; no patentright; $2,000 buys it if taken immediately. Address E 13, Tribune office.

**PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION** to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.

**WANTED—TREASURER; $150 CASH** collateral, to travel with combination by prominent star actress; experience unnecessary. Address D 94, Tribune office.

**WANTED—PARTY WITH $2,500 CASH** to invest and take position of Director and Treasurer in a new stock company. References. E 5, Tribune office.

**$500 CASH WILL BUY OUT THE** lease, fixtures, and good-will of a tailoring business if closed at once; this is a rare opportunity for a cutter or tailor to get an excellent start in a fine location, other business calling the owner away immediately. Address E 27, Tribune office.

**$2,500 CASH BUYS A FINE AND** well-stocked drug store on South Side; fine location. For particulars address J. G. COOK, 153 Wabash-av.

## PROFESSIONAL.

**L. F. CUMMINGS' LAW OFFICE—GEN**eral practice. Special attention to corporation, real estate, and divorce law and examination of abstracts. First National Bank Building, Suite 613. Evening consultation at residence, 192 Michigan-av.

**MERCANTILE, LAW, AND COLLEC**tion of claims in city and country.—Skillful attorneys everywhere. We have given fifteen years' exclusive attention to this branch. Call or address Legal and Mercantile League, First National Bank Building, Chicago.

## DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

**DIAMONDS—500 PIECES OF DIAMOND** jewelry of every description, 25 gold presentation watches, very latest style, Elgin, Waltham, and Howard; 3 repeaters, 6 chronographs, 300 watches assorted, 100 opera-glasses, medium and fine; 4,000 solid gold chains; $75,000 worth of fine jewelry and watches, at the only first-class fine jewelry bargain house west of New York. A. GOLDSMID, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand.

## SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

**SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENER**getic and willing young man, who speaks English and German, as bookkeeper, correspondent, or to do any other work. Address E 34, Tribune office.

**SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECT**or, office man, or bookkeeper, by a man of experience. Best references. Address E 23, Tribune.

**SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG** man with experience in office work. City references. Address D 63, Tribune office.

**SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH** accountant wants office work of any description during the winter evenings. Best references. Address E 24, Tribune office.

**SITUATION WANTED—A THOR**ough double-entry bookkeeper, English trained, well posted in office work and correspondence, is open for an engagement, immediate or from Jan. 1; salary, with prospect of advancement, $60. Highest references. Address E 3, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

**SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAR**ried man as coachman (private); Danish; no children; temperate, willing and obliging; 6 years with last employer, who will give reference to my honesty and understanding in said line. Address C. H., 849 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

**SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACH**man of long experience. Best of city reference. Address E 2, Tribune.

**SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG** man, Swede, as coachman; can take care of furnace; is good driver. Reference given. O U 63, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD** business-man who has extensive acquaintances in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Dakota that commands a good trade, to travel for a good grain and provision house; will guarantee good business or no pay. D 93, Tribune office.

**SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE** 25 years old, to work at small wages for the winter; do anything around house. Address E 4, Tribune.

## SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RE**spectable young ladies, one to cook, wash, and iron, and the other to do second work; would be willing to help sewing. Address 421 Twenty-fifth-st.

**SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG** Norwegian girl to do general or kitchen work; good home more than wages; South Side preferred. 3112 Cottage Grove-av.

**SITUATION WANTED—BY SCANDI**navian girl to do second housework and sewing. Call at 197 North Curtis-st.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO EX**perienced colored girls; one to cook, the other to do second work or as nurse. E 25, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

**SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY** fully competent as housekeeper or in any other capacity by which a living may be obtained. Address MRS. M. A. P., 659 Monroe-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES** needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR NICE,** reliable girls for city, suburbs, or country. Best of reference. 10 Haverly's Theatre, 106 Monroe-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOK**keeper or cashier by lady. 1730 Indiana-av.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

**AS** We are changing styles of our cases we will sell present styles of organs at price of second-hand instruments and on easy payments. Our new and elegant designs of cases are now coming in in Ebony and Gold, Rich Mottled Woods, Satin Wood, etc., all ready for the holiday trade.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

**ATTENTION—PERSONS DESIRING** to purchase first-class new or second-hand piano for cash or on easy payments will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock and get prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere; pianos rented and rent applied if purchased. A. SCHAAF & CO., 270 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

**A GREAT BARGAIN—A FEW PIANOS,** the cases of which are slightly damaged in transit from New York, will be sold at a great bargain. These instruments are of first-class makes and are guaranteed perfect in tone and every way sound and desirable. Apply to JULIUS BAUER & CO., 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

**ACCORDEONS (HARMONICAS) FROM** the best maker in Germany. HAGAN & CO., 113 Adams-st.

**HALLET,**
DAVIS & CO.
W. W. KIMBALL,
and
EMERSON
PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS,
Sold on
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
at
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams.

**PIANOS AT**
IMMENSE
SACRIFICE.
Finest grades uprights and squares at
ONE-HALF COST TO PAY CASH ADVANCES.
CHICAGO PIANO LOAN COMPANY.
EVERY EVENING.
29 East Van Buren-st.

**PIANOS—A NUMBER OF KNABE PI**anos that have been slightly used for sale at a great sacrifice. Apply to JULIUS BAUER & CO., 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

**STEINWAY'S**
MATCHLESS
PIANOS.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

**STECK, GUILD AND BILLINGS PI**anos; cash or payments. Warerooms 238 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

**STORY & CAMP,**
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

**THE POPULAR**
KIMBALL ORGAN.
New design of case (just out).
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams.
We control the sale of the celebrated
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS,
UPRIGHTS, GRANDS, SQUARE GRANDS.
A fine assortment now on hand.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**ATTENTION—SLEIGH-BUYERS—** Call at once and select your sleighs, and have them trimmed to suit you. We have a nice lot of double and single sleighs, in all styles and well made, of the best material; have a few more buggies; will sell cheap to make room for our sleighs. E. W. DRYDEN & CO., 71 and 73 Twenty-second-st.

**CUTTERS AND JUMP-SEAT SLEIGHS,** some new styles never before shown in this market now ready for sale at our repository. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS, 231 and 233 Wabash-av.

**CUTTERS—WILL CLOSE OUT BAL**ance cheap; also one light bob-sleigh; buggies and delivery wagon dirt cheap. 175 West Adams-st.

**FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, SHOWY,** young, medium-sized bay horse, from the country; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner has no further use for him. Can be seen at the stable of Oscar Field, 165, 166, 167, and 168 Michigan-av. Inquire for the horse left by Mr. Browne.

**FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FINE** chestnut mare, with or without buggy and harness. O O 62, Tribune office.

**HORSES WINTERED AT DOWNER'S** Grove; best hay; grain twice a day; large run of finest blue grass pasture protected by dense groves of timber; stabled nights and in bad weather; horses returned free of charge.
Refer to Ducat & Lyon, 155 La Salle-st.; C. H. Morse, Fairbanks Morse & Co.; Meadowcroft Bros., Chicago; G. C. Miller, with Keith Bros.
FRED M. WOODS,
Downer's Grove, Ill.

**MONTHLY PAYMENTS—BUGGIES,** express, and delivery, at the factory, Archer-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. C. J. HULL.

**SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS—DON'T BUY A** sleigh without seeing my stock. G. L. BRADLEY, 216 and 218 Wabash-av.

**24 HEAD OF TROTTERS, PACERS,** saddlers, and coachers for sale or trade at T. J. Broderick & Co.'s, corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av. GUS GLIDDEN.

**$75 WILL BUY FIRST-CLASS LEATH**er-top side-bar buggy, harness, robe, and whip, if taken at once. 26 Aberdeen-st., near Madison.

**$75 BUYS A NO. 1 WORK OR BUSI**ness horse; is 8 years old, city broke, and acclimated; weighs 1,180 pounds, without a windgall or puff, clean-limbed, well-muscled; is worth twice that money in any sale-stable. Residence 48 Harrison-st., between State and Wabash-av.

## PARTNER WANTED.

**MY PARTNER WILL BUY OR SELL.** Desiring to buy, would like to meet a gentleman controlling 10,000 to $15,000 cash, and willing to join me; a splendid opportunity. References given and required. Address E 1, Tribune office.

**PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD OFFICE** man and solicitor to investigate publishing enterprise with a view to an investment of $5,000 if he could be satisfied it would pay him $10,000 per year. E 9, Tribune office.

**PARTNER WANTED—A MEMBER OF** Board of Trade desires to negotiate with a party having from $30,000 to $50,000 to increase business. Address confidentially B 62, Tribune office.

**WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $3,000** to $5,000, to go into an unoccupied publishing business field. Special advantage possessed by subscriber. Address E 20, Tribune office.

## AGENTS WANTED.

**AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEAU**tiful book "Mother, Home, and Heaven." The work of best authors. A choice volume, elegantly illustrated. 61,000 already sold. Great success of agents everywhere. Write for circulars.
E. C. TREAT, 180 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

**AGENTS WANTED—IMMENSE SALES** —Unparalleled inducements offered agents to take orders in the city for Robb's City Physician. 161 La Salle-st.

**AGENT WANTED—AN ENERGETIC** agent. Address, with references and where can be seen, D 87, Tribune office.

# THE COURTS.

## Forty-five Cases Passed On by the Appellate Bench Yesterday.

## An Important Decision Affecting Dealers in Grain Futures.

## New Suits, Indictments in the United States Court, Divorces, Etc.

### The Appellate Court.

The Judges of the Appellate Court met yesterday and announced opinions in forty-five cases—twenty-seven being affirmances and eighteen reversals. They then went through their call for the day and adjourned to Monday. The following is a list of the cases decided:

AFFIRMED.

1,375. Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company vs. Hall.
1,358. Same vs. McCurlay.
1,362. Wright vs. Wright & Lawther Oil & Lead Manufacturing Company.
1,369. Barnes vs. Brookman.
1,377. Worden vs. Graham.
1,380. Weaver vs. Fisher.
1,333. Carpenter vs. Graham.
1,336. McAdam vs. Sari.
1,341. Coolidge vs. Coe.
1,342. People vs. Major.
1,346. Mattocks vs. City.
1,347. Howe Machine Company vs. Hickox.
1,350. Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company vs. Payton.
1,356. Wehrli vs. Rehwoldt.
1,360. Sigmund vs. Jensen.
1,365. Haish vs. Payson.
1,378. Cook vs. Galloway.
1,337. Lagore vs. Peacock.
1,339. Patty vs. Conover.
1,344. Morony vs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company.
1,345. Strong vs. Lord.
1,348. Frazer vs. Howe.
1,349. Illinois Stone Company vs. Hurley.
1,361. Briggs vs. Howard.
1,367. Clark vs. McDaniel.
1,375. Moore vs. Stanwood.
1,379. Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Association vs. Keeler.

REVERSED.

1,331. Reed vs. Furness.
1,335. Kings County Fire-Insurance Company vs. Swigert.
1,338. Woodman vs. Stow.
1,340. Van Platen vs. Kruger.
1,343. Robinson vs. Allen.
1,366. Richardson vs. International Bank.
1,368. Greenwich Insurance Company vs. Raab.
1,376. Battenhauser vs. Breiloch.
1,334. Major vs. Collins.
1,352. Davis vs. Cobb.
1,363. McGeoch vs. Hooker.
1,370. Engs vs. Matson.
1,371. Kantzler vs. People.
1,329. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company vs. Thorson.
1,353. Parker vs. Porter.
1,355. Lake vs. Freer.
1,372. International Bank vs. Bartalott.
1,373. People vs. Springer.

### A Too Enterprising Grain Speculator Meets with Disappointment.

Though the number of cases decided by the Appellate Court was unusually large, the number possessing any general interest was unusually small. Almost the only one worthy of special notice was that of McGeoch & Co., appellants, against Stephen G. Hooker, appellee. The latter had been dealing on the Board of Trade through McGeoch & Co. during 1880 and 1881, and on May 2, 1881, bought 10,000 bushels of June wheat at $1.03¾. The market went down and, as Hooker claimed, his brokers sold out his wheat at $1.02¾ without giving him any notice or an opportunity to put up more margins. The wheat subsequently went up to $1.15 per bushel. Hooker claimed his agents should be held responsible for the profit he might have made, and sued to recover it. He was the only witness for himself, and was only asked if McGeoch & Co. owed him anything. He replied they did owe him $3,437.81. The defendants testified they did not owe him anything; that they had a full accounting and settlement. Also that they had told Hooker that his margins were getting pretty thin and had notified him that they should be obliged to close out his deal, to which he reluctantly assented. Hooker received a judgment for $3,437, and McGeoch & Co. appealed. The Appellate Court held that Hooker had entirely failed to make out a case. He had merely sworn to his conclusions as to what was due him. He should have given the facts and left it to the jury to say as to whether the defendants owed him anything. The defendants also testified with equal indefiniteness that they did not owe him anything, but there was evidence tending to show that they notified him of their intention to sell him out, to which he reluctantly assented, and that immediately after they did so they sent him an itemized account, to which he made no objection for over two months—until he saw that wheat had advanced. By so long a delay he must be held to have acquiesced in the action of his agents, and could not be allowed thereafter to retract his assent and sue for subsequent profits. The judgment would therefore be reversed.

### Stow vs. Woodman.

The case of Jane R. Stow against C. L. Woodman & Co., which has been bitterly contested and has caused a great deal of bad feeling between the parties, was reversed in the Appellate Court yesterday and sent back for a new trial. This was a suit on a note for about $4,200. Woodman and his partner, Olcott, went into bankruptcy in October, 1877, and shortly after offered to compromise at 20 cents on the dollar. This was finally accepted in January, 1878, but in December previous an arrangement had been made with Mrs. Stow, to whom the firm was owing $5,000, that she should be paid in full, receiving the 20 per cent along with the other creditors and a note for the remaining 80 per cent, signed by Woodman and his new partner, Pitkin, which note formed the basis of the present suit. She recovered a judgment for $4,281.73. The Appellate Court held this was erroneous, because the court below, while instructing the jury that a party who had been through bankruptcy might make a subsequent binding promise to pay in full all the debts he had compromised, had excluded from the jury any consideration of the question as to whether or not the note in controversy had been given in fraud of the other creditors. If that was so the note was void, and the jury should have been allowed to pass on the question.

### Richardson vs. International Bank.

This was a suit by Richardson against the bank on a bank check made by John D. Oakford under the name of John D. Oakford & Co., for $4,830.79, and payable to plaintiff's order. The firm had been dissolved, but Oakford continued the business, and the use of the firm name. He, however, notified the bank that the firm had been dissolved and that he should use the new deposits for the payment of new debts. The bank put Oakford's deposits to the credit of Oakford & Co. so as to make good from Oakford's private account an overdrawn account of the firm. When the check in question was drawn, there was not enough money to Oakford's credit to pay it, and Richardson brought suit. He was defeated in the court below, but the Appellate Court reversed the judgement on the ground that the bank had the money with which to pay the check, and having refused to pay was liable for the amount of the check.

### The Federal Grand Jury.

The grand jury in the United States District Court concluded its labors yesterday, and returned thirty-one indictments, after which the jurors were discharged by Judge Blodgett. The following is a list of the parties indicted, together with the charges against them, with the exception of two cases, which were suppressed:

George R. Sims, a lawyer, two indictments for forging pension checks, drawn by the pension agent at Indianapolis, on the Assistant-Treasurer at New York. The bail was fixed at $5,000 in each case.

Edward Brown, for fraudulent voting at the First Precinct of the Second Ward. Bail, $500.

Charles C. Hastings, for carrying on a retail liquor business at Riverside without paying the special tax. Bail, $500.

Charles Lacey, of Chicago, for illegal voting at the Fifth Precinct of the First Ward. Bail, $500.

Timothy L. Welch and William L. Goggins, of Chicago, wholesale liquor-dealers without paying the Government license. Bail, $500.

Daniel Murphy and Henry Raisan, of Chicago, for ingeniously patching parts of a $1 and a $20 National Bank note together so as to make it pass for a $20 note, and passing it on F. C. Hofkey. Bail, $1,000.

Charles Michie, of Chicago, wholesale liquor-dealer without paying special tax. Bail, $500.

Frank Schlaiss, of Chicago, for removing cigars from a factory without having them properly stamped. Bail, $500.

Thomas W. Chandler and Richard C. Welch, of the Town of Lake, retail liquor-dealers without paying special tax. Bail, $500.

Agostino Banelli, of Chicago, same charge. Bail, $500.

Henry Schmidt, of Chicago, same charge. Bail, $500.

James R. Patten, for sending three obscene and scurrilous postal cards through the mail. Bail, $300.

William H. Larkin, for voting illegally at the Ninth Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward. Bail, $500.

Frank Sauder and William Springer, of Chicago, unlicensed retail liquor dealers. Bail, $500.

Christopher J. Babbage, of Dwight, unlicensed retail liquor dealer. Bail, $500.

Jesse Dwight, of Chicago, same offense. Bail, $500.

Lyman Harger, of Earlville, same offense. Bail, $500.

Alphonse L. Walter, for importing watches, bracelets, etc., without paying duties on them. Bail, $600.

William L. Goggin, of Chicago, unlicensed wholesale liquor dealer. Bail $500.

James J. Sullivan, of Chicago, unlicensed retail liquor and tobacco dealer. Bail $500.

Charles Janisch, of Earlville, unlicensed retail liquor dealer. Bail $500.

Alfred P. Simmons, of Dwight, same offense. Bail $500.

Malcolm Monat, of Chicago, for deserting from the schooner S. V. R. Watson. Bail $300.

George Perry, of Bureau, unlicensed retail liquor and tobacco dealer. Bail $500.

James Drury and John Prange, of Chicago, for passing a counterfeit $5 note of the Traders' National Bank. Bail $600.

Montgomery Adams, of Bureau, unlicensed retail liquor and tobacco dealer.

John R. Morris, for aiding Charles Lacey in illegal voting at the Fifth Precinct of the First Ward. Bail $1,000.

Joseph Girard, for voting illegally at the Fifth Precinct of the First Ward. Bail $500.

### Items.

All the courts and Clerks' offices will be closed today.

### Divorces.

Judge Jameson granted a divorce yesterday to Abram H. Trask from Martha Trask on the ground of desertion.

Judge Tuley granted a decree to Anna Schmidt from Theophilus W. Schmidt for desertion, C. W. Schermer from Kate Schermer for adultery, and to Ella D. Howard from Charles S. Howard for the same cause.

### State Courts.

Phineas Bartlett, P. B. Berry, and John H. Reed began a suit for $1,500 yesterday against C. Marion Hotchkiss.

A. R. Beck & Co. commenced a suit in replevin against William Megiade to recover 220,000 feet of pine lumber, the cargo of the schooner Louise A. Burton, valued at $2,860.

### County Court.

Edward Simons, a young man who has evidently lived in advance of his years, was yesterday arrested for debt at the instance of a liverystable keeper and taken to jail. In the afternoon he was brought into the County Court and presented a schedule of his effects, and in the course of the examination the facts came out. It appeared that he had been employed around the Board of Trade; had been given to speculating in his endeavor to turn an honest penny; that his habits were not those of a member of the Young Men's Christian Association; and that among other things he had been possessed of a fondness for fast horses. He hired a team from a liveryman, it transpired, and paid for the same, but the horse has been useless since, and the debt occurred by the liveryman suing him for damages and obtaining judgment for $200 before Justice Meech. His schedule showed that he had a wardrobe of usual proportions, and $4 in cash, and the evidence was to the effect that he had earned the past year about $1,240, the disposition of which he could not clearly explain. The most he could testify to with any definitness was that he had spent $200 of the amount for drinks and cigars, and the court ordered his discharge on the ground that the prosecution had failed to show the fraudulent concealment of any part of the money, or of any other property. He left the court-room in great glee, and the next time he goes driving the probabilities are that he will be satisfied to make less miles a minute than he appears to have been doing heretofore.

### Criminal Court.

The indictment against John Anderson for an assault to commit rape was nolle prosed.

Henry Johnson and J. B. Robinson pleaded guilty to burglary and were remanded.

The sentence in the case of Vincent Delango and Aaron Andrews, convicted of burglary, was set aside, and they pleaded guilty and under age and were given one year in the House of Correction.

John Barry was sentenced to five months in the House of Correction, and Francis Mahr was given four months.

John Halligan and John Anderson, for assault with intent to rape, were given one year each in the penitentiary.

Henry Johnson and J. B. Rehan were given five years each in the penitentiary.

Meyers Lipses, robbery, was sent to the penitentiary for five years.

Walter H. Chase, larceny, nine years in the penitentiary.

John Murphy, larceny, twenty-nine days in the County Jail.

John Valentine, burglary, ten years in the penitentiary. Valentine's counsel announced that he would carry the case to the Supreme Court on the ground that a motion for a continuance, to enable him to produce an important witness, had been refused. The crime of which Valentine was convicted was that of assaulting and robbing an old gardener named Stead at Niles Centre about a year ago. Seven men visited Stead's house one late night and called him to the door. When he made his appearance he was knocked down and beaten into a state of insensibility, after which the ruffians entered the house. They bound and gagged his niece and nephew, who were living with him, and then made their escape with about $2,000 in cash. The old man and his niece both positively identified the prisoner as one of the seven, and Judge Anthony said that the case against him was too clear to admit of a new trial.

Judge Anthony, during the November term, which extended only from Nov. 6 to the 29th—a term of only eighteen days—sentenced five prisoners to the House of Correction, twenty-one to the penitentiary, eight to the Reform School, three to the County Jail; total, 38. Of these, fourteen were tried by jury, eight by the court, and eighteen pleaded guilty. There were sixty-five prisoners arraigned during the term.

### The Call Tomorrow.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Monday when the call will be 100 to 109, both inclusive.

JUDGE GARY—Motions and submitted cases.

JUDGE SMITH—Motions.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No court until Monday. Call Monday 7,026, 7,038, 7,056, 7,088, 7,094, 6,986, and 6,940. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—25, 26, and 28. No. 9, Hardin vs. Eames, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 439 to 450½, inclusive, except 448 and 449. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 275, 278, 279, 282, 283, and 285. No. 272, Coggswell vs. New England Furniture Company, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—36, 39, 46, 47, 48, and 49. No case on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Set matters.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set case, John J. Helmenstein, insolvent; application for discharge, and Nos. 2,462 and 3,226.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 505, 506, 276, 538, and 541.

## THE MAYOR'S SURRENDER OF THE CITY'S RIGHTS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Will you please correct Mayor Harrison's statement in respect to the proposition which he says was made to the Illinois Central Road, to sell them the three blocks of ground for $800,000 deducting some expenses, provided the city procured an act of Congress confirming the sale.

The Mayor has forgotten, perhaps, that the city has no title whatever to sell without the consent of the property-owners and that "general public" for whose use and not the municipal corporation the United States had dedicated that ground. The Mayor, distracted by "cares of State," does not care to remember that it was at the request of the Illinois Central that the property-owners a few years ago agreed that they would cede all their claim as property-owners to the vacant ground if the city would deed to the Illinois Central all its claim which outside of police government is absolutely "nil," upon condition that a handsome and magnificent depot should occupy the ground, and that the Illinois Central Road corporation would also release and waive all and whatever claim it ever made and all rights, if any, it had ever acquired under the nefarious legislation of 1869. To be sure, that legislation has been repealed, but it was still insisted that rights had vested under that act. And the property-owners sought to forever quiet the title to that large grant lying under Lake Michigan for a mile out beyond the breakwater of the road underlying the Government harbor and piers, and extending to cover that mile and also another mile and one-half running from the south pier to the Illinois Central round-house at Sixteenth street.

Without this consent of the owners of the private property and the United States, it is well known by the legal advisers of the City of Chicago that the municipal corporation, has no title or right whatever; that in conveying or leasing ground the city is a trespasser, a public despoiler of rights, the more unjustifiable because attempted under the forms of an authority and charter of Government designed to conserve, instead of destroy, public rights and private property within its own jurisdiction.

It is not to be presumed that a Mayor of so remarkable a renown as Mr. Harrison could ever have intended to encourage an abandonment of all rights, public and private, connected with the occupancy of Lake Michigan. It was said in a recent bill filed in the United States Court that he, as Mayor, had actually guaranteed to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad any immunity they asked as trespassers going on to those blocks.

It cannot be and it must not be credited that our Chief Magistrate, so proud of his civic honors after his struggle against the Western Indiana, would abandon the rights of this city, the State, and the people in such a navigable highway as Lake Michigan; that he will consent now to look on and see all these great monopolies of Vanderbilt, Gould, and the rest shutting out this great reservoir of water, health, and natural beauty from the city by barriers of steel and stone, such as now cross the end of every street south of Twelfth street, and by corporations which last winter bribed a whole Legislature in New Jersey to shut up the people of Jersey City from access to the waters of the magnificent bay in front of them. J. H.

Open until 1 p. m. this day to enable your boy to get a new suit or overcoat at Wilde's Clothing House, corner of State and Madison streets.

# MILLIONS IN IT.

## Trinity Church and Vanderbilt Must Disgorge to the Anneke Jans Heirs.

## The Five Thousand of Them in Chicago Will Get Several Million Dollars Apiece.

No. 246 Ewing street is a two-story frame house where J. Christie resides. In this snug little tenement twenty-seven of the heirs of Anneke Jans assembled Tuesday night to recite the story of their wrongs, and, perchance, to raise $500 in individual subscriptions of $50. In some respects it was one of the most remarkable gatherings ever held in Chicago. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," but in the hearts of the Anneke Jans heirs millions vegetate with more than tropical luxuriance.

THE TRIBUNE reporter entered the cozy residence of J. Christie at 7:15 in the evening. He was courteously received by seven persons, the spokesman being J. Christie himself. Mr. Christie was in his shirtsleeves. By his side on a black hair sofa sat a young man with a weary-ships-go-on-to-their-haven-under-the-hill sort of expression, who was introduced as "Mr. Barry, our Secretary."

"See 'ere now, you know. None o' that, you know. There's no horganizin' yet, you know, Mr. Christie. Hin the habsence of hany horganization, 'ow am hi to know I'll be Secretary, you know?"

"But Mr. Barry knows all about my case," interrupted a lady sitting near the stove. "I've told him everything, and he's competent to answer any question relating to my claims."

"This is Mrs. Wallace," said J. Christie, "and she's the one that's going to get the money."

"ARE YOU THE PRINCIPAL CLAIMANT, MADAME?"

asked THE TRIBUNE reporter.

"Yes; I have the original documents and the plat."

"Well now see here," came from a stocky man with a heavy whisker, "are you a reporter?"

The young man who supported "the palladium of our liberties" for THE TRIBUNE on the occasion confessed his identity.

"Is that a reporter over there?" indicating a brother scribe.

That particular reporter found concealment no longer possible, and the man with the whisker continued:

"How is it about these reporters. Do we want 'em, Mrs. Wallace?"

Mrs. Wallace, who had asserted that she was the principal claimant, said that she hoped the reporters would stay. Then a dead silence fell upon the little company in J. Christie's pretty parlor. After an interval, during which young Mr. Barry felt nervously for hair on his left cheek, J. Christie remarked:

"Our property lies in the Eighth and Ninth Wards of New York City, don't it, Mrs. Wallace?"

"Yes, it's the Trinity Church property, you know, with some that Vanderbilt has got. I shall get ten millions from Vanderbilt. Of coure he may offer to compromise, but I'll see what I will do about it."

Another dreadful wait.

"Madam," queried THE TRIBUNE man, "when did Anneke Jans die?"

"I think it was about 1660. Wasn't it, Mr. Barry? Mr. Barry is to act as Secretary of our meeting."

Mr. Barry didn't know, "for there's no horganizin yet, you know."

"Who is your lawyer, Madam?"

"That's what this meeting is called for," replied Mrs. Wallace. "You see

THIS LITIGATION HAS LANGUISHED,

and it's come to me to do the fighting now."

"Yes, and she can do it, too," ejaculated J. Christie with enthusiasm. "Jest let her fetch out the old original mortgage."

Mrs. Wallace, thus stimulated, added: "It is the old mortgage of 1818. When I foreclose this mortgage I shall have a great many houses and lots in the neighborhood of Trinity Church, New York."

"Houses and lots!" echoed J. Christie, "houses and lots! O shaw! We'll have three burying-grounds, too. We're goin' to take in dead and all."

The man with the whisker looked admiringly at J. Christie, who continued:

"There's $182,000,000 in Holland waiting for us."

"Is that so, Mrs. Wallace?" asked the other reporter, convulsively clutching his note book.

"Perfectly true, sir; and the Holland Government says we shall have it just as soon as we can agree among ourselves; that is, just as soon as the heirs establish their identity and the American courts are satisfied who we are. We have three claims. One is for the Trinity Church property, another is for land—2,000 acres—in Westchester County, and the third claim is for Second street and Chatham Square in the City of Albany."

"Tonight," supplemented J. Christie, "it's the Trinity Church property. Bring in another chair."

The new comer was a lady wearing a fur-lined circular and a Langtry hat. "This lady belongs to the Webber branch," Mrs. Wallace remarked to the reporters.

"Mrs. Wallace," said J. Christie, "tell 'em what your share in the Westchester lands amounts to."

"Well, in 1851 my father sued for a thirtieth undivided part, and it was estimated at $30,000,000. When he died and I began my suit

IT WAS ESTIMATED AT $82,000,000."

"Bring in another chair." It was the voice of J. Christie.

The room was filled, for some had come in through the rear door.

"Ad'nt we better horganize?" queried young Mr. Barry in tremolo.

The man with the whisker proved to be W. Parker Wright, an engineer on the Rock Island. He was called to the chair, and it is fair to state that he made the only coherent presentation of the objects of the gathering. Briefly, Mrs. Wallace is recognized by the leading Anneke Jans litigants as the most available person to proceed with the fight, which was commenced by 70,000 litigants at $5 a head. It appears that Ben Butler has done most to raise the hopes of the heirs. He has received a fortune in counsel fees, and it seems strange that he should desert his clients at a juncture when $500 will place them in possession of at least $300,000,000. The litigation thus far has cost the heirs nearly $500,000. Mrs. Wallace has cords of manuscript, mainly court transcripts. For fifteen years she has worked "to bring Vanderbilt to terms, and secure $85,000,000, which is a low value for my Westchester lands."

The meeting made young Mr. Barry Secretary, and that individual removed the wrapping from a huge roll of foolscap.

"If any of the ladies and gentlemen would like to ask Mrs. Wallace any questions they have an opportunity," said J. Christie.

The heirs were silent. THE TRIBUNE reporter ventured to request Mrs. Wallace to state the number of Anneke Jans heirs in America.

"My agent, Mr. George Kooker, of Cincinnati, under whose auspices I have proceeded, said there were 70,000."

"Are you sure of that?"

"Yes, sir, quite sure. You see, when we began proceedings before on a big scale there were 70,000 petitioners, and it cost $5 apiece to come in and be a petitioner."

"How many heirs are there in Chicago?"

"About 5,000. I've been through the directory and I recognize their names. There's Webber, and Bogardus, and Brower, and Thorpe, and Turner, and Jans."

"Show 'em the mortgage," said J. Christie.

There had been frequent allusion to this mortgage. Mrs. Wallace claims that its presentation at the next term of the United States Court will give her possession of the land comprised in the Eighth and Ninth Wards of New York City. She says it antedates the one in the possession of the Trinity Church people by a year. The copy which she has she calls an "identuree." At the further suggestion of Chairman Wright a lap-board was produced and

THE TATTERED REMNANTS OF THE DOCUMENT

were displayed. The paper is in fourteen pieces. No attempt was made to decipher either writing or letter-press.

The Secretary thought it was about time to state plainly the object of the meeting, and the Chairman said it must not be forgotten that they had assembled to raise $500 in subscriptions of $10 each to enable Mrs. Wallace to bring matters to a focus.

"Will $500 be enough?" timidly inquired one of the female heirs in the corner.

Mrs. Wallace assured her questioner that a young man in Cincinnati, by name C. H. Blackburn, had promised to do the requisit legal work for $500.

"She's got a good case," explained J. Christie, "but she lacks finances."

"Yes, that's it," continued Mrs. Wallace. "I'll get possession of the property, and by paying $10 you can have a fiftieth part of the amount I realize."

The Secretary read a contract by which Mrs. Wallace pledges herself to divide the Anneke Jans estate fairly (when she gets it), and the Chairman rallied signers. The document submitted bore four names which had been written by one person previous to the organization of the meeting.

"COME UP AND SIGN,"

coaxed the Chairman. The heirs didn't flock worth a cent, and W. Parker Wright, becoming disgusted, wrote his own name. After more prayerful urging a young man named Carr, wearing a profusion of jewelry, left his autograph.

Meantime the proceedings became informal. Mrs. Wallace labored enthusiastically to convince the reporters that Vanderbilt would compromise with her on a basis of ten millions. "If you will interest yourself with me," she said to THE TRIBUNE capitalist, "you shall have $5,000,000."

The inducement to the other man is a half interest in the Westchester lands, and when that deluded scribe stepped on to a Blue Island car last night he had mentally staked out Jim Bennett's polo grounds into village lots and had offered the City of Yonkers under the hammer to the lowest bidder.

Verily, hope springs eternal.

# MORGAN.

## Thurlow Weed's Recent Letter—The Story of the Death of the Exposer of Masonic Secrets.

A letter from the late Thurlow Weed, dated Sept. 9, 1882, in answer to an invitation to attend the unveiling of a monument to Capt. William Morgan at Batavia, N. Y., gives a sketch of the anti-Masonic excitement created by the disappearance of Morgan, and the belief entertained by many that he had been murdered by Freemasons on account of his exposure of the secrets of the Masonic organization. The story of the death of Morgan, as narrated by a person claiming to be present on the occasion, is not a new one, having been given to the public by Mr. Weed a few years ago. But, some interest having been reawakened in the topic by telegraphic dispatches in two or three issues of THE TRIBUNE this week, that story, as contained in Mr. Weed's recent letter—the truth of the statements in which document was sworn to by Mr. W. on the 28th of September—is given below:

. . . Col. Simeon B. Jewett of Clarkson, Maj. Samuel Barton of Lewiston, and John Whitney of Rochester passed that evening [in 1831] at my house. Jewett was prepared to testify that he furnished a carriage for those who were conveying Morgan secretly from Canandaigua to Niagara. John Whitney was one of the party. Maj. Barton would have testified that he furnished the carriage which conveyed the party from Lewiston to Fort Niagara—John Whitney being one of that party. Whitney would have sworn that Gould supplied money to enable him to "escape from justice." In the course of the evening, the Morgan affair being the principal topic of conversation, Col. Jewett turned to Whitney with emphasis, and said: "John, what if you make a clean breast of it?" Whitney looked inquiringly at Barton, who added: "Go ahead."

Whitney then related in detail the history of Morgan's abduction and fate. The idea of suppressing Morgan's intended exposure of the secrets of Masonry was first suggested by a man by the name of Johns. It was discussed in lodges at Batavia, Le Roy, and Rochester. Johns suggested that Morgan should be separated from Miller and placed on a farm in Canada West. For this purpose he was taken to Niagara and placed in the magazine of the fort until arrangements for settling him in Canada were completed; but the Canadian Masons disappointed them. After several meetings of the lodge in Canada, opposit Fort Niagara, a refusal to have anything to do with Morgan left his "kidnapers" greatly perplexed. Opportunely, a Royal Arch Chapter was installed at Lewiston. The occasion brought a large number of enthusiastic Masons together. "After labor," in Masonic language, they "retired to refreshment." Under the exhilaration of champagne and other viands the Chaplain (the Rev. F. H. Cummings, of Rochester) was called on for a toast. He responded with peculiar emphasis, and in the language of their ritual: "The enemies of our order—may they find a grave six feet deep, six feet long, and six feet due east and west." Immediately after that toast, which was received with great enthusiasm, Col. William King, an officer in our war of 1812, and then a Member of Assembly from Niagara County, called Whitney of Rochester, Howard of Buffalo, Chubbuck of Lewiston, and Garside of Canada, out of the room, and into a carriage furnished by Maj. Barton. They were driven to Fort Niagara, repaired to the magazine, and informed Morgan that the arrangements for sending him to Canada were completed, and that his family would soon follow him. Morgan received the information cheerfully and walked with supposed friends to the boat, which was rowed to the mouth of the river, where a rope was wound around his body, to each end of which a sinker was attached. Morgan was then thrown overboard. He grasped the gunwale of the boat convulsively. Garside, in forcing Morgan to relinquish his hold, was severely bitten.

Whitney, in concluding his narrative, said he was now relieved from a heavy load; that for four years he had not heard the window rustle, or any other noise at night, without thinking the Sheriff was after him. Col. Jewett, looking fixedly at Whitney, said: "Weed can hang you now." "But he won't," was Whitney's prompt reply. Of course a secret thus confided to me was inviolably kept, and twenty-nine years afterwards, while attending a National Republican Convention at Chicago, John Whitney, who then resided there, called to say that he wanted me to write out what he once told me about Morgan's fate, to be signed by him in the presence of witnesses, to be sealed up and published after his death. I promised to do so before leaving Chicago. There was no leisure, however, during the sitting of the convention; and even before its final adjournment, forgetting what I had told Whitney, I hurried to Iowa, returning by way of Springfield to visit Mr. Lincoln. In the excitement of the canvass which followed and the secession of the Southern States upon Mr. Lincoln's election, I neglected the important duty of securing the confession Whitney was so anxious to make. In 1861 I went to Europe, and while in London wrote a letter to Whitney asking him to get Alexandar B. Williams, then a resident of Chicago, to do what I had so unpardonably neglected. That letter reached Chicago one week after Whitney's death, closing the last and only chance for the revelation of that important event.

Whitney was a mason by trade, honest, industrious, sober, but excitable. In all the early stages of the Morgan affair he believed he was doing his duty. The final crime was committed under the circumstances I have related.

# A BOY'S INVENTION.

## Something for the Bath-Room That Might Have Been Thought Of Before.

The simplest things are often a long while in being discovered. An illustration of this truth is brought to public notice by the recent invention of a 16-year-old boy of a simple apparatus, by which Russian, spray, vapor, and medicated baths may be taken in the bath-room of the ordinary dwelling-house. The apparatus simply consists of a small metal pipe attached to the hot and cold faucets and running along the top of one side of the ordinary bath-tub. This is perforated on the side next to the tub with minute holes, through which the spray or steam, as the case may be, is projected. To secure medicated baths the boy has invented two little cups of a peculiar pattern, which may be set upon a shelf, and are connected with the metal spray pipe by means of rubber tubes. A tablespoonful of any liquid, from cologne water to carbolic acid, placed in one cup is subdivided and permeates the vapor or spray in a few seconds. The other cup may be filled with solids—like sulphur—which are quickly dissolved and injected into the spray. Physicians who have examined the apparatus pronounce it complete and express the greatest wonder that it hadn't been thought of before.

## COL. CORSE RELEASED ON BAIL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Col. Augustus P. Corse, who since his arrest in Chicago for forgery has been in the Troy Jail, will not eat his Thanksgiving turkey in that institution. As the Court of Sessions was on the point of adjourning this evening Corse's counsel applied for his release on bail. While the private counsel for the banks that suffered from Corse's forgeries nor the District Attorney did not oppose, they insisted that the bail should be $10,000 as a precaution should other charges of forgery be brought against him. That sum was accepted and the accused was set at liberty. It is stated that his father-in-law furnished the money. The negotiations with the defrauded banks for a settlement have been virtually concluded.

**Premature Loss of the Hair**
May be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocaine.

Housekeepers should insist upon obtaining Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, they are the best.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. '82—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Retentive Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 78 years. Previous to your adjusting a Truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANNEL, 56 Huron-st.

DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

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BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

REMARKABLE!

Letter from a Traveler.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 20, 1882.

I think it a duty I owe to humanity to say what your remedy has done for me. One year ago I contracted a bad case of blood disease, and not knowing the result of such troubles, I allowed it to run on for some time, but finally applied to the best physician in this city, who treated me for six months. In that time I took over 600 pills of protoiodide of mercury, ¼ grain each, and had run down in weight from 210 to 157 pounds, and was confined to my bed with Mercurial Rheumatism, scarcely able to turn myself in bed. Being a traveling man, some of the fraternity found me in this deplorable condition, and recommended me to try your SSS. I knew of several specific cases as they were that had been cured by its use. I commenced the use of it with very little faith, and in less than three weeks was able to take my place on the road. The sores and copper-colored spots gradually disappeared, and to-day I have not a sore or spot on my person, and my weight is 217 pounds, being more than it ever was. I do not wish you to publish my name, but you may show this letter to any who doubt the merit of S. S. S., for I know it is a sure cure.

Yours truly, J. H. B.

Some thirty years ago there lived in Montgomery, Ala., a young man who was terribly afflicted. After being treated for a long time by the medical profession of this town with no benefit, he commenced taking S. S. S. After persistently taking it two months he was cured. Being acquainted with him for twenty years thereafter, I can testify that the disease never made its return.

J. W. BISHOP, J. P., Hot Springs, Ark.

If you doubt, come to see us, and we will CURE YOU or charge nothing! Write for particulars and a copy of the little book, "Message to the Unfortunate Suffering." Ask any Druggist as to our standing.

☞ $1,000 REWARD will be paid to any Chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

Price of Small Size, - - $1.00
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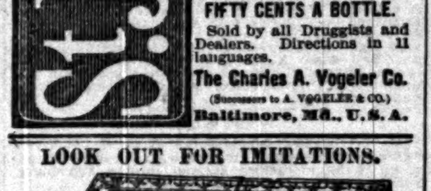

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Smoke "Tansill's Gen. Custer" 10-ct. Cigar.

**Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Commissioners' Office,**

CHESTER, Ill., Oct. 18.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 4 o'clock p. m. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1882, for the labor of from 150 to 200 convicts.

Contracts to run not less three nor more than eight years, bidders stating for what length of time they wish to contract the labor. Among the above convicts are several excellent stonecutters, quarrymen, and brickmakers. Proposals will also be received for the leasing of the brick-yard and limestone quarry, with their privileges, belonging to the prison.

All proposals must be sealed up, marked "Proposals for Convict Labor," and addressed to Jas. S. Martin, President of Board of Commissioners of Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Chester, Ill.

The bids will be opened at the prison at 4 o'clock p. m. December 5, 1882, in the presence of the bidders. Bids must be accompanied by bond of $5,000, conditioned that if the contract be awarded to bidder he will enter into contract with good bond for its due performance.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Full particulars may be obtained by addressing Jno. C. Salter, Warden, Chester, Ill.

Commissioners. { JAS. S. MARTIN, Pres't.
ISAAC CLEMENTS, Sec'y.
JAS. T. COOPER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17th, 1882.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of the Interior until noon of the fifteenth day of December, 1882, for the following work (including all materials required), at the Government Reservation at Hot Springs, Garland County, Arkansas:

For excavating about nine thousand (9,000) cubic yards of material.

For building a wall upon both sides of Hot Springs Creek requiring about thirty-one hundred (3,100) cubic yards of granite masonry.

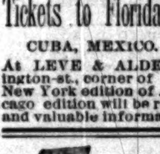
For laying about nineteen hundred (1,900) cubic yards of concrete.

For putting down about fifty-five hundred and sixty (5,560) feet of vitrified earthenware sewer-pipe twelve (12) inches in diameter.

For laying about twelve hundred (1,200) feet of six (6) inch iron pipe.

Plans, specifications, and instructions for bidders may be obtained upon application to the Department of the Interior. H. M. TELLER, Secretary.

Tickets to Florida, Bermuda, Nassau, N. P.,
CUBA, MEXICO, AND THE WEST INDIES,
At LEVE & ALDEN'S Tourist Offices, 114 Washington-st., corner of Clark. Call or send postage for New York edition of American Tourist Gazette; Chicago edition will be ready Dec. 10., containing tours and valuable information.



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**DISSOLUTION.**

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name of A. E. Kent & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and either party will sign in liquidation.

Chicago, Nov. 23, 1882.

ALBERT E. KENT,
SIDNEY A. KENT,
IRA S. YOUNGLOVE.

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Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres.

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| Cedar Rapids Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
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| Freeport & Rockford | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St Paul & Minneapolis Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Beloit & Janesville Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Madison Sunday—Special | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Winona & Minnesota Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pierre & Deadwood Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Minnesota & Central Dakota | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Winona & Minnesota | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee Special—Sundays | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mil., Green Bay & Marquette | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee & Green Bay | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Waukesha Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Waukesha Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Green Bay, via Janesville | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oshkosh, via Janesville | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lake Geneva Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lake Geneva & Elgin | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rockford Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Elgin & Rockford—Special | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Elgin Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Elgin Sunday Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Elgin Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Elgin Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Elgin Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |

**Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.**

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 55 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Gulf Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Peoria & Pekin Special | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line | [illegible] | [illegible] |

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

**Chicago & Alton.**

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mobile & New Orleans Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Ex., via Chenoa | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

**Baltimore & Ohio.**

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fast Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 5:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:20 p. m.

**Michigan Central Railroad.**

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Main and Air Line) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New York & Boston Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fast New York Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kalamazoo Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Local Passenger (daily) | [illegible] | [illegible] |

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

**Illinois Central Railroad.**

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Texas Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Louis & Texas Fast Line | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cairo & New Orleans Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Springfield Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| bSpringfield Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pontiac Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chatsworth Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gilman Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

**Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad**
(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot, and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Logansport Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

**Kankakee Line.**

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |

**Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.**

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Limited Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atlantic Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

**"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.**

For the present trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows: Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m. Chicago time. Arrive Chicago 8:40 p. m. Chicago time. For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address B. F. HORNER, General Western Passenger Agent, at city office, No. 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

**Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.**
(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Mail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Evansville Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cincinnati & Chicago Special | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Watseka Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |

**ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.**—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

**Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.**

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Downer's Grove Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Peoria Ex. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Iowa Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Denver Fast Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Montana & Pacific Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Aurora Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mendota & Ottawa Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Louis Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rockford & Freeport Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Aurora Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Southern Pacific Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Aurora Sunday Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train | [illegible] | [illegible] |

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

**Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.**

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Davenport & Peoria Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Peru Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Council Bluffs Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Peoria Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Minneapolis & St Paul Fast Ex. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Blue Island Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Blue Island Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Blue Island Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Blue Island Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Blue Island Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Blue Island Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Blue Island Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| South Chicago Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| South Chicago Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| *Theatre Train | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Church Train | [illegible] | [illegible] |

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. §Sundays only.

**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.**

Union Depot, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Waukesha, Oconomowoc, La Crosse | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Waukesha Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, etc. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Stevens Point & Ashland | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota & Min'sota | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Janesville and Mineral Point | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Libertyville | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rockford, R. I., and Janesville | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dubuque and Cedar Rapids | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Elgin and Rockford | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Elgin Special Fast Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Elgin Sunday | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Itaska | [illegible] | [illegible] |

**Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.**

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Main Line) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Special New York & Boston Ex. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New York Fast Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| aNight Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Michigan Express (daily) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Elkhart Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

**Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.**

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket Offices 103 Clark-st., southeast corner Washington-st., and at Depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Day Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atlantic Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| South Lawn Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Blue Island Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Blue Island Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |

*Daily. †Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. §Sundays only.

**Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."**

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Louisville & Florida Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |

For explanation of reference marks (*†‡§ etc.), see head of the time-table.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Ludington, Manistee, etc., daily, Sunday excepted.
Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30; Prepaid Steerage Tickets, $24. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. J.

OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents for Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE,
Established 1840.

Three and four sailings a week. No overcrowded ships and no live stock carried. This line has never lost a passenger. It is the oldest line in existence, and has the finest fleet afloat. Drafts for £1 and upwards. [illegible]
P. H. DU VERNET, Agent.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department,
121 Randolph-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, VIA DERRY.

DEVONIA, Dec. 2, 11 a m | CIRCASSIA, Dec. 16
ETHIOPIA, Dec. 9, 3 p m | FURNESSIA, Dec. 23

Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage—Outward, $28; prepaid, $28. For book of "Tours in Scotland," apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 63 South Clark-st.